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MAY 31 1932

THE ARGUS OF REAL ESTATE

The North-China Herald

ARGUS PROPERTIES INC. 80 Nanking Road SHANGHAI

AND SUPREME COURT AND CONSULAR GAZETTE
WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"
Registered at the Chinese P. O. under Class B.
(Tsz-ling-sing-chi-chow-kan 刊週期星林字)
VOL. CLXXXIII. No. 3378.
SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1932.
TAELS 12 PER ANNUM. MEX. $0.40 PER COPY

CONTENTS

NOTES AND COMMENTS—
Outrage, The 161
Bound Feet 161
Landable Object, A 161
Grousing Golfer, A 161
Bad Advice 161
No Shooting 161
Impropriety 161

CHINESE POLITICS—
Shanghai Peace Parleys 162—165
To Reorganise Air Services .. 165
Dr. Alfred Sze in London .. 165
Transitional Period 166
Training in Civic Matters .. 166
British Claims for Damages .. 166
Canton Assumes Critical View 166
China's New Home Minister .. 166
Conscription for China 166
Nanking and Bandit Suppression 166
Postal Increase Illegal 166
China-Soviet Relations 166
New Aeroplane for Young Marshal 166
Central Political Council .. 166
More Money for the Military .. 166

LEADING ARTICLES—
Policy and Episodes 167
Amherst Rocks 167
Hankow's Britons 167
Communications 167
Serious Step, A 168
Rayon Imports 168
Handicapping 168
B.F.R.C. Fund 168

NEWS FROM THE OUTPORTS—
Drive Against Bandits 169
Murder of Women Missionaries 169
Bandit Menace in Honan .. 169
Red Scourge in Honan 169
Capt. Baker Being Well Treated 169
Situation in Amoy 169
Salary Payments Suspended .. 169
Attempt to Blackmail Catholic Mission 170
Refugees Face Sad Plight .. 170
Season's Social Event 170

Obituary—
Mrs. Barbara M. Fulton .. 170
Tragic Affair at Swatow .. 170
Political Party Changes in Japan 170
May Day in Japan 170
Japanese Vessel Collide .. 170
St. George's at Hankow .. 171
Reds and Rebels Fall Out .. 171
Kashing's Line of Defence .. 171
Threat to C.E.R. Officials .. 171
On Horns of a Dilemma .. 171
Condition in Yangtze 172
Bomb in Chinese Restaurant .. 172
China's Need for Nurses .. 172
Attack on Mr. Tai at Sian .. 172
Meningitis Outbreak at Tongshan 172
Gen. Araki's Speech 173
Japan and London Naval Treaty 173
Japan's Unfavourable Trade Balance 173
Japan's Budget Deficit 173
Missionary Losses in Yunnan .. 173
China Station Command .. 173
Kuangsi Prepares for Defence 173
Attempt to Blow Up Cathedral 173
S.M.R. Vice-President .. 173
Japanese Consul at Kiukiang .. 173
Harbin Kidnapping 173

SHANGHAI NEWS—
Terrible Bomb Outrage 174
Brownies' Annual Rally .. 176
Wharf Dues Show Decrease .. 176
Collisions on the Whangpoo .. 176
C.E.R.'s Local Agency 176
Estate of Mr. Brodie Clarke .. 176
Unique Chinese Association .. 176
New Chinese Weekly 176
Varsity Society Dinner.. .. 177
Municipal Orchestra 177
Censorship of Films in Shanghai 177
Obituary 177
32 Japanese Mills Functioning 177
Armed Robbers Shot Dead .. 177
Portuguese Honour for Sir Frederick Maze 177
Salvation Army in China .. 177
Weddings 177
Industries of China 177
S.V.C. Church Parade 178
United Russian Organisations.. 178
Protection to Prisoners .. 178
May Day Passes Quietly .. 178
Personal Notes 178

COMMERCE AND FINANCE .. 179—182

SHANGHAI LAW REPORTS—
H. M. Supreme Court—
Greenland *vs.* Greenland .. 183
Share Allottment 183
H. M. Police Court—
Briton Sent to Prison .. 183
Briton Given Gaol Term .. 183
U. S. Court for China—
"Vagabond King" Charged .. 183
Kiangsu High Court—
Activities of Reds 183

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR—
Lost Tribes 184
"Doping" Case 184
Buddhist Meeting 184
Union Jack 184
Amherst Rocks 185
Grouse, A 185
Common People! 185
Chinese Courts 185
B.F.R.C. Fund 185
Swedish Matches 185
Pupils' Protest, A 186
Films and Music 186

SPORTS AND PASTIMES .. 187—189

S.M.C. GAZETTE 189

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.. .. 190—193

FROM THE FOUR WINDS .. 194—195

SPECIAL ARTICLES—
Inconsequences 195
Sixty Years Ago 195
Yangtze's Red Fringe 196
China's Skies for May 197
London Cross-Word Puzzles .. 197

BOOK PAGE 198
WOMAN'S PAGE 199
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS .. 199
SHIPPING NEWS 200

JUNGLE RISKS

By SAPAJOU

NOTES AND COMMENTS

The Outrage

Considerable sympathy will be felt with the victims of the bombing outrage, which occurred on Friday morning at the conclusion of the review in Hongkew Park held in honour of the birthday of H.I.M. the Emperor of Japan, together with considerable relief that more were not involved in the tragic occurrence. At the same time it is a pity that those responsible for committing such a dastardly act fail to realize the very natural disgust that will be felt at an act as futile as it was cruel. Assassination or attempted assassination achieves nothing save destruction and contempt for the object which it may be conceived to have in view. This is not the only occasion when attempts have been made upon the lives of Japanese officials in Shanghai, nor the only one in which it has been alleged—and in this case, it is reported, admitted—that Koreans have been responsible. In assuring the distinguished victims of widespread sympathy with them in their misfortune, it is not inapropos to point out to those who may have instigated the outrage that such actions not only fail to attract sympathy but actually alienate it.

Bound Feet

The comment on the prevalence of bound feet in the interior as illustrated by the number of women to be seen in Yochow stumping along in the ungainly fashion inevitable to such a practice, made in the second of the series of articles on the "Yangtsze's Red Fringe", should serve as a reminder of the tardiness of reform in China. This tardiness is not peculiar to this country: it is found in all lands where tradition has obtained an age-long hold. Calling attention to it cannot, therefore, be interpreted in any unfavourable light. Yet it is wholesome to remember it, in these days, when Party, and people's, and emergency, and what-not conferences have turned themselves into mills for manifestoes and mandates on reconstruction and reform which, it is to be feared, at present go little further than the paper stage. The fight against the practice of foot-binding for women in China has been going on for years—decades, it might be said. But while it has achieved a wonderful success where it has been carried on with determination and perseverance, it remains a battle as yet only partially won. In many parts of the country the victory so far remains with the opponents of the abolition of this brutal and senseless custom. A correspondent from Honan reported a short while ago how a woman propagandist in that province had been stripped, beaten, and dragged through the streets of a certain city in this outraged condition for no other offence than that she preached the doctrine of the free foot. When opposition of such a fanatical type still exists, the difficulties which lie ahead of those fighting the custom can be appreciated. They are difficulties which require all the support that is possible, official and private, before they are overcome.

A Laudable Object

The new Chinese association "Min Sen Kai Cheng Sheh", the formation of which was announced in the "North-China Herald" today, has membership qualifications as laudable as the objects the association hopes to achieve. While endeavouring to improve the conditions of life of the people members must also, in their own lives, practice what they preach. They must live a simple life and abstain from such "wasteful practices as lavish feasting and squandering money on weddings, funerals and birthday celebrations." In the latter condition of membership, the association touches on a commendable reform in China. The millions of dollars which are spent annually, often to the virtual ruin of the family, in wedding and funeral displays constitutes one of the tragedies of China. Immemorial custom, demands such displays but one cannot ignore the fact that in many cases money is spent which the families concerned can ill afford. The association regards these practices as "vulgar", especially in view of the fact that there are millions of people starving. As the 49 promoters include some of the leading educationists, social workers and economists of the country the movement receives the imprimatur of an enlightened body of opinion which encourages hope of success.

A Grousing Golfer

The Recreation Ground Committee who are responsible for the allocation of ground and its upkeep in the interior of the Race Course have, given special attention to the golf links. This seems clear from a letter published elsewhere. Two years ago new greens were built on higher levels and a high plateau now replaces the old 5th green, which is built around the three graves on the Widow's Monument Ground. Despite hard usage, the nursing and manuring of greens in general has kept them in comparatively excellent condition and at the end of the summer they will make putting a pleasure. There seems very little doubt that the great majority of golfers appreciate the work that has been done both to the links and in organising teeing-off, caddie supervision and other details that add to the amenities of the ancient game.

Bad Advice

The "North-China Daily News" has received from the "Canton Daily Sun", of which Mr. L. K. Kentwell, formerly a well-known figure in Shanghai, is managing editor, a copy of its leading article published on Sunday, April 19, in which it is suggested that the Government might apply the postal ban to certain publications of which the "Canton Daily Sun" is good enough to disapprove. In a country where there has been for some years past a continual clamour for the freedom of the press it is astonishing to see a newspaper advocating the sternest weapon of repression. The article leaves the impression that the only type of freedom for the press which is required is full liberty to say anything pleasant and a complete prohibition of anything in the nature of criticism. The use of a Government's prerogative to deny the services of the mails to a newspaper with which it may happen to disagree is a particularly serious step, more especially in China. It lays the authorities open to the charge that they will obey the high-sounding principles which they enunciate when it suits them and disregard them whenever it becomes expedient. That is particularly serious at the present juncture when China is doing the best she possibly can to make a good showing before the world at large and endeavouring to obtain redress for wrongs to which she has been submitted. In the circumstances, to adopt the advice of the "Canton Daily Sun" would be the height of imprudence, though it is not without its comic side that a newspaper, which would probably protest the loudest were there any likelihood of the process being adopted in its own case, is so keenly urging its application with regard to another publication with which it happens to disagree.

No Shooting

No reasonable objection will be raised to the announcement of the Japanese expeditionary forces that no shooting or hunting will be allowed within the zone occupied by them although, as the communique apoligetically points out, "it is now the season for wild ducks." The dangers of shooting in an area which has not yet been demilitarised are too apparent to need any emphasis. Shanghai has not yet completely recovered from the significance of minor outbursts in the recent conflict which really meant danger. An instance of this can be related in this "Now It Can Be Told" period. A party of war correspondents ventured to the Kiangwan front during the hostilities in a car which could have registered a higher degree of mechanical perfection. Passing a howitzer battery which was dropping shells into the village beyond, the correspondents penetrated a section of the countryside where loud rifle and machine gun fire indicated that action was not very far away. The car began to backfire, creating the best imitation of a machine gun burst that could be provided by any other thing but a machine gun. The correspondents quaked with fear while the chauffeur tinkered about trying to remedy the complaint. The car lurched and then indulged in a regular intensive fire and immediately the adjacent countryside, which appeared to be quite empty, was alive with tin hats and rifles. What a Japanese soldier of sergeant-major ferocity told the chauffeur was not understood linguistically by the correspondents but his annoyance was interpreted in too obvious a manner to be misunderstood.

Impropriety

Those who were on Bubbling Well Road on May 1 might have seen an act of impropriety by a motor-cyclist at which only horror and indignation should be expressed but which, among all those who have had any experience of traffic conditions in Shanghai, will arouse sympathy and feelings of understanding. A Chinese pedestrian was crossing the road in the way some of them have—sublimely unconscious of the stream of cars, carriages, and ricshas, the blasts of their horns, the shouts of their mafoos, and the oaths of ricsha-pullers, all of whom were forced to change their course in order to spare the pedestrian's life. A motor-cycle and side-car combination all but cut the man down; only by swerving to the opposite side of the road did the rider of the motor-cycle avoid doing so. The pedestrian was considerably startled, but this over, he ambled on across the road in the same blind, deaf, and dumb fashion as before. The incident of the motor-cycle and side-car had, however, been observed by another motor-cyclist following and he, presumably because petrol is thicker than blood, went out of his way to bump the pedestrian gently in the back, causing him to leap several feet into the air and, incidentally, to speed up his passage. The motor-cyclist then proceeded on his way to the grins of the assembled spectators. While such an act as his—deliberately bumping a pedestrian—is indefensible, there can hardly be a motorist in Shanghai who has not at one time or another wished that he could do the same thing with the same absence of risk of inflicting serious injuries to the pedestrian. The ambling pedestrian, too devoid of sense to be termed absent-minded, is one of Shanghai's peculiar traffic afflictions, and to see one so gently yet firmly punished must have warmed the heart of all who have suffered from his like.

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CHINESE POLITICS

SHANGHAI PEACE PARLEYS

Compromise Suggested by H.M. Minister Accepted by Both Parties

DISQUIETING SITUATION IN MANCHUKUO

THE Sino-Japanese peace negotiations, which were suspended some three weeks ago over a deadlock regarding the question of a time-limit for the withdrawal of Japanese forces, are to be resumed in a day or two. During the week, important meetings of the military sub-committee were held at the British Consulate, at which the representatives of both the Japanese and Chinese Governments and those of the friendly Powers were present. With the acceptance by the two Governments of the compromise plan suggested by Sir Miles Lampson, the British Minister to China, the hope is held out that an early agreement on the outstanding issues of dispute may be reached at the meetings which are expected to take place this week.

A heavy gloom was cast over the prospects of a settlement by the tragic bombing outrage on the Hongkew Park last Friday and fears were freely expressed both locally and abroad that Japan would take up an adamant attitude but they were dissipated by the announcement from Tokyo to treat the peace issue separate from the bombing incident. The outrage, which has resulted in injuries, some serious, to seven leading Japanese, including the military and naval commanders in Shanghai, was perpetrated by a Korean, who along with several others have been arrested. Sympathies have been widely expressed with the injured. (A full report of the incident will be found among the Shanghai News columns).

Wednesday, April 27

LEAGUE'S DRAFT RESOLUTION

China Accepts Amendment of Sir Miles Lampson: Drafting Committee to Meet

The amendment of paragraph 11 of the draft resolution of the Committee of Nineteen of the League of Nations has been accepted by China, and pending the Japanese agreement, the peace conference for the cessation of hostilities and withdrawal of Japanese troops will be resumed.

The amendment was proposed by Sir Miles Lampson, H. M. Minister, to China, in an effort to break the apparent deadlock of the peace conference in view of Japan's rejection of the League's draft resolution. His painstaking efforts in the mediation with the Chinese Government leaders in Nanking having resulted in success, Sir Miles, accompanied by Mr. Quo Tai-chi, Political vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, who proceeded to Nanking last Friday, returned yesterday morning by General Chiang Kai-shek's private aeroplane.

According to reliable sources, the amendment only affects paragraph 11, which provides for the withdrawal of the Japanese troops into the Settlement and extra-Settlement roads when the mixed committee deems it timely. Other provisions in the draft resolution concerning the convention of a meeting of the mixed committee to determine the time of withdrawal by majority votes and China's right to call for such a meeting remain untouched, according to reports.

Drafting Committee

Through the successful mediation of Sir Miles Lampson in the amendment, with which Japan is expected to agree, the peace prospects are regarded brighter than ever. A new drafting committee for the purpose of revising the draft-agreement for the cessation of hostilities and withdrawal of Japanese troops has been created and is to meet at 10 a.m. to-day in the British Consulate.

The drafting committee is composed of Mr. E. Teichman, Chinese secretary to the British Legation, representing the neutral Powers; Mr. K. Okazaki, Japanese vice-Consul; and Mr. Samuel H. Chang, Chief of the Intelligence and Publicity Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The Sino-Japanese truce draft-agreement, made as the result of the past peace negotiations in Shanghai, comprises five articles:

Immediate cessation of hostilities;

Chinese troops to remain in present positions;

Withdrawal of the Japanese troops into the Settlement and the extra-Settlement roads;

Constitution of a mixed committee to supervise the fulfilment of the armistice agreement; and

Date of enforcement of the armistice agreement.

In view of the deadlock on the third article, China appealed to the League of Nations, resulting in the adoption of the draft resolution of the Committee of 19 of the League, which Japan rejected.

The wording of the draft agreement is mostly the work of Sir Miles Lampson. The task of the new drafting committee is to revise the wording so as to make it formal pending final agreement.

Small Powers Nervous

Geneva, Apr. 25.

In preparation for the meeting of the Assembly Committee of 19 on Tuesday, the Chinese delegation here has issued a long propagandist historique purporting to show Japanese designs on Manchuria as revealed in all the most important international conferences in which Japan has participated since the Russo-Japanese war.

It concludes by citing the Japanese statement to the League Council on November 13 last year regarding the transference of salt revenues in the three eastern provinces.

The decision to hold the committee meeting to-morrow is the outcome of an informal gathering of small Powers to-day at which several representatives of South American states, Mr. Benes (Greece) and S. Madariaga (Spain), expressed their uneasiness over reports of "new formulas" being in the air.

The small Powers are intensely anxious to avoid the establishment of precedents which might adversely affect them in future disputes in which anyone of them might be involved.—Reuter.

Tokyo Attitude Clarified

Tokyo, Apr. 26.

Sir Miles Lampson's proposal will receive favourable consideration if it is introduced into the peace negotiations at Shanghai, but not in Geneva, declared a spokesman of the Foreign Office to-day.

Japan insists, emphasised the spokesman, on adhering to the procedure under the League's resolution of March 4, and she is unable to admit the legal status of the Committee of 19 formed under the resolution of March 11.

As Nanking is reported to have agreed to Sir Miles' formula, the Japanese Government is hopeful of resuming negotiations in Shanghai very shortly, and subsequently concluding a truce agreement without more ado.—Reuter.

Committee Disperses

Geneva, Apr. 26.

The Committee of 19 dispersed this evening after an hour's deliberation. The utmost reticence was observed by those attending but later an official communique was issued.

This says that the special committee of the League Assembly met in private at 3.30 when the President informed his colleagues of conversations he had had with the Chinese and Japanese representatives. The committee learned that a new formula, likely, it seems, to effect an agreement between the two governments, has been proposed to the Chinese government by the British Minister to China, Sir Miles Lampson, and it is now before the Japanese government, which is expected to take a decision shortly.

In these circumstances, the special committee is of the opinion that it is necessary to await the decision of the Japanese government. The committee will meet again on Thursday and contemplate a public meeting before the end of the week.

It is understood that M. Hymans, chairman of the committee, exhaustively detailed his informal conversations and his efforts to secure a settlement agreeable to both sides. This, he said, had not been achieved but efforts would be continued a little longer.

In the event of a failure to reach an agreement between the parties in Shanghai, the committee is expected to hold a public meeting to report progress and to summon a full Assembly meeting.—Reuter.

MANCHUKUO AND COMMISSION

Difficulty Created by Opposition to Dr. Koo

Tientsin, Apr. 26.

A Reuter special corrrespondent, arriving here from Manchuria, says that the League Commission is still struggling in the throes of the impasse created by the attitude of Manchukuo towards Dr. Wellington Koo. A decision has still to be made, but it will probably be one of the following alternatives: (1) All proceed northward, Dr. Koo remaining in the closest proximity to Lord Lytton; (2) The Commission proceed alone, leaving both assessors in Mukden; (3) Some members of the Commission proceed, leaving the others with the assessors in Mukden; and (4) The Commission capitulate to the policy of obstruction and abandon its programme.

The Yamato Hotel, headquarters of the Commission in Mukden, is a curious scene. Its halls and corridors are thronged with Japanese detectives, and it is reported that several arrests have been made by Japanese police of Chinese seeking to gain access to the hotel.

All the streets are lined with Japanese gendarmes, and many of the Japanese are wearing the uniforms of Chinese Police.—Reuter.

Lord Lytton's Note

Hsinking, Apr. 26.

The Department for Foreign Affairs of the Manchukuo Government to-day published the formal note addressed to Mr. Hsieh Chiehshih, Minister for Foreign Affairs, by Lord Lytton, Head of the League of Nations Commission, regarding the Commission's entry into Manchukuo. The note received by the Manchukuo Government is to the following effect: "On our arrival in Mukden, I, on behalf of the Members of the League Commission of Inquiry, assure you that the cordial words in your telegram of welcome confirm our belief that you will do your best to give facilities for our movements during our visit here and for the execution of our mission in accordance with the resolution passed by the League of Nations Assembly."—Rengo.

Visit to Tsitsihar

Mukden, Apr. 26.

The Italian member of the League Commission, Count Mare-Scotti, told pressmen to-day that Dr. Wellington Koo, the Chinese assessor would accompany the Commission to Tsitsihar under the protection of Lord Lytton. He declared that the Commission was satisfied with the information given by General Honjo, commander-in-chief of the Japanese forces in Manchuria, who directed the occupation of Mukden and other points last September.—Reuter.

THE MANCHURIAN TURMOIL

Railway Track at Imienpo Demolished

Harbin, Apr. 25.

Japanese troops this morning occupied Shihtaohotse on the eastern section of the Chinese Eastern Railway but further trouble is breaking out all the time.

Direct communication by rail and telegraph between Imienpo and Harbin has been cut since yesterday evening. Wireless messages received by Japanese military sources state that a scouting party of Japanese troops sent out from Imienpo by railway trolly found the railway track west of Imienpo demolished for a distance, while over a considerable stretch of line all telegraph wires were cut and the telegraph posts hewn down. In addition they placed barricades across the track where it was not torn up. This destruction is a little east of Wokimoho, which is 20 miles west of Imienpo.

Early this morning, a force of unknown soldiers occupied Wokimoho station and the settlement. They looted the place and then set fire to it. Several Russians are reported to have been killed and many Chinese killed and wounded. Japanese troops were dispatched from Imienpo and caught up with this body of troops 20 miles west of Wokimoho. The fighting is still going on.

Trouble is also reported west of Harbin. Large forces of anti-government troops are reported at Tientsaokang, 40 miles west of Harbin on the Chinese Eastern railway, and at Antachan, 80 miles west of Harbin.—Reuter.

Japanese Troop Movements

Tientsin, Apr. 26.

A Reuter special correspondent arriving here in Manchuria states that the Peking-Mukden railway, between Mukden and Shanhaikwan, is alive with Japanese. While travelling down this railway he passed several troop trains crowded with Japanese troops going to Mukden, presumably as replacements of the steady stream of troops which has been leaving Mukden for Harbin during the past few days. It is stated that a full Japanese division is now in Harbin getting ready for a big drive along the eastern section of the Chinese Eastern Railway against anti-Manchukuo troops and bands of guerillas.

As the correspondent's train came through Kowpangtse a Japanese staff officer was getting a great send-off from Japanese troops lined up on the platform, a group of geisha girls and half a dozen troopers of Manchukuo cavalry mounted on shaggy Mongolian ponies and waving Manchukuo and Japanese flags.

At Suichungshian station, everybody on the train, including foreigners, was searched at the point of the bayonet by Japanese soldiers.—Reuter.

Appointment of Japanese

Changchun, Apr. 26.

Six of the 19 new Manchukuo officials chosen to-day are Japanese, five of whom have been appointed chiefs of the following bureaux: legislation, taxation, railways, personnel and general affairs at the Home Office. Another Japanese has been appointed chief of the secretariat.—Reuter.

Merchants Arrested

Harbin, Apr. 26.

It is reported here to-day that several influential Chinese merchants have been arrested. No details are available.

The town of Lantsi, on the western section of the Chinese Eastern Railway, 20 miles north of Tientsaokang, was raided and looted yesterday by 400 mounted bandits. A flour mill was set on fire and destroyed.

The Japanese are advancing on Hengtaohotze, on the eastern section of the railway, which was recently occupied by anti-Manchukuo troops.

Through traffic on the eastern section of the railway is still suspended.—Reuter.

Thursday, April 28

JAPAN ACCEPTS SIR MILES' COMPROMISE

Early Resumption of the Shanghai Peace Negotiations Considered Likely

The deadlock on the time-limit problem which caused an adjournment of the Sino-Japanese discussions during the last two weeks when China presented her case to the League of Nations, was definitely broken yesterday morning, when Mr. M. Shigemitsu, Japanese Minister to China, informed Sir Miles Lampson, H. M. Minister to China that the Tokyo Government had accepted the amended draft-resolution.

Information of the successful mediation of the British Minister has been forwarded to Geneva, and a date is being arranged for the resumption of peace conference. A speedy conclusion of the conference is foreseen by well-informed circles as the main obstacle—the fixing of a time-limit for the withdrawal of the Japanese troops to positions which they held prior to January 28—has been removed after much difficulty.

The strenuous efforts on the part of the neutral observers of the four friendly Powers are being highly commended by both the Chinese and Japanese authorities. It is generally agreed that it was only through the patient and painstaking mediation of the observers that the conference has been saved from collapse.

Draft-Agreement Revised

The draft resolution was devised by the Committee of 19 of the League of Nations after China had made her appeal. In view of Japan's rejection, Sir Miles Lampson modified paragraph 11 of the resolution, and the modification has been accepted by Nanking and Tokyo.

The local peace draft agreement, comprising five articles, for the cessation of hostilities and the withdrawal of the Japanese troops, was revised yesterday by the drafting committee. A tentative agreement was reached yesterday on the wording of the agreement which was originally that of Sir Miles Lampson.

The committee is composed of three members: Mr. E. Teichman, Chinese secretary to British Legation, who represents the neutral powers; Mr. K. Okasaki, Japanese Consul; and Mr. Samuel H. Chang, chief of the Intelligence and Publicity Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Storm Clouds Dissipated

Geneva, Apr. 27.

The news of the acceptance by China and Japan of the formula proposed by Sir Miles Lampson has dissipated the storm clouds and will facilitate the removal of the sting from the draft resolution.

The smaller Powers, who were preparing to insist on the affirmation of neutral comptence to fix a date for the Japanese withdrawal in some form or other, are now content to accept the new formula if only as a final test of Japanese good faith.

The representative of one of the pertinacious smaller Powers, interviewed by Reuter said: "It is not our business to interfere with any settlement satisfactory to China and Japan so long as it is within the framework of the League; and, anyway, provided Japan honours the spirit of the agreement, a happy ending is possible."—Reuter.

London Satisfaction

London, Apr. 27.

The instructions given Mr. Shigemitsu to accept the plan formulated by Sir Miles Lampson is welcomed in well-informed circles here, who express the opinion that it should mark a further stage in the appeasement of the situation in the Far East.

Alarm is still felt as regards Manchuria, where it is considered that the situation has grown more dangerous. It is believed that the Japanese, in putting down uprisings in Manchuria, have already come perilously near precipitating a conflict with Russia.

The "Manchester Guardian," in a leading article to-day, says that the Powers, without openly repudiating the Covenant, opposed its operation, bringing the League of Nations into contempt and playing into the hands of the Japanese militarists. The Japanese have shown by their attitude that the world is still as safe for imperialist aggression as ever and it is a sorry business from every point of view.—Reuter.

CHAPEI PUPPET REGIME

New Government Proposed by Chinese

Following the dissolution of the so-called "puppet" administration in Chapei known as the Northern District Maintenance Association which was established by a group of Chapei Chinese headed by Hu Li-fu and Wong Doo, attempts are now being made by another group of Chapei Chinese to obtain permission from both the Japanese naval authorities and the City Government of Greater Shanghai to form a new association to govern the vast area to the north of the International Settlement at present occupied by the Japanese, according to information emanating from officials of the City Government of Greater Shanghai.

Whether or not the Chinese now attempting to establish a new Chapei administration have any connection with the other group could not be discovered yesterday, but the City officials emphasised that the City Government authorities would never grant permission to any group of persons for the establishment of a new government in Chapei as the rights to govern the Chapei district, which is Chinese territory, are in the hands of the City Government of Greater Shanghai and nobody else.

According to the Chinese officials, although the Northern District Maintenance Association with its headquarters at 66 Ming Li Road, Chapei, was dissolved by the Ja-

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panese several weeks ago, the Chinese behind the movement have since then continued their activities, the name of the puppet regime in Chapei being changed from that of Northern District Maintenance Assocation into that of Provisional Northern District Refugees Rehabilitation Association and its headquarters, removed from Ming Li Road to a building on Lingping Road.

While the announced purposes for the establishment of the new Chapei regime were to preserve peace and order and to rehabilitate the war refugee situation, the puppet regime, in the case of both the Northern District Maintenance Association and the Provisional Northern District War Refugees Rehabilitation Association, was in fact an organ formed to exact money from the Chapei Chinese inasmuch as the latter were never allowed to remove their property in Chapei into the Settlement unless they were able to satisfy the wants of the extortioners it was alleged by the Chinese officials yesterday.

Continuing, the Chinese officials stated that another group of Chapei Chinese now proposed to establish a new regime in Chapei under the title of Chapei Citizens' Self-Government Promotion Association. In view of the fact that an order has been issued by Gen. Wu Te-chen, the Mayor of Greater Shanghai, for the promoters of the Northern District Maintenance Association, the Chinese who propose the Chapei Citizens' Self-Government Promotion Association, in order to prevent themselves from getting into trouble with the Chinese authorities, are attempting to obtain permission both from the Japanese authorities and the City Government of Greater Shanghai for the establishment of their proposed Association, it was stated by the Chinese officials.

However, the Chinese officials declared, the City Government would never give to any group of persons the right to govern the Chapei District because such right is in the hands of the City Government officials only and nobody else.

Telephone Wires Stolen

It was announced, states a Press Union message, by the headquarters of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces yesterday that several Chinese in plain clothes were caught stealing telephone wires near Yangtze bridge, Chowza, between Tazangchen and Shanghai, on April 22. Investigations made by the Japanese military revealed that these and other Chinese had been cutting down telephone posts and stealing wires.

The Japanese military wires, put up temporarily as occasion demanded in various places, have likewise suffered damages at the hands of these and other Chinese thieves. Between February 20 and April 20, Japanese wires were cut and stolen on 16 different occasions.

When a party of Japanese soldiers on April 22 tried to locate and stop these damages, they were attacked by the Chinese thieves numbering six, all of whom possessed saws, iron clubs, hatchets, and other weapons, and in the struggle which ensued, three of the thieves were shot down and one wounded. The others ran away.

Memorial Tablet Unveiled

Misses Nobuko Tokunaga and Nobuko Ashizawa, local Japanese school girls who were recently honoured by the Japanese Navy for services rendered during the Chapei hostilities, this morning took a prominent part in the ceremony of the unveiling of the new memorial tablet erected in honour of the Japanese soldiers and sailors killed in the Shanghai incident, which took place on the former site of the Tsukinoya tea garden, on Dixwell Road, states a "Press Union" message.

Some 200 Japanese attended the ceremony, including representatives of the Army and the Navy, as well as the civilian community. General Y. Shirakawa and Vice-Admiral K. Nomura, respectively, Commanders of the Army and the Navy in Shanghai, sent personal representatives with beautiful floral wreaths, while the Commander of the naval landing party, Rear-Admiral T. Uyematsu, and his staff personally attended the function.

The tablet was unveiled by Misses Ashizawa and Tokunaga shortly after 11.30 a.m. yesterday. Many floral wreaths were presented and placed round the table. Buddhist priests recited prayers following which the attendants burnt incense in memory of the "war" dead.

A proposal is under consideration by local Chinese leaders for the establishment of a large factory in order to give work to the vast army of war refugees who have been rendered homeless and jobless as a result of the recent "war." The factory, according to the proposal, is to be known as the January 28 War Refugees Factory.

PREPARING FOR BIG DRIVE

Japanese Operations Against Insurgents

Harbin, Apr. 27.

With eastern and northern Manchuria aflame with insurgency against the new State of Manchukuo, the Japanese army has begun the largest operation since the Chinchow drive in December, it was reported to-day.

Three brigades in the command of Lieutenant-General Hirose, are moving by rail and river in a drive to crush the insurgents who number about 20,000 strong along the Eastern section of the Chinese Eastern Railway and the lower regions of the Sungari river. The Japanese army will attempt to close them in by a gigantic pincer movement.

Lieut.-Gen. Hirose's command is composed of Major-General Murai's brigade which is working northward from Imienpo in the direction of Fangcheng and Ilan. Major-General Yodas' brigade, moving eastward along the Chinese Eastern Railway will join General Murai, while General Nakamura's brigade left Harbin to-day to sail down the Sungari river.

A unique armada of troops loaded on 22 river boats which have been converted into iron clads, and each mounting two field guns and escorted by four Manchukuo gunboats, is now steaming cautiously through the floating ice in the river. Extreme care is necessary owing to reports that the insurgents have laid mines.

Minor operations to crush the sporadic guerilla warfare in other districts is also progressing.—Reuters.

Important Tokyo Conference

Tokyo, Apr. 27.

Lieutenant-General Araki, Minister of War, and Major-General Mazaki, Assistant Chief of the General Staff, met in an important conference for about two hours last night over the latest situation in Manchuria.

Reports from Mukden report that many lawless elements belonging to General Chang Hsueh-liang's troops have commenced a large scale operation at Tsungho, Tsungliao and many other places in Manchuria aimed at discrediting the Manchurian Government in the eyes of the League Commission as unstable and incapable of maintaining peace and order.—Rengo.

Japanese at Tunghua

Mukden, Apr. 27.

Fears are felt for the safety of 13 officials, including Vice-Consul Okitsu of the Tunghua consular branch, and 40 Japanese residents at Tunghua, as reports are received daily of increasing disorders. It was reported to-day that the Japanese had all shut themselves in the consular branch office.—United Press.

Critical Situation

Antung, Apr. 27.

The anti-Manchukuo movement in the Tunghua district is spreading. A critical situation prevails in the Yolu region, where Chinese soldiery and police are reported to have joined the anti-Manchukuo forces and started disturbances in Changpai and Linkiang.—Reuter.

In a State of Anarchy

Harbin, Apr. 27.

If only half of what is told by refugees arriving here from the eastern section of the Chinese Eastern Railway is correct, then it is quite obvious that practically all the larger settlements to the east of Weishaho have been raided on many occasions by bandits and demoralised soldiers. It is further reported that the settlements at Shihtowhotze, Kazantzevo, Samohlavovo, Yaolonya, Tigrovy Pad and many other points have been destroyed by fire. A number of people have been taken prisoners and are being held for ransom, while many others have been killed after having been brutally ill-treated and tortured.

The whole territory is in a state of anarchy and the impression conveyed is that the inhabitants of this once-flourishing part of North Manchuria have been reduced to a state of absolute poverty.

According to the local Russian press, the partisans, bandits, and demoralised soldiers who are operating on the eastern section of the railway are not making prisoners of any Soviet citizens.—Reuter.

Police Forces Dispatched

Mukden, Apr. 27.

In view of the threatening situation in the Tunghua area, near the the Manchurian-Korean border, the Japanese Consulate-General at Mukden has dispatched two companies of Japanese police to various points along the Mukden-Hailung railway. The detachments, which are equipped with several big guns, are due to arrive at Tunghua on April 29. Further reinforcements for Tunghua are to pass through Mukden at 5 o'clock this afternoon. —United Press.

Facilities for Commission

Changchun, Apr. 27.

The Foreign Minister of the Manchukuo government, Mr. Hsieh Chieh-shih, to-day telegraphed a reply to Lord Lytton, who formally notified the new administration of the entry into Manchuria of the League Commission.

The Manchukuo government, says Mr. Hsieh, welcome the Commissioners and will place all facilities at their disposal.—Reuter.

Manchuria in the Commons

London, Apr. 27.

Captain Eden, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, questioned regarding Japan's attitude towards the application of the Nine-Power Treaty to the Manchurian question said the Japanese Government had declared that Japan was fully prepared to stand by her obligations under the Treaty. So far as he was aware, he continued, the Japanese Government regarded the Treaty as applicable to Manchuria but maintained that treaties which related to China must necessarily be applied with due regard to the state of affairs from time to time prevailing in that country.—Wireless through Reuter.

SOVIET TALKS OF WAR AS INEVITABLE

Moscow, Apr. 26.

"A war in the Far East has become inevitable" were the departing words of Comrade Losovski, head of the Russian Trade Unions to the International Red Trade Union Congress over which he had presided. He declared with great vigour that upon the International Trade Unions devolved the task of protecting Soviet Russia from an imminent attack.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

SOVIET GETTING READY FOR WAR

Preparations for "Eventual Struggle with Japan"

London, Apr. 26.

Soviet preparations "for the eventual struggle with Japan" forms the subject of an article given great prominence in the "Morning Post" to-day.

The writer alleges that Russian troops and war material have been moving into eastern Siberia since the end of last year and that units stationed on the frontiers have been extended.

He says also that the fortifications of Vladivostok are being strengthened under the direction of experienced engineers, including many German officers.

Another allegation is that air and submarines bases are being created in Vladivostok, submarines being transported in parts from the Black Sea to Vladivostok where they are being assembled by German engineers and mechanics.

The writer of the article says he believes that between 15 and 20 submarines have already been launched at Vladivostok.

Concerning aerial matters, he says an auxiliary air and seaplane base is being created in the Bay of Posiet, near the Korean frontier, thus menacing the Japanese naval bases in Northern Korea.—Reuter.

WITH reference to the question of sanitary measures in Chapei, the Shanghai Municipal Council, at a meeting on April 20, decided that the Commissioners of Public Health and Public Works should keep these areas under their supervision and report to the Council if, in their opinion, the resumption of sanitation measures becomes necessary. From the latest reports of the Commissioner of Public Health, it would appear that, after the work already done, conditions are not for the time being such as to constitute so grave a menace to the Settlement. The Commissioner of Public Works stated that municipal activities on the scale hitherto undertaken had been suspended and, if these were resumed without curtailment of legitimate work within the Settlement, an additional monthly expenditure of Tls. 5,000 would become necessary.

Friday, April 29

ASSEMBLY MAY HOLD MEETING

Dissatisfaction of the Small Powers: Tact Needed for Plain Sailing

Geneva, Apr. 28.

The Committee of 19 will meet in private, not secret, at five o'clock this evening to hear a report from the chairman, M. Hymans, on the progress of the draft resolution in the light of the Shanghai agreement.

The Japanese delegates are not persisting in their objections to Clauses VIII and XIII—hence only Clause XI is affected and this will be substituted by the substance of the Shanghai formula.

As the meeting of the Committee of 19 approached, it was learned that some tact was still required to ensure plain sailing.

The Japanese delegation has sought fresh instructions from Tokyo, but League circles do not expect that any modification will be forthcoming.—Reuter.

Agitation for Assembly Meeting

Apr. 28.

Geneva buzzed with excitement this morning as rumours flew about amongst the representatives of the smaller powers to the effect that Japan has not unreservedly accepted the revised resolution of the Committee of 19. Immediately an agitation was started amongst these delegates for a session of the League Assembly either on Saturday or Monday.

It is expected that the great powers will exert a modifying influence when the Committee on 19 meets in an ultra-secret session at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

League supporters declare that if the report is true and Japan remains intransigeant, then the situation becomes more serious than at any time since the League of Nations intervened in the Far Eastern situation. It is stated that this would not be the first time that a compromise has nearly been reached, only to be overthrown by last minute reservations.—United Press.

New Difficulties Arise

Tokyo, Apr. 28.

It is authoritatively stated here to-day that the decision to call a meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations to pass a resolution in regard to the truce at Shanghai places the Japanese Government in a difficult position.

The reason for this, it is explained, is that the resolution contains certain points to which Japan objects. Consequently, the Japanese Government is considering whether to instruct its delegates to abstain from voting or to agree to the resolution with reservations. However, it is declared that the Government will do nothing to impede the progress of the negotiations at Shanghai.—Reuter.

Tokyo Instructions

Apr. 28.

Upon the receipt of official advices that the League of Nations will convene its General Assembly on April 30, in order to adopt the resolution of the Commission of Nineteen, the officials of the Foreign Office and the War Office held a joint conference late to-day to determine Japan's attitude.

It was decided that if the Japanese delegation should hold aloof from attending the Assembly meeting it might place Japan in a disadvantageous position, and the representatives at Geneva were therefore instructed to attend.

Japan still is reluctant to be bound by the eighth and thirteenth articles of the resolution, however, and the delegates have been instructed either to vote against these articles or to abstain from voting.—United Press.

Informal Peace Discussion

The Japanese Consulate-General yesterday afternoon made the following announcement in connection with the Sino-Japanese Conference on the cessation of hostilities:

"In order to make certain readjustments in the wording of the draft formula for the cessation of hostilities, H.E. Mr. Mamoru Shigemitsu, the Japanese Minister to China, accompanied by Mr. K. Okazaki, Secretary of the Legation, called at the British Consulate-General at 3 o'clock. He was scheduled to meet Mr. Quo Tai-chi, Vice-Minister of the Chinese Foreign Office and China's Chief Delegate to the Conference. The Ministers of the United States, Great Britain, France, and Italy were also expected to attend this afternoon's informal gathering."

Emperor's Birthday

General Yoshinori Shirakawa, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese military forces in the Shanghai area, has issued the following message to the press in connection with the birthday of the Japanese Emperor to-day:—

"It is with a profound impression that I greet and celebrate the birthday anniversary of H.I.M. the Emperor here in Shanghai this year together with my comrades of the Army and Navy, as well as the Japanese residents of this city.

"We, the subjects of His Majesty, are deeply moved by the wise and benevolent rule, under which the Imperial prestige has steadily been enhanced with the advance of years.

"Ever since the outbreak of the Manchurian incident, followed in rapid succession by the Shanghai incident, our troops have displayed their traditional traits of valour and discipline and have acted bravely for justice and for the lasting peace of the Far East.

"It is needless to say that Japan is now faced with an unusual crisis, which requires that we Japanese must grapple with the problems attendant thereto with a resolute determination. In order to enable us to pass through this crisis successfully, I believe it is essential that all of us Japanese should grasp firmly the spirit of our national structure.

"Our national structure has characteristics unparalleled since the foundation of our Empire. In brief, the Japanese nation has been built up naturally, peacefully, and yet in a dignified manner, with the Imperial Family as the head of all families and with the Ruler and the ruled of one body, a feature that is unique.

"A study of our history will strike one immediately with the fact that, since the beginning of the Empire, the varying degrees of tension in the attitude of the people toward the Imperial Family were reflected at once in the prosperity and decline of the nation. World peace, as well as the promotion of human welfare, which have become very widely used these days, are the very ideals upon which our Empire was established. The successive sovereigns have all taken these ideals into consideration, in the course of their respective administrations, which fills us with pride and honour that we, too, are privileged to serve in this lofty undertaking. It is because of these ideals, that the Japanese men of arms are able to face death on the field of battle with such calm determination, akin to the spirit of religious martyrs.

"With these reflections, I wish to celebrate this happy and auspicious event and pray for the eternal prosperity of the Imperial Family and the nation."

HAILIN OCCUPIED BY JAPANESE

Report That Section of C.E.R. Taken Over

Harbin, Apr. 27.

News reached here this evening that Japanese troops occupied Hailin last evening. Hailin is just over 200 miles from Harbin along the eastern section of the Chinese Eastern railway.

The town was occupied by Japanese cavalry. The main force of the Japanese is still some distance away, having been held up as the track has been destroyed for a considerable distance. The main body is at Hengtaohotse, about 40 miles this side of Hailin.

The Japanese military authorities are reported to have taken over a section of the Chinese Eastern railway. They are operating trains between Shihtowhotse and Hengtaohotse, a distance of about 50 miles.

Another report reaching here from the scene of operations is that an armoured train belonging to anti-Government troops during the recent fighting was manned by Russian gunners, but whether Whites or Reds is not known.

Bandits continue their activities in eastern and north Manchuria. Recently a large force of bandits demanded $20,000 from the railway and on this being refused they raided a C.E.R. timber concession near Shihtowhotse. Several Russians were seriously wounded and all horses there were carried away.

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Then the timber stocks were set on fire and they are still burning.

Communists Blamed

Apr. 28.

The recent bombing of the second bridge over the Sungari was the work of members of the Soviet Communist Party, according to an announcement made to-day by the Manchukuo police. The statement declares that important clues have been secured and, as a result, the work of tracing the miscreants responsible for the dynamiting of the Japanese troop train east of Harbin on April 12 has been facilitated.

The documents seized by the Manchukuo police are alleged to have disclosed a plot to damage other bridges spanning the Sungari and Nonni rivers.

A portion of the brigade commanded by General Murai has reached Hailin, on the eastern section of the Chinese Eastern Railway, 200 miles from Harbin.

General Yoda's infantry and artillery are arriving at Imienpo, a station 90 miles east of Harbin, but apparently they have so far not established contact with the anti-Manchukuo forces.

The attitude of the anti-Manchukuo troops in the vicinity of Imienpo is reported to be causing anxiety, as they have started looting the neighbouring villages.

Sensational Disclosures

Apr. 28.

Astounding disclosures were made by the Manchukuo police to-day in connection with the recent discovery of a widespread plot for the blowing up of railway work-shops, shops, bridges and other points. The plot is said to have been instigated by the Soviet authorities and among those concerned were prominent financiers, consular officials and Bolsheviks trading in North Manchuria as peaceful merchants.

The Communist Party is alleged to have given the terrorist organisation concerned its active support, both moral and financial. The membership of the organisation is said to have numbered 2,978 and the leader was a man by the name of Gaidook, who held the position of secretary of the general department of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

The majority of the members are alleged to have received their training at Habarovsk, under the military authorities, and to have come to Harbin during the months of October and November.

All those becoming members had to take a solemn oath that, if instructed to do so, they would kill even their own fathers and mothers. On joining members were told that the penalty for disobeying orders or revealing the secrets of the organisation would be death.

The explosives sent to Harbin for terroristic purposes were despatched via Pogranitchnaya, supplies of T. N. T. being conveyed along the railway under the direction of a man named Tamarin, who posed as a clerk in a commercial firm in the border city.—Reuter.

Relations Not Strained

Tokyo, Apr. 28.

Even if the investigations now being conducted by the Japanese authorities into the recent dynamiting of a Japanese troop train east of Harbin prove the complicity of Communists, this is not likely to strain relations between Japan and the Soviet, as the outrage is believed to have been merely the act of individuals.

This was the gist of a statement made to-day by a spokesman of the Foreign Office in commenting upon the accusations levelled by the Manchukuo government that the Soviet is plotting to disturb peace and order in Manchuria.

A similar view appears to be held in military circles, as the "Nichi Nichi" quotes the Minister of War, General Araki, as expressing the belief that nothing serious will result, although a protest may be lodged with the Soviet if officials of the Chinese Eastern Railway are proved to have been implicated.

Dr. Koo and Visit to Manchuria

It is understood that the Manchukuo authorities have intimated their readiness to permit Dr. Wellington Koo to enter the territory under their control with the Lytton Commission, but under strict surveillance.—Reuter.

INVESTIGATIONS are being made in Chinese circles to determine the exact losses suffered by Chinese factory owners as a result of the recent hostilities. The results will be forwarded to the Central Government with a request that indemnity should be demanded from Japan.

Saturday, April 30

PEACE PARLEYS MAY BE DELAYED

Effect of the Hongkew Park Bombing Outrage: "Too Busy to Talk of Armistice Now"

The hope for the resumption of the Sino-Japanese armistice conference in a week or two, which appeared bright following the acceptance by both the Japanese and Chinese delegations of Sir Miles Lampson's "compromise plan," once again was dimmed at least temporarily, yesterday when Mr. M. Shigemitsu, the Japanese Minister to China and chief Japanese delegate to the armistice conference, was injured seriously in the bombing outrage at the Hongkew Park.

Questioned as to whether or not any date had been fixed for the resumption of the Shanghai armistice conference, officials at the Japanese Legation yesterday stated they were too busy to talk about the armistice conference at present as a result of the Hongkew Park bombing outrage. In view of the condition of Mr. Shigemitsu, who, according to his physicians, would have to be confined to hospital for several months for the treatment of his wounds, officials at the Japanese Legation expressed the belief yesterday that the Tokyo Government would in all probability appoint a successor to Mr. Shigemitsu to conduct the Shanghai armistice negotiations in the event of such negotiations being resumed with the Chinese. However, the Japanese officials stated, no telegraphic messages in this regard had so far been received by them from Tokyo nor had they heard any new developments in the armistice negotiations.

Chinese officials also expressed the belief that a further delay in the resumption of the armistice conference would be inevitable now as a result of yesterday morning's bombing outrage, which resulted in injuries to the Japanese Minister to China.

League Committee Meeting

Geneva, Apr. 28.

When the League Assembly committee of 19 met in private at 5 o'clock this afternoon to hear a report from the chairman, M. Hymans, regarding the progress of the discussions over the Shanghai situation, they were informed that negotiations were being resumed by the Chinese and Japanese at Shanghai and that an agreement had been reached on the point which had led to the suspension of the negotiations.

Following this communication, the Committee proceeded to draft the resolution which it will submit to the full Assembly at 10.30 a.m. on Saturday.

It is learned that the Shanghai compromise will be embodied in the resolution which it is confidently expected will be passed unanimously by the Assembly with the exception of Japan who will abstain from voting.

It is understood that while Japan agreed to the formula proposed by Sir Miles Lampson, the British Minister to China, she objects to its inclusion in the Assembly's resolution on the ground that the armistice is a matter for treatment at Shanghai and not at Geneva.—Reuter.

Chinese Insistence

Nanking, Apr. 29.

Interviewed this morning by Reuters, a spokesman from the Foreign Office stated that the Chinese Government still insists that the Shanghai armistice negotiations will be resumed only after the League Assembly adopts a resolution.

He said that the Chinese Government had received reports that Japanese aeroplanes continue to make daily reconnoitering flights over the Chinese lines since the truce, and despite repeated protests.

Another report which has been received from the Customs Administration states that the Japanese military are interfering with the Woosung Customs officials so as to prevent them from carrying out their normal duties.

Upon a protest from the Customs authorities, the Japanese military insist that pending a restoration of "normal conditions," the Japanese military are compelled to interfere with the work of the customs in areas occupied by them.

The spokesman stated further that the Chinese Government is now devising ways and means to meet the above issues. Commenting upon a resumption of the Chinese-Soviet relations, the spokesman declared that China is ready, at any time, to consider the question if Russia sincerely desires the establishment of relations with China on the basis of equality and reciprocity.

The spokesman added that in certain quarters there had been a misunderstanding as to the significance of the issue. He emphasised expressly however, that resumption of relations with Russia by no means indicates China's acceptance or sympathy with communist doctrines.

In conclusion, the spokesman declared that the Chinese Government is closely watching the latest Russo-Japanese developments.—Reuter.

Resolution Completed

Geneva, Apr. 29.

The draft resolution has been completed. It leaves all the clauses unchanged except Clause XI, for which the following has been substituted:

"(The Committee) notes that in virtue of its powers as defined in Annex I, II and III of the draft agreement, the commission entrusted with the execution of articles I, II and III of the agreement is authorised, in taking decisions in the manner laid down in the said annex, to call attention to any negligence in the execution of any provisions in the above-mentioned articles."—Reuter.

Japan To Abstain from Voting

Tokyo, Apr. 29.

Reuter learns to-day that the Japanese Government has sent instructions to the Japanese delegates to the League of Nations to attend the meeting of the Assembly but to abstain from voting on the resolution in regard to Shanghai.—Reuter.

HEAVY FIGHTING AT HAILIN

Anti-Manchukuo Troops Employ Tanks

Tokyo, Apr. 29.

Press dispatches received from Harbin this morning report a severe engagement between General Murai's Mixed Brigade and a large force of "insurgents" in the neighbourhood of Hailin.

It is stated that the main force of General Murai's brigade, after detraining at Imienpo, came into contact with the insurgents on Wednesday and that there was heavy fighting the whole of Wednesday night.

The anti-Manchukuo troops were estimated to be 6,000 strong and it is reported that they were equipped with gas apparatus and employed a number of tanks. Finally, however, after a stubborn resistance they were driven back.

It is stated that they left 200 dead on the field and had to abandon two guns and considerable quantities of war supplies.

The Japanese forces captured an armoured train during the engagement. They occupied Hailin on Thursday.—Reuter.

Return of Rolling Stock

Harbin, Apr. 28.

Mr. Shen Shuen-lin, the assistant to Mr. Li Shao-keng, the president of the Board of the Chinese Eastern Railway, left for Changchun this morning. It is presumed that he will present a report covering the unofficial negotiations with the Soviet members of the Board in connection with the return of evacuated rolling stock and railway funds amounting to 8,000,000 yen held by the State Bank at Vladivostock.

According to information from the eastern section of the Chinese Eastern Railway, several locomotives and carriages and 500 wagons have been evacuated from Progranitchnaya and the surrounding district since the cessation of communications. Through traffic has only been restored to Hengtaohotze.—Reuter.

Tunghua Threatened

Changchun, Apr. 29.

The Japanese military authorities here received a report early this morning stating that a body of 1,000 guerillas were threatening Tunghua, in south-west Manchuria, about 20 miles from the Korean frontier.

Immediately on receipt of this report a detachment of troops were ordered to proceed to the scene from Kirin and, on their way, encountered the guerillas. A sharp engagement ensued in which the Japanese lost five dead and five wounded. Further details are lacking owing to the interrupt of communications.

A hundred and forty Japanese are now taking refuge in the Japanese Consulate at Tunghua.

It was discovered to-day that bandits had burned down two wooden bridges on the Kirin-Tunghua line, one of which, at Oehtaoho, will take a week to repair. The other, at Chiaoho, is now being closely guarded by Japanese troops.—Reuter.

Sunday, May 1

SINO-JAPANESE PARLEYS

Progress Unlikely to Be Hampered: New Delegates May Be Appointed

While it was the opinion in both the Japanese and Chinese circles that the progress of the Sino-Japanese armistice negotiations in Shanghai would not be hampered by the Hongkew Park bomb outrage of Friday morning, which resulted in serious injuries to Gen. K. Uyeda and Mr. M. Shigemitsu, the two chief Japanese delegates to the conference, the date for the resumption of the armistice conference remains unfixed as the Chinese delegation declared yesterday that they still were waiting for the adoption, by the League Assembly's Committee of 19, of a resolution regarding the time limit issue and that they were unable to name a date for the peace parley resumption until after some definite measures had been adopted by the League Committee.

There have been persistent reports during the past several days that an armistice agreement would be signed in Shanghai in a day or two. Questioned in this regard by the "North-China Sunday News," responsible Chinese officials stated these reports were without any foundation as they were still waiting for a decision of the League's Special Committee in regard to the interpretation of an important clause in the Shanghai truce agreement.

It was pointed out by the Chinese officials, however, that they were ready to re-open the negotiations with the Japanese and that, as soon as the draft resolution is adopted by the League's Committee of Nineteen, they would make arrangements for the immediate resumption of the armistice conference which was suspended several weeks ago.

Call on H.M. Minister

Mr. Quo Tai-chi, China's chief delegate to the armistice conference, called on Sir Miles Lampson, H.M. Minister to China, at the British Consulate-General shortly after 11 a.m. yesterday. They were said to have exchanged views on the new situation caused by the wounding of Gen. Uyeda and Mr. Shigemitsu, who represented the Japanese Government at the armistice negotiations.

Officials at the Japanese Legation, interviewed yesterday, stated that, although the wounding of Gen. K. Uyeda and Mr. M. Shigemitsu might have caused a little delay in the resumption of the local peace parley, progress in the negotiations would not be hampered by the absence of the two chief Japanese delegates as they were of the belief that successors to Gen. K. Uyeda and Mr. M. Shigemitsu may be named if further detailed negotiations with the Chinese are required. Telegraphic messages were exchanged between Shanghai and Tokyo daily on the matter of naming new negotiators to conduct the peace parley with the Chinese, according to the Japanese officials.

Expectations in Geneva

Geneva, Apr. 30.

The report prepared by the Committee of 19 for presentation to the Assembly of the League of Nations reviews the progress made since the last meeting and defines the present military disposition of the two armies. It states that apart from skirmishes fighting has virtually ceased.

The report then traces the course of the negotiations at Shanghai until the breakdown which, was due to the Chinese demand for the fixation of a period for the complete evacuation of the Japanese forces. The breakdown, it adds, was followed by efforts at conciliation, Japan offering to undertake to withdraw her forces immediately after normal conditions had been established which, it was hoped, would be within six months. China refused, as she considered the new formula inadequate, and decided to submit the question to the Assembly. The report then gives the articles of the armistice agreement.

M. Hymans read the report of the Committee of 19.

Dr. W. W. Yen (China) spoke after M. Hymans. He argued that China had always lent a willing ear to friendly representations and then traced the efforts of the League to secure a settlement—efforts which were always opposed by Japan. It would be lamentable, he declared, if an aggressive party were allowed to enjoy its ill-gotten advantages.

Turning to the armistice negotiations, Dr. Yen asserted that Japan had continually blocked their progress, in every case after important Chinese concessions. Dr. Yen said that, on behalf of the National Government, he accepted the resolution as a whole, placing equal importance on all the paragraphs composing it.

Dr. Nagaoka affirmed that the Japanese Government always very eagerly desired the success of the negotiations at Shanghai, conducted on the basis of the Assembly's resolution. Japan was consequently very deeply gratified to note that the draft resolution drawn up at Shanghai conformed with the Assembly's resolution. The Japanese Government, he announced, was ready to sign the agreement at a plenary meeting at Shanghai on May 2.

Dr. Nagaoka proceeded to express his keen gratitude to the representatives of Britain, America, France and Italy whose good offices, he said, had inestimably contributed to the elaboration of the agreement. The Japanese delegation, he said, was not in a position to make a pronouncement in regard to the Assembly's resolution and he repeated the Japanese attitude of reserve in regard to the applicability of Article XV of the Covenant.

Japanese Assurance

The chief Japanese delegate assured the gathering that his attitude would in no way alter his firm determination to do his utmost in order that the present negotiations at Shanghai would be brought to a successful conclusion with the least possible delay. M. Hymans, in submitting the resolution to a nominal roll-call, noted that the Sino-Japanese agreement was expected to be signed almost immediately and expressed the hope that the representatives of the Powers would be good enough to continue their invaluable co-operation.

The resolution was adopted unanimously, but Japan abstained from voting.

The meeting concluded with mutual congratulations. M. Hymans thanked the members of the Committee of 19 for their painstaking and conscientious labours. The British Foreign Secretary, Sir John Simon, then rose and felicitated M. Hymans for his patience and skill, to which, he said, the happy conclusion of the present phase was largely due.—Reuter.

BOMB OUTRAGE AND PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

Tokyo, Apr. 30.

After a conference this afternoon of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs, for War and of the Navy had reported to the Throne, it was decided to treat the truce agreement at Shanghai and the Hongkew bombing as two entirely separate and unrelated matters.

Japan will make no change in her attitude towards the truce agreement negotiations but will endeavour to accelerate the conclusion of the agreement.—Reuter.

C.E.R. BRIDGES DESTROYED

Fierce Rifle Fire from the Raiders

Harbin, Apr. 29.

The situation along the eastern section of the Chinese Eastern railway seems steadily to be growing worse. Traffic between Harbin and Hengtaohotse is again interrupted, two bridges having been set on fire and completely destroyed. These bridges are between Kazantzevo and Yablonya. Their destruction is said to be the work of anti-Government troops that are constantly raiding the railway at various points.

Breakdown trains, one from Imienpo and one from Hengtaohotse, were sent to repair these bridges but on arrival were met by fierce rifle fire from the raiders and had to return. Two of the crew of one train were wounded.

As it is impossible at present to repair the bridges the railway

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service is not operating beyond Imienpo, 90 miles from Harbin.

Anti-Government troops have also raided Shihtowhotse station and carried off the station master.

General Ma Chan-shan's troops are also active. They formed the garrison at Sungpu, opposite to Fuchiatien, the terminus of the Huhai railway. They did not go over when Ma Chan-shan recently turned against the Manchukuo government but yesterday morning they revolted, commandeered all rolling stock at Fuchiatien and departed in the direction of Hailun.

As they have taken all rolling stock pursuit is difficult. Japanese troops have been sent to Fuchiatien and Sungpu but, for the time being, are not pursuing the rebels.

It is reported here that when the Japanese recently captured an armoured train at Hailin they found the Russian driver, a man named Svatchkin, and the Russian guard, named Koman, dead on the locomotive. Their hands were tied behind them and they have been shot.

The report adds that the anti-Government troops in that neighbourhood when they retreated took prisoners all Russian railway policemen between Imienpo and Hengtaohotse. Their fate is unknown.—Reuter.

Harbin, Apr. 30.

According to Japanese reports, the Kirin troops at Imienpo joined the "insurgents" and attacked a portion of General Murai's brigade early this morning. Severe fighting ensued in which the Japanese had to face heavy odds.—Reuter.

Aeroplanes Leave for Harbin

Sinking, Apr. 30.

In view of the serious situation in North Manchuria, a number of Japanese military aeroplanes have left their base here for Harbin.

Gen. Ma's Resignation

Apr. 30.

The Government of Manchukuo has accepted the resignation of General Ma Chan-shan from the governorship of Heilungkiang province, it was officially announced at to-day's meeting of the Cabinet Council.

Despite General Ma's widely publicized repudiation of the Manchukuo Government, the council announced that "poor health" had caused the general to resign.

It was decided that Gen. Cheng Chen-yuan, acting Governor of Heilungkiang province and commander of the Heilungkiang garrison, would be appointed to the post vacated by General Ma.—United Press.

Monday, May 2

PEACE NOT TO BE HAMPERED

Negotiations Will Be Resumed: Reservation Made by Japan

As a Sino-Japanese agreement for the cessation of hostilities and the withdrawal of Japanese troops to places as prior to January 28 has practically been reached with the adoption, by the Assembly of the League of Nations, last Saturday, of a new resolution on the local Sino-Japanese situation, the hope was expressed by the Chinese officials yesterday that the signing of the armistice agreement will take place in Shanghai shortly, probably in the next few days.

Although it was stated in Japanese circles that Mr. M. Shigemitsu, the Japanese Minister to China and chief delegate at the Shanghai armistice conference, who has been seriously injured and is now confined to hospital as a result of last Friday morning's bomb outrage at Hongkew Park, will probably be ordered by his Government to sign the agreement on his sick bed instead of a new Japanese delegate being named to do the work for him, the belief was expressed in Chinese circles that the formalities concerning the resumption, at H. M. Consulate-General, of the armistice conference suspended several weeks ago due to the deadlock on the time limit issue would be gone through. It was pointed out, however, that this problem will be easily solved as soon as the Japanese Government has definitely made public the names of its delegates to sign the armistice agreement.

No Substitute Appointed

While it was anticipated in Japanese circles that Major-General Tashiro, chief of the staff to the Japanese forces in Shanghai, will in all probability be named to sign the armistice agreement for Gen. K. Uyeda, the chief Japanese military delegate at the conference, who has also been injured and confined to hospital as a result of the Hongkew Park bomb outrage, it still had not been made public by officials at the Japanese Legation up to yesterday afternoon as to who will sign the armistice agreement for Mr. Shigemitsu, the chief civil delegate to the armistice conference.

As already stated, it was believed in Japanese circles that no new civil delegate will be named to sign the agreement for Japan and that Mr. Shigemitsu will probably be ordered to sign but other reports were to the effect that Mr. W. Moriya, first secretary to the Japanese Legation, would do this work for him.

Resolution Favours China

The full text of the new resolution adopted by the Assembly of the League of Nations has been forwarded by Nanking to Mr. Quo Tai-chi, Political Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs and chief Chinese delegate to the armistice conference. Questioned as to the real text of the League Assembly's new resolution, responsible Chinese officials stated yesterday that it is the same as that published in the newspapers with slight modifications to Clause XI. Although it mentions no time limit for the Japanese withdrawal to places as prior to January 28, the new resolution is favourable to China, and therefore China has accepted it, it was stated.

Tokyo Instructions

Tokyo instructions received by the Japanese Legation yesterday morning are to the effect that the peace discussions should not be delayed irrespective of the Hongkew Park incident. While the diplomatic and military leaders are recuperating, General Tashiro, Chief-of-Staff of the Japanese military force in Shanghai, and Rear-Admiral Shimada, Chief-of-Staff of the Japanese Third Fleet, have been appointed to attend the conference.

As there are but a few questions outstanding, which are strictly military, the conference is expected to be concluded in one or two sessions.

The following official communique was issued by the Japanese Legation yesterday afternoon:

"The Japanese Government on their part desire to expedite the truce negotiations in Shanghai independent of the bombing incident, reserving, of course, the freedom of disposition depending upon the result of investigations.

"The above attitude of the Japanese Government has been brought to the notice of the representatives now in Shanghai of the friendly Powers.

"The Japanese delegation to the truce negotiations in Shanghai is prepared to continue on the same basis as before."

Inquiry Mission Due in North

Mukden, May 1.

Having completed its military investigations here, the League of Nations Inquiry Commission under Lord Lytton is to leave for the north to-morrow.

The final interview between Lieut.-General S. Honjo, commander of the Japanese army in Manchuria, and the commissioners took place 10 a.m. to-day at General Honjo's headquarters.

It was learned that the investigation of railway questions will start after materials have been gathered from consular offices at Harbin, Tsitsihar, and other cities.—United Press.

Tunghua Disturbance Put Down

May 1.

Reports reaching here state that 260 armed Japanese police recently despatched to the Tunghua area have met and crushed a body of insurgents that have been active in that area. The fighting took place about twenty miles west of Tunhua this morning and some firing was still going on at noon to-day.—Reuter.

JAPAN NOT BOUND BY RESOLUTION

Tokyo, May 1.

The amended resolution of the Committee of Nineteen, as approved at yesterday's Assembly by unanimous vote, will not bind Japan nor affect the armistice negotiations at Shanghai, the Government understands. Mr. Nagaoka has so informed Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General of the League.—United Press.

Tuesday, May 3

PEACE PARLEYS TO-DAY?

Sub-Committee Finishes Its Task: Full Agreement in Sight

Following the completion of its task by the military sub-committee of the Sino-Japanese armistice conference at 8.15 p.m. yesterday, a definite decision was reached by the Chinese and Japanese delegations last night that the main conference, which was suspended 23 days ago due to the deadlock on the time limit issue, should be resumed immediately. Last night, it was tentatively agreed by the Chinese and Japanese delegations to resume the main conference to-day.

Three important meetings of the military sub-committee were held yesterday at H.M. Consulate-General, paving the way for the resumption of the main conference. The first two meetings, attended by Gen. Huang Chang, chief of staff to the Nineteenth Route Army, Mr. T. W. Kwok, and the military attachés of the four friendly Powers, were held at 11.30 a.m. and 4 p.m. respectively. The third meeting, which was the most important one, was held at six p.m. and was attended by both the Chinese and Japanese delegates, with the military attachés of the four friendly Powers assisting, the Japanese delegates being Major-General Tashiro, chief of staff to the Japanese forces, and Col. Kita. The meeting broke up at 8.15 p.m., after which it was announced that it had been tentatively agreed upon to resume the main conference to-day. Should circumstances render it impossible for the main conference to be resumed to-day, then it would be resumed to-morrow, it was learned yesterday.

The decision to resume the Sino-Japanese armistice conference was reached after strenuous efforts had been made by the neutral observers participating in the negotiations to break the deadlocks of both the main conference and the military sub-committee.

From reliable sources, at the third meeting of the sub-committee last night, both the Chinese and Japanese accepted this "compromise plan," thus enabling the sub-committee to complete the task assigned to it by the main conference. After the acceptance by both the Chinese and Japanese of the compromise plan, it was then decided to resume the main conference. It is expected that the main conference, after its resumption, will be brought to a successful conclusion after one or two sessions as practically all problems have been settled now. An official statement issued by the sub-committee after last night's meeting reads:—

"At the meeting of to-day, the military sub-committee completed the task assigned to it by the main conference and a formal report will be made to-morrow to the chief delegates."

Marine Sentry Missing

There existed great tension in Chapei yesterday following the mysterious wounding of a Japanese marine and the missing of another in Chung Hua Hsing Road. Four hundred marines ordered shore from the Idzumo, flag-ship of the Japanese 3rd Fleet, and the cruiser Tokiwa, combed the district throughout the day for the missing marine.

The two marines, Morikawa and Yamaguchi, of the 5th Company of the 2nd Battalion, were posted at the corner of Chung Hua Hsing Road at 4.30 a.m. yesterday, when they were approached by six Chinese from behind. One of the gang fired a shot and wounded Morikawa in the chest, through the back. When Yamaguchi turned, the gang dispersed. Yamaguchi gave chase, and has not been seen since.

The discovery of the incident was not made until at 7.30 a.m. when a band of sentries arrived there to relieve the two. Morikawa was found lying on the ground in a pool of blood. He was rushed to the naval hospital, where he is lying in a critical condition.

Immediately after Morikawa had informed the authorities of the shooting, 400 marines were ordered to Chapei, where a futile search for the missing marine was made. The Japanese authorities are taking a serious view of the affair.

Establishment of Neutral Zone

Tokyo, May 2.

Establishment of a neutral zone about Shanghai is being widely urged here since the recent bombing affair in Hongkew Park against Japanese leaders. Military circles are insisting that Shanghai may become a centre of international intrigues endangering both Chinese and foreign residents.

Efficacious measures to prevent this, it is declared, should be considered at a round table conference held immediately after the conclusion of the truce negotiations.—United Press.

LEAGUE COMMISSION IN MANCHURIA

Twenty Days to be Spent in the North

Mukden, May 1.

The League Commission has definitely decided to proceed to Changchun on Monday morning and Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese assessor, will go with the Commission. Altogether there will be six Chinese persons with the Commission.

It is understood the Commission will remain two days in the Manchukuo capital, spend one day in Kirin, seven days in Harbin and two days in Tsitsihar.

Dr. Wellington Koo has suggested that the party go to Taheiho but no decision has yet been taken. Altogether 20 days will be spent in North Manchuria and then the Commissioners will return to Mukden.

A further three days will be spent in Mukden after which Dairen will be visited for a stay of three days and then they will return to Peking to examine the material collected in Manchuria.

After that the Commission will pay a return visit to Japan but later will again go to Peking to draft its report to the League of Nations.

To-day the Japanese assessor, Mr. Yoshida, gave a tiffin party in honour of the Chinese members of the Commission. Some of the Chinese members will not go north from Mukden as the Japanese authorities refuse to allow them to proceed with Dr. Wellington Koo to north Manchuria.

Commissioners Leave Mukden

May 2.

The Lytton Commission left here this morning for Changchun, the capital of the new state. They were accompanied by the Chinese assessor, Dr. Wellington Koo, and five members of his suite, who were permitted to travel with the party on the Commission undertaking to ensure their "good conduct."—Reuter.

No More Objections to Dr. Koo

May 2.

Leaving Mukden at 9.50 o'clock this morning the League Commission of Inquiry embarked upon its investigation of conditions in northern Manchuria.

Prior to the departure of the Commission, Mr. Sieh Chai-shih, Manchukuo Minister for Foreign Affairs, notified Lord Lytton, the chairman of the investigating body, that the Manchukuo Government had withdrawn its objection to the entry of Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Chinese assessor to the League Commission. The Manchukuo official stated that this decision had been reached through the intervention of Tokyo.

Lord Lytton subsequently submitted to Foreign Minister Sieh a written guarantee that Dr. Koo will not take any political action while within the State of Manchukuo, and the Chinese assessor accompanied the Commission when it departed.

Should Dr. Koo in any way violate his pledge to refrain from political action the Manchukuo Government is prepared to take drastic action, Mr. Sieh stated.—United Press.

Sinking, May 2.

The League Commission of Inquiry is due to arrive here at 8.30 o'clock to-night.—United Press.

Arrival at Changchun

Changchun, May 2.

The Lytton Commission, together with the Chinese assessor, Dr. Wellington Koo, arrived here at 7.30 this evening from Mukden.—Reuter.

Commission's Report on Manchuria

Geneva, May 2.

The preliminary report of the Lytton Commission has been received from Mukden by the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

The report, which deals largely with the military situation in Manchuria, is shortly being issued simultaneously in Mukden and Geneva.—Reuter.

BANDITS OCCUPY TUNGHUA

Heavy Fighting with the Japanese Forces

Harbin, May 1.

Tunghua on the Hulan-Hailun railway has been occupied by bandits and demoralised soldiers. They looted the station and the town because of the non-payment of $75,000 which they demanded as the price of leaving the town unmolested. As a result all communication north of Tunhua is interrupted.

On the eastern section of the Chinese Eastern Railway trains are still only running as far as Imienpo, 90 miles from Harbin, although it is reported that the bridges at Kazantsevo and Yablorya, destroyed by bandits a few days ago, have been repaired.

Insurgents Repulsed

May 2.

Twenty-four hours' heavy fighting followed the destruction of the railway track yesterday morning by a raiding party of insurgents near Wukimiho, the Eastern branch of the Chinese Eastern Railway, and the hold-up of a troop train in which a section of General Murai's brigade was returning to Harbin.

Taking advantage of the dense forests which flank the railway on each side, a strong body of insurgents attacked the stranded train with machine guns and trench mortars. After a severe battle, however, they were finally repulsed and retreated northward.

The Japanese casualties numbered 20.—Reuter.

"Bandits" Repelled

Mukden, May 2.

A body of 200 "bandits" suffered heavy losses when they launched an attack against the Japanese troops in the vicinity of Fenghwangshan, near Tungliao, at daybreak yesterday.

After a sharp engagement the Japanese dispersed the raiders, who left half their number dead and wounded. Six Japanese were killed and five wounded.—Reuter.

TO REORGANISE AIR SERVICES

Ministry of Communications' New Project

Nanking, May 1.

The Ministry of Communications has decided to reorganise the China National Aviation Corporation, a joint Sino-American concern, and the Eurasia Aviation Corporation, a joint Sino-German enterprise.

China's new representatives in the China National Aviation Corporation will include General Chen Ming-shu, the Minister of Communications, Mr. Liu Pei-chuan, Mr. Yang Chien-ping and Mr. Lieh Kai-yi.

The following has been appointed to represent China in the Eurasia Aviation Corporation: Mr. Wei Yi-fu, Mr. Lung Ta-fu, Mr. Chien Chun-chi, Mr. Li Chin-chun, Mr. Wang Chin-juan and Mr. Wu Chao-hsuan.

It has been tentatively decided to hold a meeting of the Boards in May for the election of chairmen of the Boards of Directors of the two corporations.—Reuter.

DR. ALFRED SZE IN LONDON

London, Apr. 27.

Dr. Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister in London, arrived back to-day after a prolonged rest cure spent in Spain. He is now at the legation clearing up arrears of work pending the arrival of his successor, Mr. Quo Tai-chi, Chinese Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Dr. Sze informs Reuter that he has resigned his post purely for health reasons and that his resignation has been accepted on condition that he resume his diplomatic service when he has fully recovered.

He is going to Malaga and Paris as soon as possible to continue medical treatment.—Reuter.

BY order of Gen. Tsai Ting-kai, commander of the 19th Route Army, $1,000 has been granted by the Shanghai office of the 19th Route Army to the family of Chen Ching-chuan, a chauffeur who volunteered to transport ammunition for the Chinese troops during the withdrawal of Chinese troops from Chapei on March 2. The compassionate grant has been made by the Chinese army to the deceased's relatives as a token of the army's appreciation for the bravery and patriotism displayed by the deceased, it was stated.

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THE TRANSITIONAL PERIOD

Mr. Wang Ching-wei's Speech in Nanking: Task During Political Tutelage Stage

Nanking, Apr. 27.

A further elaboration of his views concerning democracy and political tutelage by the Kuomintang was made by Mr. Wang Ching-wei, President of the Executive Yuan, in a speech delivered at the weekly memorial service, in the course of which he made a telling retort to the critics of the Kuomintang and some of the self-style leaders of the so-called Constitutional Movement.

President Wang said: There seem to be two extreme views concerning the question of democracy and political tutelage. The one holds that political tutelage would lose its meaning if the Party talks of democracy; while the other claims that democracy may be attained without political tutelage. Both of these views are, in his opinion, fallacious.

The main task of the Party during the period of political tutelage is to train the people in the exercise of political rights. In other words, there ought logically to be a gradual extension of the people's political rights during this period until, when the constitutional period is inaugurated, the people may exercise full constitutional rights. Thus, to lose sight of democracy during the period of political tutelage would be tantamount to using political tutelage as a means to perpetuate the regime of one-party dictatorship as the Communists have done.

On the other hand, it would be equally fallacious to pretend that real democracy can be attained without going through a period of political tutelage. This view seems now to prevail in certain quarters outside the Kuomintang. What they really aim at, however, is not the attainment of real democracy, but merely the overthrow of the Kuomintang.

Just as they had rallied under Yuan Shih-kai in the early years of the Republic for the purpose of overthrowing the Kuomintang, they are now ostensibly advocating constitutionalism and abolition of political tutelage for one and the same purpose. There is, however, a difference in the means now used in attaining the same end.

While at present they pose as champions of constitutionalism, it was by destroying the constitution that they attempted to overthrow the Kuomintang under the regime of Yuan Shih-kai. As the provisional constitution, which was in force during the early years of the Republic, was enacted and created mainly by the then Kuomintang Parliament, they not only supported Yuan Shih-kai in 1913 to destroy this constitution but endeavoured also in every way to baulk the efforts of Parliament to consolidate the foundations of democracy. In 1917 they even went so far as to dissolve Parliament thereby putting an end to all semblance of a constitutional government. Not satisfied with overthrowing the Kuomintang, they attempted to overthrow the Republic, as the Republic was also founded largely through the efforts of the Kuomintang. Thus, the sole object of the militarists, the mandarinate, and the unscrupulous politicians during the past two decades has been to crush the Kuomintang.

It is with this same object in mind that they now pose as sponsors of the constitutional movement.

Whatever semblance of constitutional and democratic rule the people had enjoyed in the past, they owed it to the exertions of the Kuomintang and its Leader, the late Dr. Sun. It was by the Kuomintang that the Republic was founded and it was by a Parliament overwhelmingly Kuomintang, that the first constitution of the Republic was enacted. President Wang claimed that the Kuomintang has not only been closely connected with the democratic and constitutional movement ever since its existence; but all prospects of a constitutional regime in the near future would be utterly destroyed, should the Kuomintang cease to exist.

The lack of a constitution at the present time, which these leaders of the constitutional movement now pretend to deplore, is attributable mainly to the repeated efforts they made in the past to destroy our constitutional regime.

The Kuomintang has been in power only three years. Had there been no domestic strife to distract the attention of the Party during the past years, the Party would certainly have achieved better results. Moreover, considering the wide extent of the national territory and the complicated conditions prevailing in the country, it is not reasonable to expect the Party to build a Utopia within the brief span of three years.

While political tutelage cannot be dispensed with in order to attain real democracy, this does not mean that the period of political tutelage can be indefinitely extended or that the Party can be justified in losing sight of the goal of political tutelage, namely, the realisation of real democracy.

In the course of his speech, President Wang also reported at length upon the latest developments in the diplomatic and political developments of the country. He intimated that the Central Political Council was considering the proposed convocation of an elected National Salvation Conference as well as the formation of the proposed National Assembly of People's representatives. He drew a distinction between this proposed assembly of people's representatives and the National People's Congress as provided for in Dr. Sun's "Outline of National Reconstruction." He pointed out that while the former would be merely advisory in capacity and would function during the political tutelage period, the latter is to be convened after the completion of the political tutelage programme and would be the supreme political organ in the country after the abolition of the Party government.—Kuo Min.

TRAINING IN CIVIC MATTERS

Draft Regulations Drawn Up By Ministry of Interior

Nanking, Apr. 26.

In connection with the proposed establishment of provincial, municipal and district assemblies of people's representatives in order to pave the way for the realisation of local self-government, it is understood that definite regulations governing the composition of municipal and district assemblies, as well as the election of representatives to such assemblies, have been drafted by the Ministry of Interior for submission to the Excutive Yuan. The proposed assemblies will first be established in such important cities as Shanghai, Nanking, Peking, Hankow, and Canton.

Details of the draft regulations are not yet available, but it is learnt that every municipality with a population of 250,000 will be entitled to elect 11 representatives to the assembly. For every 50,000 of population in excess of this number, an additional representative may be elected. Thus, in a municipality having a population of 1,000,000 on, a total of 26 members for the assembly will be elected direct by the people.

As regards the hsien (district) assembly, a population of 150,000 will be given a representation of 11 members in the assembly. For every 30,000 of population in excess of this figure, one additional member may be elected.

No property qualifications whatsoever will be imposed upon the electors or candidates. All citizens of a municipality having attained majority and not labouring under any of the disabilities imposed by the ordinary Criminal Code will have the right to elect and to be elected. The term of office for each member, both in the Municipal and District assembly, will be two years.

The new assemblies will be primarily of an advisory character, though it is expected that they will also be invested with such powers as supervision over the local government and approval of budgets and estimates. It is believed that the establishment of these new organs of people's representatives will give the people practical training in the exercise of the four constitutional rights, namely, initiative, referendum, election and recall, as provided for in the Three People's Principles.—Kuo Min.

BRITISH CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES

London, May 2.

The British Consul-General at Shanghai has been authorised to submit to the Chinese and Japanese authorities a list of claims for compensation for damage suffered by British subjects during the recent fighting, it was revealed to-day.

The disclosure came at question time in the House of Commons, when Captain Eden, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, told a questioner that the British Government had reserved the right to claim compensation for such damage.—United Press.

CANTON ASSUMES CRITICAL VIEW

Disapproval of Nanking's Policy Towards Japan

Hongkong, Apr. 22.

The so-called elder statesmen in Canton, headed by Mr. Hu Han-min, are reported to be very critical of the policy of the National Government towards the Japanese occupation of Shanghai.

According to the Kuangtung News Agency, an organ of the Provincial Kuomintang in Canton, Mr. Hu Han-min has steadfastly refused to go to Nanking not because of fear of being detained again at Tangshan but because of his firm belief that it is impossible for him to co-operate with General Chiang Kai-shek and Mr. Wang Ching-wei, President of the Executive Yuan.

The reason, it is said, is due to the fact that neither General Chiang nor Mr. Wang is determined to resist the Japanese and this policy is contrary to that of the Kuomintang leaders in Canton and Hongkong. The Kuomintang agency says that public opinion throughout China is in favour of the firm views of Mr. Hu Han-min and his colleagues, though at first the people wrongly blamed Mr. Hu for his refusal to go to Nanking.

Semi-official organisations in Canton are loud against conditional withdrawal of Japanese troops to their position in Shanghai prior to January 28.

In well-informed circles here it is learned that the critical attitude of the elder statesmen does not mean necessarily a separatist movement but is intended as a guiding counsel to Nanking in the present Sino-Japanese issue.—Reuter.

Nanking, Apr. 27.

All the civil and military leaders in Canton are staunch in support of the Central Government during the present national crisis, General Huang Shao-hsuing, newly appointed Minister of Interior, asserted in the course of an interview yesterday.

General Huang declared that both General Chen Chi-tang and General Li Tsung-jen, the two most influential military leaders in Kuangtung and Kwangsi, have decided to assume their new posts as Pacification Commissioner at Canton and Nanning respectively—positions to which they were recently appointed by the Central Government.

With reference to the so-called South-Western Political Council, which seems to have caused considerable misunderstanding and given rise to a crop of unfounded rumours, General Huang pointed out that this organ has actually ceased to function. It will be formally abolished as soon as the two Canton military leaders have assumed their new posts, he said.

He also pointed out that although ill-health has prevented Mr. Hu Han-min from coming to Nanking, the veteran Party leader, is doing everything in his power to assist in a solution of the present national difficulties. Mr. Sun Fo also would continue his efforts in support of the Government although he was not at present coming to Nanking.

Concluding, General Huang expressed confidence that as the present crisis could not be surmounted except through the united exertions of the nation, all men of influence would sink their personal differences and strive together for the welfare of the country.—Kuo Min.

Canton, Apr. 30.

The South-west Political Committee, at a meeting here to-day, declined to abolish the post of "Commander-in-Chief of the Air Force," thus going against the order that the term "commander-in-chief" should not be used in the provinces.

The Council appointed General Huang Kwang-yu to be "Commander-in-Chief of the Air Force" in succession to General Chang Hui-chang and, accordingly, he took up this post to-day.

General Huang belongs to the 1st Group Army of General Chen Chi-tang, commander of the Kwangtung military forces. The change is considered significant.—Reuter.

CHINA'S NEW HOME MINISTER

Nanking, May 2.

The New Minister of Home Affairs, General Huang Shao-shun, assumed Office this morning. General Huang was inducted into Office by Mr. Wang Ching-wei, President of the Executive Yuan.

The former Minister of Home Affairs, General Feng Yu-hsiang, tendered his resignation several weeks ago because of ill health, but it was only recently accepted.—Reuter.

CONSCRIPTION FOR CHINA

Legislative Yuan Adopts General Principles

Nanking, Apr. 26.

It is officially stated to-day that the Legislative Yuan recently passed the general principles of a conscription law, but not such a law itself, as has been reported. These principles will be embodied in a conscription law if this is desired by the Government.

The general principles include the following: (1.)—All male citizens between 18 and 40 years of age shall be eligible for military service.

(2.)—Military service shall be divided into groups, incuding the standing, preparatory and reserve groups.

(3.)—Those who have finished actual service will join the preparatory group and will have fixed periods for training. In war-time they will await mobilisation orders. In the preparatory group the period of service is seven years in the Army and six years in the Navy.

(4.)—Those who have finished service in the preparatory group will join the reserve group. The period of service in the reserve group is eight years in the Army and six years in the Navy.

(5.)—All male citizens between 18 and 40 years of age, with or without service in the three above-mentioned groups, are to join the citizens army. They may be mobilised in war-time and placed under suitable military training in peace-time.

(6.)—The following may be exempted from military service: (a) Those physically or mentally unfit may be exempted from all classes of military service. (b) Those exempted from standing army service include primary school teachers, police, technical men employed in communication concerns or public utility companies.

(7.)—The following may be exempted from service temporarily: (a) Those left over during conscription. (b) Those who require a long period of rest, certified by physicians. (c) Those whose professional activities or livelihood do not pemit their leaving work. (d) Those residing in foreign countries, unable to return temporarily.

(8).—The country is to be divided into "army division districts," each district to be sub-divided into "regiment districts," with their respective regimental and divisional headquarters.

(9.)—These headquarters are to be in charge of conscription activities, citizens' military training and mobilisation.

(10.)—The Ministry of War and the Ministry of Home Affairs shall jointly be in charge of conscription affairs.—Reuter.

NANKING AND BANDIT SUPPRESSION

Nanking, May 2.

Indicating the determination of the Nationalist Government to intensify the military campaign against the communists and bandits who have over-run the greater part of the country, it was learned to-day that the War Ministry is re-opening the arsenals closed since the last civil war.

Operations shortly are being resumed and it is reported that the Hanyang Arsenal already has begun work, more than 2,000 men being employed on both day and night shifts.—United Press.

POSTAL INCREASE ILLEGAL

Request to Government by Legislative Yuan

Nanking, Apr. 30.

The Legislative Yuan this morning declared the proposed increase in inland postal rates to be illegal. The decision to increase the rates was recently taken by the Ministry of Communications and should go into effect on May 1.

At this morning's meeting of the Yuan it was decided that the Ministry's decision was illegal and the Yuan requests the National Government immediately to issue orders forbidding the enforcement of the increase.

In its resolution the Yuan says the increase is illegal as the matter was never submitted to the Legislative Yuan for examination and because the Budget of the National Government has already been adopted and promulgated. This Budget does not include increase of postal rates.—Reuter.

CHINA-SOVIET RELATIONS

Mr. Sun Fo Advocates Alliance

Urging that a continual and desperate resistance against Japan is necessary in view of the present situation, Mr. Sun Fo, former President of the Executive Yuan, in a statement issued to the press on Apr. 29, reiterated that a China and Soviet alliance is of vital importance. The statement, in part, reads as follows:

"The only way open for China during the present crisis is to concentrate all her main power and launch a desperate resistance against Japan. A united front is needed. In spite of the great divergence of fundamental principles between the Governments of Soviet Russia and the United States of America, commercial relations between the Powers continue to increase under the aegis of an anti-Japanese understanding. At present there is a move in favour of diplomatic relations being established between the U.S.S.R. and the United States. In consequence of this, the policy to unite our country with Soviet Russia is of vital importance."

Saying that no alarm should be entertained for the spread of Communism following such a union, Mr. Sun advocates that negotiations should be entered into that the Third Party should refrain from Communist activities. In this manner, the internal danger facing the country would be mitigated and armies, at present engaged in the bandit suppression campaign, could be employed against the Japanese, he said.

NEW AEROPLANE FOR YOUNG MARSHAL

Machine Equipped With all Modern Conveniences

Peking, Apr. 26.

A new air yacht purchased by General Chang Hsueh-liang, Director of the Peking Pacification Headquarters, arrived here from America yesterday. The airoplane was shipped to Hongkong, where it was assembled and flown to Peking via Hankow.

It is learnt that the airoplane is equipped with all modern conveniences, including a radio broadcasting and receiving set which will enable messages to be sent and received while in the clouds. It can carry nine passengers and has a cruising speed of 160 miles per hour. It is understood that the purchase price was $60,000, gold.

Besides the new machine, General Chang Hsueh-liang already owns a Ford tri-motor plane which he purchased last year.—Kuo Min.

CENTRAL POLITICAL COUNCIL

Changes Made in Government Appointments

Nanking, Apr. 26.

The Central Political Council has made various changes in governments appointments. Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang's resignation from the position of Home Affairs Minister has been considered and accepted and in his place the Committee has appointed General Huang Shao-hsiung.

The Committee also appointed Mr. Chen Shu-jen to be chairman of the Kuomintang Overseas Committee in succession to General Wu Teh-chen.

MORE MONEY FOR THE MILITARY

Funds Needed for Anti-Red Campaigns

Nanking, May 1.

Military expenditure for the month of May has been increased by two million dollars for bandit and communist suppression. Originally military expenditure totalled $18,000,000 monthly. In view of financial stringency this amount was reduced to ten million dollars monthly but on account of the decision of the Government to launch expeditions against Communists and bandits in Kiangsi and Fukien provinces, it has been decided by the Government to appropriate an extra two million dollars monthly for military expenditure.—Reuter.

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The North-China Herald
Published every Wednesday.
PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION
(INCLUDING DELIVERY):
Shanghai .. .. ..Tls. 12 per annum
Other parts of China „ 13 „

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary, NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD LD., to whom all remittances should be made payable.

POLICY AND EPISODES

May 3.

In taking a broad view of policy it is always dangerous to insist stringently on the significance of particular episodes. So the comment which asks London to see, in the deplorable tragedy at Hongkew last Friday, a direct pointer to the essential difficulties of the Shanghai situation is not impressive. The critics appear to overlook the fact that assassination is not, unhappily, unknown in Japan, any more than in Bengal. The link which the "Morning Post" seeks to establish between the murder of Mr. Douglas and the dastardly outrage here is sound, in so far as it recognises the existence of terrorists who take no account of policy anywhere. As a means of determining whether the policy of Japan or Great Britain in Korea or India respectively is justified such a link is useless. Japan has her own problem in Korea. She has handled it with courage and according to her conception of the needs of her nationals, whether Japanese or Koreans. There is no reason to believe, on the basis of the facts available, that the misguided Korean who wrought such dire evil on Friday, was any more concerned with the rights or wrongs of Japanese policy than others of the terrorist school. The panicky argument which professes to find in the incident reason for criticising Geneva is as much to be condemned as the suggestion that revolutionary chaos in China can be made the excuse for unlimited exercise of the right of defending national interests. In this respect the panic-stricken critics might well observe the admirable restraint and dignity displayed by the Japanese authorities in the face of a most distressingly outrageous crime. No colour has been given by any responsible Japanese to the view that it was more than what it apparently was—the episodic misdeed of a distorted mind.

It is pertinent to consider in this connection the very important speech which Sir Samuel Hoare delivered on Friday in the House of Commons on the Indian Estimates. It had the unexpected but gratifying result of "mellowing" Mr. Winston Churchill's recent antagonism to a policy of which he was at one time a distinguished partisan. In other words Sir Samuel made it clear once again that the belief that there has been a change in Great Britain's policy in India is unfounded. It has suited the "Morning Post," taking to its bosom uncomfortably the person of Mr. Churchill, to pretend that between Lord Willingdon and Lord Irwin there is a great gulf fixed. Not even the clear denial by the two principals themselves has been enough to shatter this journalistic complacency. Nor is it to be supposed that Mr. Churchill's evident reconversion to his broader visioned phase will alter the newspaper's faculty for believing that modern problems in the East can be solved by the application of the Victorian doctrines so well-expounded in their most poetical form by Mr. Rudyard Kipling's "Departmental Ditties" and the rest. It is regrettable that this myopia has so firmly entrenched itself within that section of he Conservative Party which sits on the back benches, reads the "Morning Post" and, with it, detects in the London School of Economics the headquarters of cells of communist propaganda. These worthy gentlemen secure a little limelight at the moment but they get cold comfort from the Front Benches wherefrom policy is expounded by men like Sir John Simon and Sir Samuel Hoare.

It would be well, however, if foreign opinion in China would be chary in shaping its course by these accidental outbursts. Far more salutary would it be to note that, in India for example, Lord Willingdon's earnest efforts to consolidate the position of moderate Indian politicians have been gravely prejudiced by repeated assertions in England elsewhere that there has been a "change of policy," in spite of the Prime Minister's set pronouncement and affirmation, endorsed by the House of Commons. The fundamental weakness of moderate politicians is everywhere recognised, whether in China, in India or Patagonia. It is not fair to them, however, even for the sake of justifying a patently obsolete doctrine, to expose them to the ridicule of the reckless terrorists who, while detesting liberalism or whatever it be called, delight in seizing hold of statements which, on the face of them, purport to belie the confidence reposed by the moderates in the good faith of Great Britain. That is why Sir Samuel Hoare has once again returned to the charge with an unequivocal affirmation of the policy arising out of the Round Table Conference and its present consequential deliberations in India. It is easy for the armchair critic in a Fleet Street office to write at large about anarchy in Bengal, in the Punjab, in Bombay. It is not so easy for him to bring to the mind of his readers the ordered life of 350,000,000 people to whom, spread over plains from the Himlayas to Cape Comorin, the activities of the terrorists, the acrobatics of the Congress and the political squabbles of Westminster are of little moment beside the plain facts of their moral and material progress. It is not possible to be quite so clear in China. Yet, even here, anarchy is a term which has its limitations. How much of it is but the expression of a tentative scratching of an infinitesimal portion of the soil on which the masses of a mighty population find means, scanty and precarious though they be, to live their lives and work out their own salvation in their own way? The plain truth is that the policy which encourages solutions to proceed steadily out of the womb of evolution is the best adapted to such conditions. The anarchical revolutionists to such a policy are inveterately hostile; so, in no less degree, are those who would force the pace by the application of measures which, ostensibly, afford short cuts to "law and order" but, in reality, are selfishly limited devices for postponing the broad-based advance of true progress.

AMHERST ROCKS

Apr. 29.

The accident to the steamer Kamo on the Amherst Rocks last week and the letter signed "Waste Paper Basket" which appeared in the correspondence columns of the "North-China Daily News" yesterday have again brought up the very vexed question of the lighting of the Yangtze Estuary and more particularly of the Amherst Rocks. The Amherst Rocks have sent many a good ship to its doom and for some years past there has been a steady agitation for the proper lighting of the Rocks as an aid to navigation. The case put forward by master mariners sailing up and down the coast is that some form of visible warning should be stationed at this perilous spot, whether it takes the form of an attended light or an unwatched one. The protagonists of either of these suggestions very bitterly ask the question as to how many more casualties are to occur in the vicinity of the Amherst Rocks before something in the nature of a remedial measure is taken in hand. The attitude of the Coast Inspector's Department, at least since 1928, has been that the erection of a permanent light on the rocks, while feasible, would be very expensive; while the objection to an unwatched light appears to be that it would be unreliable not only from the danger of its going out but because the deposit of salt on the glass of the lamp would greatly diminish the visibility of the light. As an alternative, the adoption of the wireless beacon system was suggested by the Customs, and upon that alternative the officials appear to base the whole of their case.

But that was four years ago, since when it is contended that though wireless beacons have been put into use there are not sufficient of them to obviate the danger which the Amherst Rocks present. Since September, 1931, a very fair amount of negotiation has been going backwards and forwards between shipping representatives and the Coast Inspector, in which the former reiterate their desire that an unwatched light should be established on the Amherst Rocks, the point apparently being conceded that the establishment of a proper light was too costly. The demand for an unwatched light at this point seems to be based upon the contention that the lights in this area are not sufficient, as the Zowieshan Light and the North Saddle Light are at extreme range when off the Amberst Rocks and can only be seen in clear weather. If this contention is good, then it would seem that under certain weather conditions mariners are without adequate navigational aids in the vicinity of the rocks in question. That an unwatched light to a certain extent is unreliable may be true. But with the perfection that has been attained in such devices the chances of a breakdown are infrequent. Consequently, it would seem that with such a light in operation navigators would be in a very much better position than they are at the present moment, and even if at times it did fail they would be no worse off than they are now.

It is permissible to ask why the wireless beacon system has not been more rapidly developed. The beacon at North Saddle has been thoroughly tested and has proved so successful that in the near future the Customs authorities contemplate establishing two more such beacons by radio cross bearings. Experience of this system on the west coast of the United States tends to justify the conclusion that its general adoption would make the entrance to the Shanghai harbour less of a perilous adventure than it is claimed to be at the present moment. Obviously, with only one beacon station in operation on the North Saddle there is no opportunity of obtaining cross bearings by radio. Its efficiency, therefore, for navigational purposes cannot be much more than fifty per cent. Incidentally, when considering the case of vessels using the North Saddle radio beacon, the element of fog, in conjunction with the heavy traffic at the Yangtsze entrance, must not be lost sight of. In this connection it would appear that when a certain number of vessels are converging on a given point within a small radius and with atmospheric conditions hampering their navigation, a certain amount, of added risk through collision must attend their manœuvring. Again, it must also be borne in mind that, in so far as coastal vessels are concerned very few of them are fitted with the necessary apparatus to use these radio beacons and, present trading conditions being what they are, it is hardly to be expected that shipping companies would willingly incur the added expense of providing their ships with the requisite additional radio equipment. The establishment of two more such beacons is not only a matter of money, but involves a question of time, and it is difficult to escape the conclusion that until the wireless beacon system has been fully developed there is some degree of justice in the contentions of masters sailing up and down this coast that something in the nature of a light should be fixed to these very dangerous rocks. It does not appear to involve an insuperable expense and, as has already been pointed out, with it in existence navigators would be very much better off, and should it at times fail they would be in no worse situation than they very often find themselves at the present moment.

YANGTZE'S RED FRINGE

The attention of readers is called to the article under the above title which appears on page 196 of this issue of the "North-China Herald". The findings contained therein are the result of a tour of a special correspondent to Central China. A further contribution will appear in this journal next week.

HANKOW'S BRITONS

Apr. 30.

Hankow, since the time of its great ordeal of five years ago, has developed in political importance by reason of the pluck and successful attempt made by the inhabitants of the former British Concession to adapt themselves to the changed and difficult conditions brought about by the creation of the Special Administrative District No. 3 under Chinese Control tempered by the terms of the Chen-O'Malley agreement. In spite of all handicaps—not the least of them being the frequent change in the personality of the Director, as the result of political vicissitudes in Nanking,—there has been evolved a rough and ready system of Sino-foreign cooperation which has maintained a very fair specimen of representative municipal government. This is all the more striking because in two other ex-Concessions which have passed completely into Chinese control, the representative factor does not exist. As a leading channel for the expression of British opinion in Hankow the British Chamber of Commerce has played a great part in supporting this reconstruction. It has been fortunate in the selection of its Committee and in the Chairmen chosen to lead its deliberations and to guide its policy. For that reason, especially in view of the great calamity through which the Wuhan area passed last summer, the speech of Mr. C. D. Dixon at the annual meeting of the Chamber yesterday deserves careful study and appreciation. In a sense the British in Hankow occupy a position which enables them to speak with special authority on problems of common interest to Chinese and Foreigners. In their bitter moments they may have regarded themselves as the "vile bodies" on which august experiments have been made. In their more buoyant moods, they can claim that it has been their privilege to show that, with goodwill and resolution the extremity of the diplomatist can be turned into the opportunity of the practical politician.

Hankow's unenviable position in the closest proximity to the constantly shifting and often dangerously expanding area of bandit-rule has aroused much anxiety from time to time. The floods of last year had the immediate effect of mitigating the evil, partly because the less could not include the greater. Afterwards the spread of distress on a colossal scale tended to swell the bandits' ranks. This was further helped by the succession of political upheavals which paralysed the efforts of the Central Government—inadequate though they had been—to cope with activities which, as Mr. Dixon's speech shows, have told disastrously on the trade of the Middle Yangtze port. The Han River has been practically closed to merchants for the greater part of the year. This means that access to a most valuable trade route has been intermittent, if not entirely suspended. It also means that the luckless inhabitants of the districts served by the river have been deprived of the flow of commerce from which they can normally improve their own slender economic resources. It is not surprising therefore that the spokesmen of British merchants in Hankow should regretfully note the weakening of the position of the Central Government. Lack of stability in Nanking means much to the Provinces now that there has been so stringent a centralisation in financial matters. That instability has been accentuated by the world-economic stagnation, by the Japanese problem and by the terrible natural calamities of 1931. It has, unfortunately, derived no little of its baneful persistence from inherent political weaknesses to the eradication of which it were high time that China devoted herself with greater zeal than has been apparent in the past.

So often, in discussing this spread of banditry, it is the fashion to lay stress on the difficulties—admittedly real—encountered by regular troops operating in hilly or lake-broken country against guerilla bands. Mr. Dixon opportunely reminds the public of the extent to which those difficulties have been lessened by the work of foreign naval flotillas on the Yangtze. If foreign warships were not there to keep the river traffic open, the damage done to Chinese and Foreign trade and, therefore, to the economic life of the people, would be incomparably greater. Indeed the bandit-ridden area would be far nearer to Nanking than it is already. Fortunately a conviction that there has been too much political posturing and not enough practical absorption in the vital economic problems is finding favour among the responsible sections of Chinese thought. The view that the salvation of China can be secured less by politics than by commerce and education may find expression in that new focussing of the vision. Mr. Dixon's speech gives it warm encouragement from a community which has material interests in China and, at heart, a sincere and practical sympathy for the people, besides being independent of political prejudices or desires for political favours. In the working out of a national revolution it is necessary for the observer to be patient, to take the long view and to discriminate between the ephemeral and the lasting symptoms. It is in that spirit Hankow Britons have "carried on" in circumstances of extreme difficulty and discouragement. It is in that spirit that they have been able to put on record so valuable an achievement in cooperation with the people among whom they trade, work and live.

COMMUNICATIONS

Apr. 27.

Yet another proof of the manner in which communications can be turned to account in solving political problems is to be found in the developments over which the Kiangsi Provincial Roads Bureau is endeavouring to exercise an encouraging influence. Kiangsi has reason to be anxious for some magical influence to relieve it of the ever-harassing attentions of the Communist bandits who have virtually established a regime of their own in the South of the province and, in other parts, have acquired strongholds whence they pour forth, in approved bandit fashion to harry the cities and the peasant in the fields. So far the Government troops have had their successes in keeping the bandits clear of the more important cities. On the whole, however, the bandit-suppression campaign has not been a great success. Lack of funds, a succession of political disasters, frequent transfer of some troops' allegiance from the Government to the bandits and the general economic chaos ruling have been against it. Moreover it cannot be said that the people have had cause to make much distinction between the bandits and their "suppressors." To pretend that a sudden transformation is likely to take

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place in Kiangsi is to misread the situation. There are however faint possibilities of which the determined believer in the ultimate resurgence of ordered government is justified in taking note.

If the Provincial Roads Bureau were merely engaged in drawing up pretty road schemes with the help of a map and a good idea of how the crow flies, it would be wise to dismiss the affair as a harmless impracticability symbolical of so much that is derelict and running to seed in this amazing country. There seems to be something more in it than that. To begin with the military authorities, whose influence is of account, see in the development of good motor-roads a most valuable asset to their own special job. They also seem to have come to realise how useful to them is the good opinion of the inhabitants whom they are supposed to protect. They have much to live down. But if they can convince the people that they can keep off bandits and yet not imitate the ways of bandits, then a different relationship can be established. To the soldiers a handicap exists in the penury of the Government. Deprived of their pay they have to live on the country—a device which, besides being open to grave abuses, definitely sets a barrier between the defender and his protègé, the latter being not unnaturally to view the defence in a cynical light, if as nothing worse. In Chekiang, after the end of the last civil war, returned soldiers earned the good will of the inhabitants by driving off bandits as these columns noted at the time. Now it would seem that, although the people of the City of Loping propose to put their hands in their pockets to retain the present garrison, the transaction has a healthier appearance than the thinly-disguised system of blackmail not unknown to areas where ill-paid or unpaid soldiery have been posted.

General Chiang Kai-shek recognised the importance of linking up military action with coincident remedial measures when he sent with his bandit-suppression troops to Kiangsi last year what might be called a body of administrative experts. The result was not overwhelmingly satisfactory simply because the troops were unable to consolidate the ground they gained. It is an axiom that the road—and especially the motor-road is a great agent of pacification. When constructed it enables military units to move swiftly to an affected area. That is not all. During construction it should be the means of providing a livelihood for men who otherwise would be forced into banditry. After construction it stimulates the passage of trade and so adds to the economic resources of the area through which it runs. If this is the idea that the Kiangsi Roads Bureau and the military authorities really intend to work, if it has behind it the driving force of sound finance, then the prospect of greatly reducing the bandit menace in Kiangsi should be viewed with more confidence than at present. In some of the wild and rugged mountainous regions of the province banditry will always be rife in some degree. Good roads and well-controlled and directed military action taken together should be able severely to limit this freebooting to the more inaccessible parts. As the fundamental cause of banditry in all countries is economic the process, if applied with vigour, could be carried to such lengths that the now most flourishing industry in the middle of China would undergo a period of deep depression to its possible extinction to the general relief of a long-suffering people.

A SERIOUS STEP

May 2.

That Mr. de Valera's Bill for the abolition of the Oath of Allegiance should pass the third reading in the Irish Free State Dail was a foregone conclusion as was also the narrow majority by which it was passed. The measure must now go before the Senate for consideration and there is some possibility that it will not be passed there in which event the final passage of the Bill into law may be delayed under the provisions of somewhat elaborate machinery of procedure established by the Constitution (Amendment No. 13) Act of 1928 designed to prevent the exercise of a veto by the Senate or a protracted deadlock between the Senate and the Chamber. There would be, in such circumstances sufficient time for the situation, which would arise, to be considered in all its bearings, but should the Senate pass the Bill without amendment the struggle will have commenced. In view of what may occur it is interesting to review the history of the Oath. When, in 1922, the British Government decided that time had arrived for a settlement of the long-drawn-out dispute with Ireland, it was Mr. de Valera who was found to be the obstacle to peace. Mr. Lloyd George found it impossible to deal with him and the negotiations from the Irish Free State side were conducted by Mr. Michael Collins. But Mr. de Valera was committed to every line of the Treaty: he agreed to the Oath, which was the essential condition from the British point of view, and during the discussions which went on as to how it should be worded, is alleged by Mr. Eamonn Duggan, actually to have drafted it. He also agreed that the land annuities should be paid under the new régime. It is difficult to believe that this man entered into those very precise undertakings with his tongue in his cheek, but these recent events suggest that that was the case. But having done what he did in 1922 he cannot without dishonour break the terms of the Treaty, though he is intransigeant enough to adhere to the course he has adopted, despite the fact that thereby he may earn the disapproval of that American sentiment which supported him so well in the past, but which refuses now to believe that Ireland has any woes about which she can complain.

When the Cosgrave Government went into power, Mr. Cosgrave took the step of registering the Treaty—which strictly is nothing but an agreement between the Mother Country and a Dominion—with the League of Nations, and further, alone among the Dominions, signed the optional clause thereby submitting to arbitration in the case of dispute. The abolition of the Oath, therefore, becomes a matter which may ultimately concern not only Great Britain but the League of Nations as well and may have to be considered by either Geneva or the Hague. This may lead to ostracism of the country by nations who still believe in the importance of faithfully observing treaties. It may be argued that the objectionable clause in the Treaty was inserted under duress, that the British Government having adopted the attitude of "No Oath, no Treaty" the Irish representatives were obliged to accept it in order to secure the evacuation of Southern Ireland by the British forces. Such an argument could be applied to most of the treaties ever entered into, there is generally some sort of duress in any document which represents the driving of a bargain, either induced by the desire to secure benefits which could not otherwise be obtained, or representing an attempt to avoid pressure which the other party to the negotiation may be in the position to apply. To that extent the tariff agreements which Great Britain will have to negotiate as the result of the adoption of a protectionist policy, will be signed under that form of duress by the other parties, a desire to avoid or minimize the consequences of Great Britain having fitted herself with something with which she can bargain.

It is interesting to consider how the failure of world opinion to insist upon the sanctity of treaties in other cases may have induced Mr. de Valera to adopt the policy he has. He may possibly have deluded himself and his followers into the belief that defaults which have gone uncorrected in other directions may serve him as a precedent for similar action with regard to the commitments entered into with Great Britain. It is a delusion, because it is of vital importance to Great Britain that the Treaty should be observed. It is more important that the machinery is in existence either for the presentation of the whole matter before the World Court, or the League of Nations, while the adoption of tariffs places in Britain's hands a more powerful weapon than she has ever possessed before. The Free State will not be allowed to eat its cake and have it. If it is successfull in removing the Oath of Allegiance from the Constitution then she must take all the consequences of making herself an alien state. Those consequences are not light. The loss of the British markets for her agricultural and dairy produce will be a bitter blow. The idea is already being realised by many in the Free State who were led away in their enthusiasm for a scheme which is very reminiscent of the old days when twisting the lion's tail was a favourite political diversion. But those days have passed and it is to be hoped, for the sake of the Free State itself, that if the Senate rejects or amends the bill, during the period of time required before the Chamber's measure automatically becomes law, better counsels will prevail, or Mr. de Valera be thrown out of office.

RAYON IMPORTS

Apr. 28.

Some concern is being felt in circles connected with the import of rayon at the frequent reports that the Nanking Government contemplates increasing the import duty on this commodity. The position at the present moment appears to be that the Executive Yuan has referred the whole matter to a sub-committee for the purpose of fixing a date for the enforcement of and the rate of increase. This action seems to have resulted from the urgent appeals of real silk dealers who contend that the great importation of rayon and the manufactures thereof have been the cause of the decline in the demand for real silk goods. Experience in other countries leads to the belief that this very natural contention is not entirely well founded and that the use of artificial silk has not lessened the demand for the real article but filled an hiatus between silk and cotton. It seems obvious that rayon will never replace the real article in the minds of those who are able to afford the latter. What appears to be the real trouble with regard to the Chinese silk trade is that the improvements in the culture of the silk-worm have not been so extensive nor so well carried out as they have been in Japan for example, with the result that China has definitely lost her once proud position of the supplier of the finest silk and, in consequence, her export trade has remained stationary.

There is a suggestion made by the Chinese press that the reason for this action on the part of the Nanking Government is the large importation of rayon from Japan. The total import of this commodity into Shanghai from all countries last year amounted to 123,275 piculs, with a declared value of HK Tls. 17,615,978, and the quantities imported from the principal exporting nations were as follows:

Exports from	*piculs*
Italy	73,650
Japan	10,696
Germany	12,982
Netherlands	9,916
Belgium	5,791
France	5,790
Great Britain	3,022

It is contended on behalf of the importers of artificial silk that the present duty is exceptionally high; 58 gold units per picul plus 10 per cent. surtax for Flood Relief in effect works out at approximately 75 per cent. of the c.i.f. value of the goods, and it is a little difficult to believe that any good effect would come from further increasing a burden which already appears more than reasonably high. If artificial silk is doing any damage to the real silk trade, and experience in other countries seems to suggest this is not true, the imposition of a larger burden of taxation upon the business will not only fail to give the necessary fillip to the domestic production of real silk, but may have the effect of spoiling sales of rayon in China, reducing the total import, and bringing about a reduction of revenue instead of an increase. Chinese merchants actually engaged in the distribution of rayon yarn and its manufacture into cloth are generally of the opinion that the industry cannot possibly bear any further taxation or increase in duty. But a falling off in the import of these goods would have a very widespread effect. The allied dye industry would be severely hit if this trade became annihilated by increased taxation. It would also involve the throwing out of work of Chinese engaged in weaving the yarn, would reduce the demand for cotton, with which it is so frequently mixed, and would involve the ultimate unemployment of large numbers of assistants in retail shops.

There appears to be another weakness in the proposal to tax rayon only. Customs Returns for 1931 for artificial silk piece goods and mixtures totalled 1,260,036 yards, with Japan supplying nearly half of this total. The duty on foreign manufactured piece goods is less than the duty on the actual rayon imported to be manufactured by the Chinese themselves. It is, therefore, not unreasonable to assume that an increase of the tax on the yarn without a corresponding increase in the duty on the foreign manufactured cloth would operate in favour of the latter along the disastrous lines already indicated and would fail to give the relief to China's sericulturists which it is claimed is the motive behind the proposed taxation. The whole situation of China's silk trade seems not unlike that of other former flourishing industries in China where failure to keep pace with modern demands has robbed this country of the preeminence it held in certain definite lines. Examples supporting this contention may very well be found in the tea and soya bean industries and it would seem that a more useful result would be obtained by diverting attention to the perfection of domestic methods in the production of real silk tending to improve quality, reducing the cost of production and stimulating demand. It is to be hoped that the Chinese Government will consider very carefully any steps proposed in connection with the importation of rayon which may have a disastrous effect upon a young and growing industry.

HANDICAPPING

Apr. 27.

It was a somewhat curious coincidence that when, recently, a certain local incident set a big section of racing men furiously gossiping, there was happening at Home just what would have given them an answer to the question raised. A race course handicapper receives about as many metaphorical kicks and as few thanks as a Commissioner of Income Tax, but he does a great deal of necessary and very good work; and so does the Commissioner. If an overburdened taxpayer considers that the Commissioner has gone a trifle too far, and if he has money and time to spare, he has the opportunity of appealing to a higher authority, and, if Fortune should be resting her tired wings somewhere in his neighbourhood, the good lady may be able to soften the hard hearts of those in authority and secure some small remission. The point raised was as to whether the owner of an allegedly overburdened pony, or an interested owner who considered that one of his rivals had been altogether too favourably treated, could appeal against the weights. Most certainly he can, and to suggest that he cannot is just as much a fallacy as the curiously widespread idea that, once a winning number is put in the frame, it cannot be withdrawn. A Judge's decision is final, but he can correct an obvious mistake on the part of himself or anyone else.

Miss M. Cleary lodged a complaint about the handicapping of Zag with Heartbreak Hill in a race in Ireland. There was general dissatisfaction over this race and Zag (who ran unplaced throughout 1931) and several others, all weighted at from 9 st. 7 lb. to 10 st. 9 lb., were not saddled. Heartbreak Hill, the brilliant mare who started favourite for the Grand National and finished sixth, won the race in question in a canter under a burden of 12 st. 7 lb., having started at odds of seven to two on. The upshot was, according to the "Irish Racing Calendar," that, "having heard the evidence of Mr. K. Cleary and Mr. H. V. Linehan (handicapper), the Stewards accepted the handicapper's explanation, but considered that Miss Cleary had ground for her complaint, and ordered the deposit money to be returned." So there is proof that an owner is permitted to appeal.

Ireland provided an even better instance over the Irish Grand National, for, quoting the "Irish Racing Calendar" again, "the Stewards called Mr. H. V. Linehan before them to explain his handicapping of Silent Prince in the above race, and, having heard his explanation, they considered it unsatisfactory, cautioned him as to his future handicapping, and fined him 5 sovs." This is somewhat of an extreme example, because there must have been very few occasions in racing history when a handicapper actually has been punished. Anyone, of course, can make an error of judgment, but the infliction of a penalty seems to suggest that in Ireland they take their racing even more seriously than by repute they are known to do. Still, it is very good proof that protests can be made and it would seem that there is nothing, provided the protests are made in time, to prevent the Stewards revising the weights. Of course, in Shanghai, where we get elastic programmes, with thirteen races crammed into the proper time for six, and a squadron engaged in each, with the proviso that three or four races the next day will be handicaps, and a total of about 150 ponies engaged in them (some entered alternatively in two or three events, and most of them having run in races of varying class on one, two, or three days before), the handicapper is a man to be pitied.

However, a protest against the handicapper is in order. He is a fortunate man who is not a handicapper, or a Steward to decide whether the handicapper is the Archangel he ought to be where Shanghai racing is concerned.

THE B.F.R.C. FUND

Apr. 30.

It is to be hoped that Mr. A. W. Burkill's appeal for assistance for the British Forces Recreation Fund will not fall on deaf ears. When the troops first came to Shanghai they were greeted with an enthusiasm which made it possible to raise money for their entertainment comparatively easily. But as the years have passed they have come to be taken very much for granted by the public at large, and it is only by the efforts of a few public-spirited ladies and gentlemen that valuable work of a recreational nature for the soldiers is still being done.

Centres have been maintained at Ferry Road, Jessfield Road,

(*Continued on page* 173.)

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NEWS FROM THE OUTPORTS

DRIVE AGAINST BANDITS

Situation in Kiangsi More Hopeful: Building Roads: Communications Assist Suppression

SPECIAL TO THE N.C. HERALD

Important road-construction schemes have been drawn up by the Provincial Government of Kiangsi, under the direct supervision of Provincial Roads Bureau and with the assistance of the military. A number of these projects are still in the "paper" stage. With others definite progress has been made. South Kiangsi is under bandit control. In the North-east, too, the bandits with their headquarters at Iyang—a veritable stronghold—are uncomfortably aggressive. It is hoped that the construction of roads will help in the development of provincial trade and also make it easier for the military to take swift action against the bandits.

Taking Nanchang as the centre of this radiated road system, it is designed to give access by motor transport from the provincial capital to the neighbouring provinces of Kuangtung, Chekiang, Fukien and Hunan. Thus, a road from Nanchang, fit for motor-traffic, has been constructed to Changsha and beyond to Sinka. It is being carried on to Kian and the work on that stretch has nearly been completed. From Kian to Taihu the military have built a road but that is purely for bandit-suppression work. The main road into Kuangtung will be the continuation of the Nanchang—Kian road.

Into Chekiang, the road from Nanchang to Changshan has been completed as far as Tsinsien. Thence it is in process of construction to a point near Yukiang and it will reach Changshan by way of Hokow. Another road to Hokow will go via Yukiang, Loping and Kingtehchen. Of this only the Kingtehchen-Hokow stretch has been taken in hand so far, chiefly to develop communications for the famous potteries at the old imperial works of Kingtehchen.

In the direction of Fukien, the projected road is from Nanchang to Linchwan, Suwan (from which a branch road to Kinli is being planned) to Nanchang and then over the border. The Suwan-Nanchang portion of this arterial road is being made. Into Hunan the road to Changhkao has been built as far as Kaoan. It will proceed from Changhkao to Ichun (the place of the capture of Mr. and Mrs. Porteous) and thence to Pingsiang, an important centre of the coal district. From Pingsiang it is hoped eventually to make a road to Changhsha.

Although plainly the progress with all these schemes is but slight, there is reason to hope that they will not necessarily go the way of so many of their kind. To begin with the clearer recognition by military chiefs of the advantage to be gained by the construction of good motor roads in the task of suppressing the bandits should do much to strengthen the hands of the Provincial Roads Bureau.

Naturally Kiangsi is very depressed by the failure of the Government troops to grapple effectively with the bandits. In the last few weeks, however, despair has given way to a mild optimism. At the beginning of the Sino-Japanese trouble in Shanghai the Communist-bandits thought that the time was ripe for a further advance. They made a great effort, as will be recalled, to take Kanchow as a base for an attack on Hunan. They were defeated after a tough struggle.

In February and March the Government were forced by the situation in Shanghai to transfer some of the bandit-suppression troops to the Lower Yangtze area. An adjustment was, however, made by the despatch of troops into Kiangsi from Kuangtung. These troops have heartened the people. At Loping, for instance, the inhabitants have endeavoured to raise funds locally to insure the retention there of a garrison during the summer, in the hope that the district may thus be kept free of bandits.

A brief summing-up of the situation as it stood in the early part of this month will be of interest. In South Kiangsi, baulked of their effort to take Kanchow, the Communist troops had to be content with the capture of the cities of Yungsin and Tsungi. They still held strong concentrations in the mountain regions of those districts and also Shangyu, Lunchuan, Lienhwa and Pingsiang. Their appearance in the districts of Kian, Taiho, Loan and Kuangchang was ended by the action of the newly-arrived troops from Kuangtung, who were able also much to relieve the situation in Chiennan, Lungnan, Tingnan, Nankang, Tsungi and Shangyu. Bandits invading West Fukien were forced to evacuate Wuping, Shanghang, Liencheng, Pucheng and Kuangtseh. They retreated apparently to Chungan, Hueichang and Ninghwa.

In East Kiangsi much apprehension, during January and February, was felt owing to Communist successes directed from the north bank of the Kuangsin. They threatened Yukan by the capture of Huangkingpu but a drive on Hokow from across the river was checked. They were driven back to their strongholds on the other side. Determined attacks by Communists in February disturbed the citizens of Yukan, Anjen and Loping but by the end of March the situation was improved, the Communists being badly defeated at Wannien and severely checked in further attacks on the districts of Kueiki, Huenfeng, Tehhing, Iyang and Anjen. At Iyang, however, their stronghold is still impregnable. They have not been able to invade the cities owing to the vigilance of the bandit-suppression garrisons.

Map of the District.

Apart from attempting to assist the Communist attack on Kanchow, the Communist bandits of West Kiangsi have been consistently driven back to their various hiding places. Leaving aside the South Kiangsi area where Communist domination still holds, it may be generally stated that the protection of the principal cities and towns and the maintenance of communications appear to be less formidable tasks than a few months ago. The morale of the Government troops—partly as the result of the Sino-Japanese struggle in Shanghai—has been enhanced. If close co-operation with the Provincial Roads Bureau can be maintained by the military and, above all, financial resources can be increased, the Government may reasonably look for a steady improvement. The great need, however, is to create confidence between the people and the troops—the example of Loping is encouraging. That can only come when the political factors at Nanking are less conflicting and, consequently, better relations exist between the Central and the Provincial Government authorities.

MURDER OF WOMEN MISSIONARIES

Perpetrator of the Crime Executed

Peking, Apr. 26.

News has just reached here from Yunnanfu that a man named Hsu Tien-yu, convicted of the murder of Mrs. White and Mrs. Miller about a year ago, was executed at Yunanfu on April 22.

The two women were the wives of Seventh Day Adventist missionaries. At the time of the crime their husbands were travelling up country. The women were asleep in bed when they were attacked and killed by men with choppers.

It was afterwards found that the instigator of the murder was a cook who had been discharged from the employ of one of the ladies.

The crime attracted wide international attention and the Chinese authorities made every effort to track down the murderers, Hsu Tien-yu being arrested a few weeks after the murder.—Reuter.

BANDIT MENACE IN HONAN

Famine Evils Increased by Marauders

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Kueiteh, Ho., Apr. 21.

To-day it is raining for the second time this spring and there is much rejoicing. The first rain fell a couple of weeks ago but was not very much. To-day it has rained almost all day and is soaking in. This is good for the wheat as it was very badly needed indeed. Owing to the very dry winter and dry spring the price of grains has soared, making it very difficult for the man who lives from hand to mouth as most of the population in this district exist.

Much distress is evident to the south of us here, especially down in the Luyi district. Hundreds of refugees from that area are to be seen on the roads coming north in search of food and assistance. Hundreds have died from starvation and many more hundreds will die before the harvest comes in. The distress of the poor farmer is evident by his attempts to sell off his household furniture and utensils, both home and farm implements in order to procure money to buy bread.

Many men are seen pushing wheelbarrows carrying all their belongings going they do not know where but in search of food. Beams and wooden fittings from their mud houses are being sold in order to buy bread. It is a common sight to see a man pushing along a load of wood taken from his house, taking it to sell.

This town has thousands of famine refugees. Local relief workers are feeding about 6,000 people a day. A trip made to Pochow, 40 miles to the south of here, in Anhui province, was very interesting. The road is in quite passable condition. Famine relief work has been started on the road in many places, by missionaries in Pochow and Luyi. In the towns of Sung Chi and Wu Shang we saw lines of people with their furniture for sale. Famine relief work is being done in Pochow itself, much work being done especially for children.

Bandits are infesting the countryside as usual. They are wandering about in bands of several hundreds. The military are chasing them, keeping them on the move, so that in many cases they are unable to take prisoners for ransom. Much gunpowder is being touched off every night by the keepers of the villages. A short times ago a band of 500 to 600 of them passed between the city and the station, a distance of four miles, but no one was interfered with as they were being pursued by military.

A story has recently come in from Huiting, 35 miles to the south-east of us here and noted for being occupied by bandits. A catechist was out on his bicycle doing some visiting in the country when he noticed in the distance a great number of men riding bicycles in his direction. He guessed that they were bandits and immediately started for home. Arriving in Huiting he deposited his bicycle with a very poor friend and then made his way back to the mission on foot. The group of bicyclists proved to be the advance guard of the bandits, a group of 500 to 600 altogether.

On arriving at the city gate of Huiting the chief officer halted his men and addressed the city officials and people gathered to see them. He stated that as Huiting had always been good to bandits and had always treated them hospitably, he would not allow his men to interfere with the inhabitants. He would march them right through the town and they would halt outside the north gate, where they would wait for the citizens to bring them food and drink on condition that every article was paid for! He then posted sentries along both sides of the main street and made the main body of his "army" double through the town. On arriving at the north gate the bandit leader was as good as his word. After having been fed and having paid for all they received the bandits moved on. Twenty-four hours later the military came in to Huiting pursuing the bandits. Needless to say their treatment of the civilians was much more harsh than that meted out by the bandits.

Evidence of the local banditry is shown every day in the clinics of St. Paul's Hospital. Gun-shot wounds are very plentiful in the clinics and in the wards. A great many wounds of the hands from exploding guns have been seen lately. We are told that the country people are making their own guns, which same guns explode in the user's hands before they have been used very much. Sometimes patients happen to be bandits; we have no means of telling the difference. Just recently a patient with a wound of the hand, from exploding gun, in convalescent stage, was out walking when he was suddenly arrested by officials. He was taken to the yamen as a prisoner, and identified as a bandit.

Poppy is being grown again this year in this part of Honan. On the main road to Pochow it is not very evident, but when one goes off the main road one sees field after field. Last year the farmer paid a tax of $8 a mow of land under poppy cultivation, but we understand that this year he has to pay $15 a mow. We heard that much poppy was ploughed under when the tax was raised.

RED SCOURGE IN HONAN

Hundreds of People Taken Away as Captives

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Kaifeng, Ho., Apr. 7.

During the past few days, there have come reports of the terrible famine conditions in the various hsiens in the province. Added to this are the disturbances created by the notorious bandit ringleaders, Wang Tai, Wei Kuo-chu, and Li Chang-yu, who possess about 20,000 men and 10,000 guns. More than 40,000 houses in Chenping hsien, were destroyed and 10,000 cattle were taken away. The total number of the people who suffered from the looting was over 110,000. In Lyang hsien, 530 houses were set on fire, and 235 persons, taken as captives. Hundreds of them have been carried away.

On March 21, Wang Tai, and Wei Kuo-chu, both notorious bandit leaders, suddenly rushed into Hsichuan hsien region, West Honan. All villages, within a radius of 80 li were wiped out. In Sinyang region, on Honan-Hupeh border, more than 500 villages were set on fire and 1,000, persons, taken captives. 600 persons were killed, in the encounter with the bandits.

In Hsihsien region in south Honan, there is a village named Wulungchi or Black Dragon village, in which more than 50,000 people used to lived some years ago, but owing to the communist activities only a few hundreds of them remain.

According to a report of the magistrate of Hsihsien, who visited the village on March 21, all ways leading to the village are covered with tall grass; and most of the houses are in ruins.

The villagers told the magistrate that they had never seen the government officials during the last seven years.

About several hundred bandits rushed into Yiyang hsien in west Honan and captured many villages. They all wore the yellow badges, bearing the number of the route, division, brigade, etc. They also sent their men out to persuade the other groups of the bandits to join them.

Li Kung-cheng, another notorious bandit leader, who possesses 2,000 men, is now creating disturbances in east Honan, and his influence has in recent years greatly increased.

CAPT. BAKER BEING WELL TREATED

American Authorities Not Being Inactive

Captain Baker, who is believed to be in the hands of Communists near Kienli, is reported to be in reasonably good health. Chinese who have seen him declare that he is being well-treated and has been provided with a servant to look after him. There are differences of opinion regarding the failure of the negotiations for his release. The Communists deny any breach of faith.

It is clear that they are under some misapprehension over Captain Baker's standing. It should be emphasised that no relaxation of negotiations has occurred. The position is very delicate and can be easily prejudiced by precipitate words or actions. It would be entirely wrong, however, to assume that the American authorities are inactive. They have, however, to be guided by consideration for the captives—for the Rev. Bert Nelson, as well as Father Sands, are also in Communist hands—and by confidence in the men who are advising in the matter, at considerable personal risk.

THE Nanking City authorities are carrying on a determined fight against opium. During the past few days, according to a report reaching here yesterday, over 300 raids were made on opium dens and more than 1,000 smokers were arrested.

THE SITUATION IN AMOY

Cantonese Soldiers Being Sent to Repel Rebels

Peking, Apr. 26.

Foreign messages received today from Amoy reveal that the rebel movement there is now more definitely Red.

The rebels have looted foreign property in Changchun and have also held a mass meeting of a distinctly communistic nature, during which a number of Government military leaders, who were captured during the recent fighting, were executed.

Later reports from Amoy bring reassuring news.

Cantonese authorities have informed the various consular officials that 20,000 Cantonese soldiers are now advancing against the rebels in Changchow, where their activities have become increasingly red.

These reports as against those received here this afternoon, render a certain confidence to the foreign consuls that the foreigners in Amoy will be safe.—Reuter.

Washington, Apr. 25.

The State Department to-day instructed the American Legation at Peking to inform the Chinese National Government that the United States views with the utmost seriousness the danger to foreigners at Amoy under prevailing conditions.—United Press.

Canton, Apr. 27.

Six bombing planes left to-day for Swatow en route to Changchow to suppress the rebels there. General Li Yang-ching has been assigned to subdue the reactionaries in Fukien but the Cantonese troops are handicapped by lack of funds.

The Cantonese General Chen Chitang went to Hongkong yesterday to consult with Mr. Hu Han-min, former President of the Legislative Yuan, regarding an important mission.

General Chen has so far refused to divulge the results of the conference.—Reuter.

Nanking, Apr. 29.

General Ho Ying-ching, Minister of War, told press representatives to-day that he would leave here this afternoon for Kiukiang en route to Nanchang, where he will personally direct operations against the communists.

The War Minister expressed confidence in the eventual success of of the campaign.

The Canton troops will push towards southern Kiangsi from the Kuangtung-Fukien border, while the Government troops will attack from the west and the north of Kiangsi.

General Ho Ying-ching stated that the Government will pay special attention to the development of communications in Kiangsi as soon as the communists are successfully suppressed, for he said, poor facilities for communication was the main reason for the communists' ability to have held out so long, and also for the backwardness of the province.—Reuter.

SALARY PAYMENTS SUSPENDED

Canton, May 2.

All payments of salaries from the provincial treasury have been temporarily suspended from May 1. This move has been made because all available funds are required to suppress the Reds in the Kiangsi and Fukien provinces.

Many Government organs are affected, but those having a direct income, namely the Municipality Tax Bureaus will be unaffected.

Landlords have already paid one month's rent, and shop owners two per cent. of their capital, this being their contribution to the $30,000,000 Kuangtung Defence Loan.—Reuter.

DIRECTORY

of

PROTESTANT MISSIONS IN CHINA

1932

IN the order of Missions under the various Stations in each Province, with an alphabetical List of Mission Workers.

PRICE $1.50

Published by

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS AND HERALD LTD

17 The Bund, Shanghai

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ATTEMPT TO BLACKMAIL CATHOLIC MISSION

Military at Chengtu Demand $1,500,000 "Loan" from Fathers

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Chengtu, Apr. 19.

A NEW method of military blackmail was recently attempted here. It has surpassed in daring the audacity of all previous attempts, of which there have been many. This time the intended victim was the Roman Catholic Mission and the attempted kidnapping of the Bishop, the Right. Rev. J. Rouchouse. The only reason why the Bishop was not carried off was that he could not be found when armed soldiers of the 29th. Army twice visited the compound in Chengtu.

First a telegram, or a message in the form of a telegram, was received at the Mission purporting to be from Nanking, and signed by a certain General Ma, requesting "150 Wan", or the modest sum of $1,500,000. A second message in the form of a telegram was delivered by soldiers making the same request, but with the addition, "If the Bishop refuses, take him to gaol."

The Mission, through the acting French Consul, attempted to discover by what authority came the demand for "150 Wan." It was reported that General Ma of the 29th. Army was supposed to have secret instructions from Nanking to raise a war loan from the Mission. The Mission did nothing further, not knowing just how serious was the demand.

On Monday afternoon, April 11 six armed soldiers came to the Mission asking for the Bishop. The Bishop, having been previously warned by his servants, had taken refuge outside the property. The soldiers remained two hours searching the entire premises for the Bishop. They went even to the garret where they stole some things of small value. The Pro-Vicar, Père A. M. B. Couderc, told them that the Bishop was away, and that he himself had no authority in the matter of the money requested.

After two hours the soldiers went off after leaving a note to the effect that the money must be paid within three days. They went to the Convent next, which place they searched thoroughly in their attempt to locate the Bishop.

The next morning, Tuesday, April 12, ten armed soldiers came and seized the Pro-Vicar, whom they had heard on the previous day referred to as "Assistant Bishop." They "requested" him to follow them at once to the office of General Ma of the 29th. Army. No violence, however was used inasmuch as Père Couderc at once acceded to their request. He was placed between two plain clothes detectives, and marched off to General Ma's office, with armed soldiers marching immediately in the rear, and keeping him under close surveillance.

General Ma received the Pro-Vicar in his own private sitting-room, with the usual tea and cakes. After the usual salutations Père Couderc was asked to quietly "arrange that little affair."

"What affair?"

"Why, that of the money you are owing for the taxes."

"If that is so" at once countered the Pro-Vicar, "I can tell you that the Bishop will not refuse to pay like other people."

"But there is another thing—the loan!"

"Oh!" replied the Pro-Vicar, "You demanded $1,500,000. I believe that in all the banks of the city combined you would not find that amount of money."

"But, you know the Chinese way; we ask for a large amount in order to receive less."

"As to that I have no authority; it rests with the Bishop."

"But you must tell him about it".

"Well, I will report it," calmly answered the gallant Pro-Vicar, "but I can only tell you that the Bishop will pay his taxes."

"You may retire."

"But you know I came here like a bandit between detectives," countered the Pro-Vicar, "and you have seriously injured my 'face,' because many people in the public streets have seen me brought here."

"Oh, do not speak of that."

"But I do not wish to return in the same way. I should rather stay here."

"Then you will go alone."

Then General Ma accompanied the Pro-Vicar to the gate.

Afterward, the Chief of Police, General Hsiang, hearing of the incident, visited the Mission, enquired about the occurrence, and expressed his deep sorrow. The next day soldiers appeared at the gates examining the gates of the Seminary and Bishop's House. It was thought possible that a new attack might be made. Then the Chief of Police sent 34 soldiers to guard the compound; they are still there as guests of the Mission. An amusing fact is that the soldiers now on guard, from the Chief of Police, are of the same command as those who arrested the Pro-Vicar.

It is interesting to note the Chinese version of the incident;—"The Mission owed arrears for taxes, no loan has been asked for. Père Couderc was politely invited to come to General Ma's office; he was courteously treated, and the General accompanied him to the gate. To say that the soldiers compelled him to come is an insult and slanderous to the soldiers."

The acting French Consul has written an emphatic protest against the seizing of one of his nationals, and the authorities are very much annoyed over the affair, but they can do nothing; they are afraid to make a move.

The serious part of this unfortunate incident is that a foreign national, with treaty rights for living here, has been subjected to such a striking indignity. It has been known for some time that the 29th Army authorities were moving heaven and earth to raise money. It is not long since the same General Ma made a determined attempt to secure the property of the Protestant Orphanage by bluff, and underhand methods, an appeal was made by friends of the Orphanage through the lady members of the household of General Tien Song-yao, the "Chuin Chang" commanding the 29th Army. Private properties in numberless cases have been wantonly confiscated. Bishop Song, of the C.M.S., lost his home, the same way last year with the same lawless military group of the 29th Army. General Ma is not a military officer with any particular rank, but acts as Chief-Advisor to General Tien, and has much power in the Commander's absence, which is most of the time, as General Tien lives out of town. General Tien is personally responsible. He is still holding C.M.S. property in Mienchow seized in 1926-7 during the evacuation.

REFUGEES FACE SAD PLIGHT

Hankow's Serious Situation Over Food Shortage

Hankow, Apr. 29.

A very serious situation has arisen here now that the funds and wheat supply of the Flood Relief Commission are all but exhausted. Approximately 300,000 refugees in this province will be facing utter destitution and starvation within the next week or two if no relief is forthcoming. Yesterday urgent telegrams were sent by the Hupeh Flood Rehabilitation committee to all possible organisations and public bodies that can possibly give immediate relief.

The head office of the National Flood Relief Commission replies that it is unable to give further help because funds are exhausted. The Hupeh provincial government in reply to the appeal expressed its utter helplessness because of financial stringency prevailing in the province.

Thus the outlook for the 300,000 refugees is very bad. Mostly they lay clustered along the river bank unable to return to their homes up country because communists are occupying those areas.

These 300,000 refugees, if not fed, are potential communists for they are likely to join the movement in the hope of getting food by some means.

A spokesman of the Rehabilitation Committee states that with no immediate relief in sight it is hardly possible to forecast what may happen to these thousands of refugees. Most government troops are concentrated in the Hung lake district engaging the communist bands and lack of troops in Wuhan augurs ill for these three cities if 300,000 destitute refugees should make a desperate bid for existence. —Reuter.

SEASON'S SOCIAL EVENT

Wayward Son Pays for Father's Funeral

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Tenghsien, Sung, Apr. 23.

The most popular event in a decade for Tenghsien has just occurred in the funeral of one of our prominent citizens, and his notoriety was because he was one of the old school scholars, had graduated according to the former regulations of writing essays at Nanking, and could wear a "button" on his hat. The life-sized photograph of him that was borne in a sedan chair before his coffin had this button prominently displayed upon his hat.

He himself was poor but his son who is rich had been unfilial during his life-time, so to pacify an uneasy conscience, lavished five or six thousand dollars on his funeral. The son began life in poverty and made a start by selling machine made flour usually called foreign flour. He was successful in his investments and was also a prominent member of the An Ching Hwei (會慶安) and accumulated wealth by managing affairs for various members.

Hundreds of scrolls and paper flowers exhibited in the funeral procession attested to his popularity. Between two and three hundred men and boys were employed to carry umbrellas, paper horses and the like —among other things a large paper automobile to be burned for his use. Twenty-six men acted as pall bearers. Several chairs carried things to be buried with him.

There were three bands of music —one the priests, another the town orchestra, and just in front of the coffin walked the military band. For three days there had been feasting. We asked the steward how many tables had been provided and he said certainly 800 and probably 1,000, he was not able to say exactly. This means over $4,000.

The entire yard was covered with thick native cloth, and the street as well, for about a square as we say in the Western world. This was necessary, for feeding so many the street would have to be used. This is easy enough in Tenghsien for nothing passes the door but ricshas, wheelbarrows and an occasional two-wheeled cart.

The An Ching Society is the most popular one in this section of China and has thousands of adherents. It really started years ago when tribute rice was sent from the South to Peking via the Grand Canal. Those who have been in China for 40 years well remember the fleets of boats as they sailed up the canal loaded with rice and other goods to sell on the sly. The An Ching Society was formed to protect those boats from robbers as they journeyed on. It is still a society for mutual protection. The members are often in association with the bandits and get protection by appeasing them. Even the officials stand in awe of the An Chings.

The canal has for many years been impassable for large boats except in the rainy season. Launches can usually run for the greater part of the year as far as Tsingkiangpu, Kiangsu.

The locks in the canal are the most primitive kind and start at Tsingkiangpu. They are really sluices and the boats must be pulled over the current of falling water. A heavy boat will require a hundred or more persons, so a gong is beaten calling in the countryside of men, women, and children. The boat is then drawn up over the fall of water, using strong cables of bamboo and windlasses. The gong keeps up a continual beating, the boatmen shriek, and the noise of the rushing water as it surges past is too much for most folks especially for one who has seen the cable break and the boat carried with the current to what appears to be destruction.

The acute sense of orientation in the Chinese has frequently been remarked by Westerners. All directions and change of position are indicated by the points of the compass and they always know the direction of the wind. If riding in a chair or on a wheel-barrow and not sitting plumb, the bearers will call to the occupant to change position towards the north, south, east, or west as may be required.

The blind fortune-tellers and singers that walk unattended on the streets are directed by a friendly by-stander after the same method; they are also told to turn to the north, south, east, or west as is desired to escape mud or a dangerous situation. And the remarkable part is they always know without hesitation just where south is, and all the rest of the compass. They need no guiding star.

The Chinese in the U.S.A. keep this same instinct. New York City reports that the directors for the public at the sub-way stations find that all nationalities lose their orientation except the Chinese.

Even the city police when on parade and using the sub-ways lose their bearings and have to be put straight, but the Chinese never.

OBITUARY

Mrs. Barbara M. Fulton

It is with the greatest regret we have to record the death of Mrs. Barbara M. Fulton, wife of the Rev. T. C. Fulton D.D., at Chinchow, Manchuria, on Sunday evening. Mrs. Fulton was one of the pioneers of Manchuria and had just completed 50 years residence in Manchuria, having come out to assist in the Presbyterian Mission Medical work, and to commence with lived in Newchwang, later moving to Mukden, where the Mission made its headquarters.

One year after Mrs. Fulton's arrival, Dr. Christie who retired some years ago, came to Manchuria and developed the Medical Section of the Mission.

A few years later, Miss Pritty as she was then, married the Rev. Dr. Fulton of the Irish Presbyterian Mission and they worked unceasingly for 47 years through many anxious and trying periods of wars, pestilence and famine, propagating the Gospel and giving practical help.

Mrs. Fulton's charming personality endeared her to all with whom she came in contact and the numbers are legion of both Chinese and Foreign residents who have received hospitality and assistance which were always given unsparingly.

In 1929, due to Mrs. Fulton's ill health—Dr. Fulton retired to Belfast to enable Mrs. Fulton to receive medical attention. The treatment appeared to be successful and Mrs. Fulton expressed the wish to return to China, particularly as Dr. Fulton wished to continue his work in the Mission. Returning early in 1931, they proceeded to Chinchow. The self-denying act of going to this city and staying through all the recent troubles, which included bombing of the City by Japanese planes—pieces of the bomb fell in the Mission Compound,—and the constant anxiety as to what was going to happen next with demoralised troops and bandits in the neighbourhood, is only one of many examples of the pluck and fortitude which has examplified Mrs. Fulton's career in Manchuria during the past 50 years.

It is pleasing to recall an incident which happened in Mukden in 1929 when Dr. and Mrs. Fulton retired as they thought then from the mission field, which goes to prove that the Chinese people do appreciate the work of Missionaries. At a reception given by their Chinese friends and co-workers, they were asked to take seats on a platform, in front of which was a table and on which were two large lighted candles. Their hosts who came from all parts of Manchuria then filed past them each holding a taper which they lit from the candles on the table—the symbol being to gain inspiration in carrying on the good work done by this self-denying partnership of nearly 50 years. It was a graceful act and one which showed to the full the affectionate regard with which they were held.

Deepest sympathy goes out to the Rev. Dr. Fulton, and his daughter, Mrs. W. S. Bungey who is living in Shanghai, and his two sons—Dr. Fleming Fulton who is in the medical profession in Belfast, and Mr. Norman Fulton of Messrs. Arnhold & Co., Hankow.

TRAGIC AFFAIR AT SWATOW

Foreign Officer Accidentally Drowned

News was received in Shanghai on Apr. 28 to the effect that Mr. David McCormack, chief engineer of the China Navigation str. Liangchow, had been accidentally drowned in Swatow at eleven o'clock on the previous night. No further details were given.

The late Mr. McCormack, who was about 42 years of age, joined Messrs. Butterfield & Swire in December, 1913, and was promoted chief engineer in 1923. He was a native of Dumbarton, Scotland, where his wife is at the present time, and was due to go Home on leave on May 7.

POLITICAL PARTY CHANGES IN JAPAN

Tokyo, Apr. 26.

The split of the Social-Democratic party ten days ago has led to a further change in the political party line-up in Japan. The Rono Taishuto, Labour and Farmer, party which until now has represented the left wing of the Proletarians has decided to amalgamate with the Social-Democrat right wingers.

This decision directly follows the split of the Social-Democrats which party had long been the most stable in the proletarian movement in this country. Those seceding from the Social-Democrats are forming a new political party with state socialism as the basis of its constitution. —Reuter.

MAY DAY IN JAPAN

Tokyo, May 2.

No less than 1,300 demonstrators were arrested during May Day celebrations. The police officials confiscated 16 daggers, six spears, three sticks, ten red flags, and 2,000 sheets of handbills.

Most of those arrested were released by midnight after examination, but over 100 are still subjected to further interrogation, including 40 students of the Tokyo Imperial, Waseda and other universities.

Taking this occasion the police authorities are considering to give a heavy blow to secret socialities organised by radical students of different universities.—Rengo.

JAPANESE VESSELS COLLIDE

Kobe, May 2.

Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha's freighter Taiin Maru, (5,872 tons) at 6 o'clock this morning collided with Kirin Maru 3,771 tons cargo boat, belonging to Yamashita Kisen Kaisha at a point off Shantung, as a result of which the former sank and five of the crew are missing. The vessel latter after making temporary repairs, continued her voyage from Kobe to Dairen.

The Taiin Maru was proceeding from Dairen to Kobe.—Rengo.

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ST. GEORGE'S AT HANKOW

Last Ball of the Season at Race Club: English Win Golf Match

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hankow, Apr. 25.

The last Ball of the season was held at the Race Club on Friday, when the St. George's Society entertained their guests in their usual royal way. The hall was decorated to represent a yew garden, and those who were responsible for the scheme must be congratulated. The ceiling was bespangled with myriad coloured fairy lamps and streamers, the walls hung with flags of St. George, representative shields, alternating with the rose of England. The drop lights were encased in shades covered with the St. George's cross, and the base the English rose. The lower part of the walls were converted into realistic yews trimmed to the shape of birds, and the alcoves into bowers which were readily used by those wishing to sit out. The bowling green pavilion was also used as a sitting out place, and was well filled between dances.

At the entrance to the hall stood two stalwart knights in armour array, the decorators apparently sympathising with them on account of the warm weather, allowed them to wear "summer kit" or in other words "shorts", and this caused some merriment. At the south end of the hall was the President and his Lady's throne of honour, over which hung a painting of the victorious St. George killing the dragon. At the north end, the band stand was converted into another bower, which reminded one of the old country house veranda.

Amidst this brilliant setting, Sir Meyrick Hewlett K.C.M.G. President of the Society, and Lady Hewlett, received the guests in their usual charming manner, while the band played old English music, including a selection from "Merrie England."

The scene when dancing commenced at 10.30 can only be described by the fair sex, and I was fortunate enough to have this given to me in the following words.

Beautiful ladies in devastating creations attended by their cavaliers, either in the ever-becoming black and white of well cut "tails," sometimes justly enhanced with an array of medals, or else in the irresistible gold braid of the various navies—not forgetting the scarlet of the Royal Marines—all of which helped to make the scene still more vivid.

Among the many lovely gowns, organdie, of Broiderie Anglaise, and other dainty summer fabrics predominated in many gay colours, To do justice to all the frocks would be a feat impossible of mere human ability, but some were particularly charming. One was a green georgette of svelte simplicity, relieved alone by a twisted band of green and lemon georgette which outlined the neck of the dress, and armholes, and finished in front, on the left shoulder in a soft cascade. The colour was well chosen to show up the perfect fair colouring of the owner.

Another was a snugly cut dress of brown silk, with an extremely sophisticated cut at the back, the shoulder straps being joined in the centre in a knot, and the line both daring and modest. Two dresses of white, one in white lace with short cape sleeves, and a belt of twisted black and white, with which black and silver shoes were worn. Here again the cut made an otherwise extremely simple frock *tres chic*. The other was of white satin, the back had a collar effect from which two broad bands came in a straight line to the centre of the waist, which was circled in a wide band of silver beads, which seems to predict that beaded frocks are on the horizon of fashion once more. Yet one more dress of green georgette, full skirt bordered in velvet of the same colour, tight bodice and a tight fitting coattee of green velvet to match of the very latest cut.

For those who, having feasted the eye on this glittering display, wished to sustain the inner man, an excellent buffet supper was served in the dining room, which was decorated with flags, and set out with individual tables for the convenience of those wishing to avail themselves of the dainty menu offered. In case some housewives do not know of it, one dish was particularly tasty. This was given on the menu as Vol-au Vent of Snipe, and consisted of a patty containing snipe, ham, sliced mushrooms, bamboo shoots, onions and covered with a very delicious thick brown gravy.

The music was provided by the Race Club Orchestra who were ever willing to comply to the request of dancers, whose feet never seemed to tire, but like Oliver Twist, still asked for more—encores.

Intervals between dances were filled either by consuming cooling drinks, or enjoying the rest in the various cosy corners. Buglers from H. M. Navy sounded the warning for each dance, and this kept everything going with an easy swing. During the evening an old fashioned polka was danced to the enjoyment of all.

The majority of hosts and guests had reluctantly left by 3 a.m. leaving a few diehards to carry on the dance.

The golf match on Sunday between St. George's Society and St. Andrew's, ended in another overwhelming victory for the Englishmen, and the Scotsmen have once again to pay for the excellent tiffin provided. The President of the St. Andrew's Society, Mr. D. Hutcheson gave Sir Meyrick Hawlett K.C.M.G. President of the St. George's Society, a nasty shock by finishing the last eight holes in the morning singles, with four birdies and four bogies, after giving him great hopes with a six at the short tenth. The double defeat of the Scots, will no doubt make them ever more determined to "get their own back" in the Autumn.

Although an agreement has not been reached between the different municipal areas in regard to the proposed wall along the bund, to prevent further inundation in case of flood, the S.A.D. 1. have already commenced work, and as the wall is being erected between the footwalk and the road, it will certainly look very unsightly, and will cut off the view of the river, from the road altogether. Unless all the other areas agree to join up with the scheme, it will certainly be money wasted, although it is doubtful whether such a wall would be effective in a flood such as that of last summer, as experience taught all that no matter what measures were taken to keep the water out, it seeped through the ground itself.

REDS AND REBELS FALL OUT

Communists Lose in Kiangsi Border Battle

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Nanchang, Apr. 21.

A part of the 4th Route Communist army of Chu Teh and a part of the 8th Route Communist army of Lin Piao have been staying in Tingchow and Hweichang on the Fukien-Kiangsi border for more than a year. In the latter part of last year, General Chi Tsen-tung, formerly a subordinate of General Sun Lien-chung, revolted against the Central Government in the neighbourhood of Juikin near Tingchow and Hweichang.

Although General Chi Tsen-tung was not disposed to join the Communist crowd, on account of his environment he had to be friendly with them. On the Communist side, Mao Tse-tung, the chairman of the Soviet Government in Kiangsi, wished to take General Chi Tsen-tung into the Communist fold but his move was bitterly opposed by Chu Teh, their vice-chairman. As a result no action was taken. In the meantime General Chi Tsen-tung and his men were wandering back and forth between Juikin and Hsinkuo seeking for food and money.

Sometime in the first part of April when a subordinate of Chu Teh was transporting funds, food and munitions to his headquarters for the purpose of renewing their attack against the government troops then holding Kanchow in south Kiangsi, in Hsinkuo he and all his stuff were taken by General Chi Tsen-tung. This was, however, reported to Chu Teh who therefore with Lin Piao proposed a combined attack against him on April 9 to recover his loss. Fortunately or unfortunately this plan had been discovered by General Chi Tsen-tung who made thorough preparations to meet the attack. As a consequence both Chu Teh and Lin Piao were severely defeated with a loss of more than 2,000 wounded and dead in addition to a heavy loss in various weapons. It is anticipated that there will be more fighting between the Communist soldiers and General Chi Tsen-tung who, however, is thinking of returning to the government fold.

Nanchang has always been a very unhealthy city in the spring but this year is worse than any of recent years on account of so many contagious diseases, such as measles, small-pox, pneumonia, and menigitis, being prevalent. In the history of Nanchang no previous case of menigitis has been recorded. However it is officially attributed to the government troops who came to Kiangsi last year for the purpose of surpressing Communist-bandits. It is the worst kind of disease which kills people by dozens daily and the government is unable to check it.

KASHING'S LINE OF DEFENCE

Trenches Ready Against Any Japanese Advance

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Kashing, Che., Apr. 25.

Passengers on the railway may see trenches recently opened along the line as part of the defensive system. From Kashing to Haiven on Hangchow Bay another line extends, connecting with a series as far as Soochow. Quantities of barbed wire and wooden posts for entanglements have been sent to various points to complete the "Third Line of Defence." with considerable additional soldiers scattered through the country, easily assembled at strategic points, the Chinese think they can resist any possible Japanese army attempting to penetrate so far into the interior.

A few weeks ago, the Division Commander at Kashing invited representative local leaders to assure them that he would insist on strict discipline of his soldiers. Any bad conduct would be promptly punished. On April. 22 two were executed at the North Gate, robbery and rape the reasons given in the proclamation. On April 23 as the writer was walking near the East Gate, a squad with a band of music marched across a bridge, stopped, made a man in soldier's uniform kneel, while two others executed him. One shot through the back of his head to his mouth, the other seemed to go through his back to heart or lung. As he fell, face downward, they removed the ropes from hands, tied behind, turned him over and left him. The band played a lively tune as they marched away. In a few moments, hundreds came to see the corpse. His crime was desertion and extortion.

Such severity is promoting better behaviour in the ranks and more confidence among the people. Japanese aeroplanes, formerly so frequent, are now seldom seen. Farmers who own their own mulberry trees are cultivating silk-worms as usual. Those who must buy the leaves, hesitate over the low price of cocoons and fear over-production.

Rice planters are making preparations as war rumours subside. Water is so low in the canals that many irrigation ditches have dried up entirely. All railway trains run to South Station terminus.

THREAT TO C.E.R. OFFICIALS

Soviet Members of Board Leave for Homes

Harbin, Apr. 19.

The Soviet members of the board of the Chinese Eastern Railway, evidently fearing a repetition of the demonstration by ex-employees, which ended in the crowd rushing the offices of the board, stopped all work at about noon yesterday and left for their homes.

It transpired later that the president of the board, Mr. Li Shao-keng, was informed that his Soviet colleagues would only resume duty when the premises were adequately guarded and when they received an official guarantee that a repetition of Saturday's events would not be permitted.

It is understood that this official guarantee was given and, as the board premises are now strongly guarded by a force of police, the Soviet members of the board resumed their duties this morning at about 11 o'clock.

Towards noon to-day ex-employees again began to collect outside the offices of the board and to avoid any possibility of excesses, no visitors were allowed to enter the building.

The crowd was quite orderly and waited patiently in the rain until their delegates returned from interviewing Col. Yagi, adviser to the chief of police.

About 2.15 p.m. the delegates returned and informed the crowd that they had succeeded in interviewing Col. Yagi, who had informed them that he would discuss this question with Mr. Li Shao-keng during the current week. The crowd was asked not to carry out any more demonstrations during this period, as the delegates had been assured that serious steps would be taken to ensure a speedy settlement.

The general opinion is that if the railway does not effect a final settlement with the ex-employees in the very near future, there is every possibility of members of the board being man-handled.—Reuter.

ON HORNS OF A DILEMMA

Embarrassing Position of League Commission

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Peking, Apr. 25.

There was great uncertainty amongst the League Enquiry Commission up to the very last moment of their leaving here, when and how they would do so. Even on the last day they changed their mind several times, especially when a report came in that a Korean had been caught trying to blow up a railway bridge near Langfang, between Peking and Tientsin. However, in spite of this and of further rumours of three thousand bandits waiting to hold up the train outside the Wall, the Commission finally decided late on Tuesday afternoon and took its departure that night.

In order to be entirely impartial in carrying out the compromise plan as regards the route of entry into Manchuria, lots were drawn to decide which members of the Commission should go by sea to Dairen and which direct by train. The Chinese and Japanese delegations however had been definitely allotted to the sea route. The former included Mr. W. H. Donald, adviser to Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, and Mr. Harry Hussey, a close personal friend of Dr. Wellington Koo.

At Chinwangtao the Commission broke up into various parties, according to plan, and are now safely arrived and together once more in Mukden. I notice, by the way, that there is no report of the party that went by train having stopped after all at the notorious town of Chinchow. One of Lord Lytton's first tasks on arrival at Mukden will, I understand, be to persuade the almighty General Honjo to allow the comfortable "Special Train" to be used by the Commission in Manchuria.

I have been told that Chinese circles here are rather disappointed with the speeches and the work of the Commission up to date. They had expected more direct and definite declarations in favour of China, already at this date. I have referred in a previous letter more fully to the Chinese attitude towards the League of Nations and Peace which, I can only repeat, is quite different from that of the majority of Western peoples who have been through, and have still vivid recollections of, the Great War, of which the Chinese know nothing.

Manchuria, and especially the northern part, seems by all accounts to be in a very chaotic state. Japanese military circles here declare that it is all the doing of Chang Hsueh-liang who has stirred up the undisciplined soldiery there, in order to show the League Inquiry Commission that the population of Manchuria is opposed to the new state. The Chinese, on the other hand, say that it is the Japanese themselves who are behind the risings, in order to prove to the Commission the necessity for a strong Japanese military occupation. Whatever the true cause, it is likely to increase considerably the difficulties of the Commission's investigations.

The local and foreign newspapers have been giving much prominence this last week to alleged anti-Japanese declarations from Moscow and to reports of a hardening of the Soviet's attitude towards the Japanese activities in North Manchuria, some even going so far as to proclaim that the two countries are on the verge of war. According to Japanese reports the Cossack leader, Semionoff, is now in Dairen.

I had an interesting talk on this question of Japanese-Soviet relations with a former Russian official who is well acquainted with those parts. According to his view, the reports of strained relations were much exaggerated and were chiefly due to propaganda, on the one part by the Chinese who, of course, would be only too glad to see the Soviet pull the chestnuts out of the fire for them, on the other by the White Russians who are anxiously longing to see the Japanese do the same for them. He did not for a moment believe that the Soviet government would venture to take on Japan single-handed, even in order to defend its interests in Northern Manchuria.

Apart from the risk of internal troubles and the danger of attack on her Western frontiers, the outbreak of war with Japan would at once entail the loss of the whole of the Maritime provinces. For the Japanese by holding North Manchuria would strategically cut off any armies in those parts (Vladivostock) and starve them into surrender. The line running inside Siberian territory via Blagovetchensk was only a single line, and, at that, exposed along a great part of its length to raids across the Amur from North Manchuria.

The Soviet, he thought, would content themselves with platonic threats and protests and would continue, with increased zeal, their policy of planting Communist cells all over Manchuria and Korea, the world-revolution still being their main political idea. What the Soviet might do, in the eventuality of America going to war with Japan over the Manchurian question, was another question altogether. The Soviet would then be torn in two directions: In the first place there would be the very tempting opportunity to fall on Japan from behind, but on the other hand it would mean the renouncing of their political ideals, if they were to ally themselves in a war on the side of such an "imperialistic" and capitalist power as the U.S.A.

Considerable anxiety has been caused in Chinese educational circles by the definite report that the British and American governments have agreed to a moratorium of the Boxer Indemnity payments for a period of twelve months. The withholding of the American payments, more particularly, will be a severe blow to the China Foundation which serves the Metropolitan Library and other cultural and educational institutions which will have to curtail their activities. It will also affect the Chinghua College, though not, I understand, immediately, as this institution has still certain funds in hand, and also an Endowment Fund. But the latter is invested in foreign securities which owing to the present world crisis are very considerably depreciated, so that, if the Endowment Fund had to be drawn on and a part of these bonds, therefore, realised at present prices, it would mean a very heavy loss indeed.

The "Peking Leader" which was to have appeared again two weeks ago, has not made its appearance after all, although the first number had actually been printed. Contrary to the reports that have appeared in the Press, I understand that the non-appearance has nothing whatever to do with any Japanese opposition. It is due to a "family squabble" between the Kuomintang Council, who had taken over the paper and were going to run it under their own control, and the Young Marshal who is claiming certain monies due to him from the former paper.

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CONDITIONS IN YANGTZE

Review at Annual Meeting of Hankow British Chamber of Commerce

SPECIAL TO THE N.-C. HERALD

Hankow, Apr. 29.

A comprehensive review of conditions throughout the Yangtze valley and the affairs of Hankow during the past year was made today by Mr. C. D. Dixon, chairman, presiding at the annual meeting of the Hankow British Chamber of Commerce.

In his speech, Mr. Dixon referred to world commercial difficulties and expressed the view that China would respond to world recovery but more so if the Sino-Japanese troubles could be brought to a satisfactory conclusion and the Communist-bandit menace liquidated.

He proceeded to sketch the political situation during the year and the occurrence of the Manchurian affair, pointing out that no anti-Japanese disturbances occurred in Hankow during the progress of the affair although there was a general feeling of insecurity and considerable withdrawals of funds from the native banks. On the grounds of economy the Wuhan Special Municipality was abolished at the end of June and the control of the Wuhan area was taken over by the provincial authorities. With the break-up of the Nanking Government towards the end of the year the Hupeh military authorities in Hupeh were no longer kept supplied with funds and a number of disguised likin offices were established at different points to obtain money.

Mr. Dixon then sketched the Communist-bandit situation, the depredations during the year and the efforts of the Government against the marauders. He proceeded:

"That the Red menace has now become a direct threat to the Wuhan cities, is, I would emphasise, very evident, and the presence of bandits in large numbers is having a disastrous effect on the trade of this port. It is difficult to estimate to what extent these bandits are in league with Communists proper, but there is reason to believe that a loose co-ordination does exist, and further weakening of what little authority the Central Government still possesses will inevitably have the effect of strengthening the hold of communism in the Yangtze Valley.

"In February, when the Shanghai conflict was at its height, the communist threat to Hankow was, as you all know, a very real one, and it was partly due to the collection by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce of some eight lakhs of dollars, for the payment of arrears to the local garrison, that a disaster was averted.

"South of the Yangtze conditions have been better recently and although small bands of tufei are active in the country districts no large organised groups are in evidence.

"To the north-east of Hankow there is a large group, known as the 1st Red Army, operating between Macheng and the Ping Han Railway. It was in this district that the Rev. Nelson was captured so long ago. He has remained in captivity ever since. On January of this year this group threatened Hwangpei and entered into negotiations with the garrison for its surrender. The Government rushed troops from Hankow, surrounded the city and disarmed the garrison. Subsequently the communists withdrew to the North and a number of them moved across the Ping Han Railway to Yingcheng, which was being attacked at the time by Ho Lung's horde.

"The area lying between the Han River and the Yangtze, known as the Red Lake Area, or Hung Hu, is entirely under Communist control. One of the groups operating in this area recently raided Hwanglingkee and penetrated almost to the outskirts of Hanyang. They subsequently retired along the banks of the Yangtze and harassed merchant vessels. It was one of the Red Lake groups that held up the lighter Y.R.2 and captured Captain Baker, who also, as you well know, remains in captivity.

"The Han River area is quiet from Hankow to Hanchwan but above Hanchwan the river is infested with bandits. Between Yokiakow and Fancheng tradic is impossible at present as this area is overrun by Ho Lung's horde. Ho Lung's headquarters are said to be at Kiukow between Shayang and Anlu. Both the latter cities were captured and sacked some time ago and although they are again in Government hands the garrisons are more or less isolated.

"In the area between the Ping Han Railway and the Han the water route from Hankow to Changkiangfo is at present closed and a Chinese employee of a British firm was killed by bandits only a few days ago about three miles from the latter city. The motor road from Hwayuan to Fancheng was closed for some considerable time, and though it has re-opened recently buses traversing the route are frequently held up.

"In the Upper Han Area about 10,000 bandits under Wang Tai, erstwhile brigade commander of the Nationalist forces, marched southwards in February and attacked Laohokow. Driven off by the 11th Army they retired westward to Fanghsien, which, with Chuki and Chosan, is still in their hands.

"From this brief outline it will be realized that Hankow is in fact, an island, upon whose shores the waves of Communism are encroaching like an ever rising tide. If Nanking can do nothing to lessen the danger the presence of additional naval protection in the high water season will do much to postpone the threat of attacks to the Wuhan cities."

He referred to the Sino-Japanese dispute and its effect on Hankow and continued:

"A great deal of nonsense has been talked and written about the genesis of the Sino-Japanese troubles in Shanghai, quite apart from the luxuriant jungle of rank propaganda deliberately raised by eager partisans of both sides. It is not within our province to enquire too closely into the origins of the conflict. Although we are not without experience of the depreciated currency of Chinese assurances and the workings of Chinese politics. We have seen too much of Chinese insincerity, and the ineptitude of Chinese officials, to be easily deceived. We are concerned in the Shanghai situation very gravely because of its effect upon the whole of trade in the Yangtze Valley. At one time we were threatened with financial paralysis owing to the frozen money market there. The shrewd observers of the League of Nations will not, we believe, be readily deceived either. We hope that the Chinese rulers, disunited and desperate as they are, thrown into confusion as much by their own acts as by those of others, will unite again and in the light of their latest bitter experiences, endeavour to do something real for this great people whom they govern. The plight of the Chinese people is the great running sore of the Pacific—we might even say of world civilisation to-day.

Mr. Dixon paid a high tribute to the local Chinese authorities and the Consular Body for the spirit of co-operation which prevented any serious troubles in Hankow during the Sino-Japanese incident, and to the British Navy on the Yangtze for the protection of British interests.

After describing the Hankow floods Mr. Dixon stated:

"It will be some considerable time before the Yangtze Valley recovers from the effects of the flood, but reconstruction work is being done and great credit reflects on the Flood Commission for the able manner in which it has handled such a stupendous problem. I would like here to express the keen appreciation of this Chamber and the British community as a whole for the immediate offers of assistance and messages of sympathy which were received from the Shanghai British Chamber and from the editor of the "North-China Daily News" at the time of our distress. We are also grateful to the Tientsin Chamber for their kindly references to us in their Annual Report.

"To prevent, as far as is humanly possible, a recurrence of floods in this district, your Committee earnestly hope that some portion of the funds collected annually as a dyke tax will in future be set aside for the express purpose of dyke maintenance in this area. Your incoming Committee will consider how best to ventilate this scandal."

"Your Committee, in October of last year, were much exercised over the rumours which were then prevalent with regard to the progress of Extrality negotiations and you will recall that on October 2nd a Mass Meeting of Britons was held at the Victoria Hall. As a result of that meeting a resolution was forwarded to His Majesty's Government, reading as follows:

This meeting of British Residents of Hankow expresses its serious alarm at the persistent and well substantiated reports that it is the intention of His Majesty's Government to renounce extraterritorial Rights at Hankow as from January 1, 1932.

It draws attention to the recent molestation of the persons of foreigners which are the immediate outcome of the abandonment of the concessionary status in Hankow, and it is strongly of the opinion that, if the last protection afforded by the existence of British jurisdiction is removed, the dangers to British life and property will definitely cripple British interests in Central China.

It consequently places on record as its considered opinion that it would be premature to relinquish extraterritorial rights so long as the rules of law, free from military interference, have not been firmly established, and therefore earnestly requests His Majesty's Government to abstain from further negotiations involving modification of the existing status of British residents at Hankow."

"Subsequently, a leading article by the editor of the "North-China Daily News" provided this Chamber with an opportunity for further action, which was taken in the form of a letter addressed to the editor. As you all know, extrality negotiations, owing to other problems which have arisen, are at the moment not a live issue, but the opinion of this Chamber, as exemplified in the foregoing resolution, is unaltered, and it is pleasing to record that, as a consequence of the interest aroused by action taken at that time, an Association of British Residents is an accomplished fact, both in Shanghai and Hankow, and should occasion arise in the future these associations, acting together, will be ready to mobilise British opinion instantly. In passing, I would record our indignation at the scandalous suppression, without notification even, of our cabled representations to H. M. Government. To say the least of it, it was an error of judgment on the part of the Chinese, since they had cause to regret the publicity to which the fact of suppression gave rise. Much has been said recently in Shanghai regarding delays in securing redress through the Chinese Civil Courts. In Hankow the position is even worse. British merchants who have had recourse to the local Courts report that not only is there considerable delay in obtaining judgments—in one case a matter of three years—but even when judgments are given it is impossible to obtain execution of them.

"The Administration of the Special Administrative District No. 3 under the Chen-O'Malley Agreement proceeded smoothly under its able Director, Mr. Wai Giao-loo, and the experienced Councillors, Chinese and British, who give so much time freely to their work. In spite of extraordinary expenditure amounting to some Tls. 17,000. occasioned by the floods, the Municipal Budget showed a deficit of only some Tls. 2,300 and good progress was made in modernising the roads. Unfortunately, the Director was replaced in April this year and the eighth incumbent since the beginning of 1927 moved in. These constant changes of directors do not make for efficiency and it is a curious sidelight on Chinese ideas of administration that the head of so tiny a municipality, though possibly not an unimportant one, should have to change with ever changing National Governments.

"In conclusion, I desire to draw the earnest attention of all who may hear or read this report, wherever they may be, in China or abroad, to the sad and desperate plight of our fellow residents, the Rev. Bert Nelson and Captain Baker, who are suffering all the tortures of captivity in bandit hands—for two years in the case of Mr. Nelson and many months in the case of Captain Baker. I appeal especially to the distinguished men and women who have visited this port during the year, such as Lord Lytton, the other members of the League Commission, the Dean of Canterbury, Lady Drummond Hay, Sir John and Lady Hope Simpson and others, to use every influence they can bring to bear. They owe it to themselves, to humanity and to us. I appeal also to the powerful aid of the press throughout the world."

BOMB IN CHINESE RESTAURANT

Proprietor Arrested While Attempting to Escape

Harbin, Apr. 19.

The Chinese owner of a restaurant called the "Three Provinces" situated in the Modchiagou district has been arrested for being in possession of three Mills bombs.

It appears that the police searched the premises and found the bombs hidden in the ice cellar. The owner of the restaurant was arrested when trying to escape.

The occupants of a house in the Mochiagou district had a most unpleasant surprise yesterday morning when, after finding on their door-step a neat-looking parcel, found that it contained nitroglycerine and gun-cotton. The police were immediately informed and took possession of the explosive.—Reuter.

CHINA'S NEED FOR NURSES

Great Work of Hangchow Hospital

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hangchow, Apr. 18.

The Church Missionary Society's Hospital and Medical School, for over a half a century, has stood as a beacon light for progress and promotion of health for the homes and cleanliness for the city. The hospital of "Wide Benevolence" is a household word throughout the province. Yet another group of trained and qualified young women nurses received an enthusiastic send-off this afternoon at a delightful gathering of the staff, representatives of schools, civic officials and friends. As one looked upon this graduating class of eight nurses, the heart was filled with admiration for the practical contribution this Hospital and Medical School is making to the best interests of the Chinese nation.

China needs these women, trained in devotion, refinement and sympathy, skilled servants of the physician and surgeon. And these well trained young women go forth to their ministry in sunny hopes of bringing health to the sick and comfort to the suffering.

Dr. S. D. Sturton, the Medical Superintendent, opened the proceedings with a hearty welcome, expressed in Chinese and French. Special reference was made to the guests of honour—the Mayor of the city and his charming French wife. In addressing the students, the Doctor reminded them of the great dignity of their profession—a calling indeed, where dangers and difficulty were never far away.

The Mayor gave a very homely address. There was a sadness, however, in his voice, for in the background of his mind there still lingered the awful tragedy of Shanghai. Cities had been wasted, fat lands turned into barrenness, but worst of all, the hordes of suffering and wounded soldiers, for the most part abandoned to the care of those totally unfitted and ignorant of the duties required of them. What a call, he said, was this, for efficient nurses, and no wonder interest was increasing in this branch of training, which affected the social and domestic life of the nation. Mr. Chao, the Mayor, struck one as an exceptionally well-informed official, conversant with several foreign languages, and keen on efficiency. He referred to the art of nursing, as seen in Europe, in such countries as France and Great Britain where, the ruling principle in the profession, was that of sacrifice. He warned them that their vocation would fall short of the standard if entered upon as a scheme for making money. Intelligent devotion to the attention of the sick would crown their life's work with success.

Miss Kao, the Chinese lady Superintendent, addressed the students and Sister Bargrove in a brief message emphasised the key words of true service,—"Be trustworthy" "Be loyal."

The Mayoress, having distributed the diplomas, the proceedings in the hall were brought to a very picturesque termination by two little girls,—Misses Mary Sturton and Linda Sergeant, mounting the platform and presenting a bouquet of fragrant Spring flowers. The company then adjourned to the lawn where tea and refreshments were served. During this repast, in the conversation that ensued, the name of Dr. and Mrs. Main, was on the lips of many. "What a cheer the rejoicings of this day will bring to their hearts," I heard some one say. And what a difference in the extent of the work, with its varied branches, compared with the springtime of their day. Their work, written on the pages of the past, is carried on by a devoted staff, and Hangchow is certainly favoured in possessing such an institution where healing can be found for body, soul and spirit.

ATTACK ON MR. TAI AT SIAN

Communists Believed to Be Included Among Arrested

Nanking, Apr. 28.

A Loyang dispatch to-day reported that Mr. Tai Chi-tao, president of the Examination Yuan, had been attacked and beaten by members of the Anti-Japanese Association while visiting Sian. His motorcar was destroyed by fire, it was reported. Thirty persons have been arrested in connection with the assault, according to the dispatch. Some were believed to be communists.—United Press.

MENINGITIS OUTBREAK AT TONGSHAN

Nanking, Apr. 28.

One hundred deaths have been reported to-day from the dread disease, meningitis which is ravaging the population of Tongshan.

Tongshan is about 15 miles from Nanking.—Reuter.

ACCORDING to a Hangchow message to the Chinese press, a band of Communist-bandits, on April 16, besieged Hua Poo, a town in eastern Chêkiang, which subsequently fell into the marauders' hands. A number of villages around the town were looted while all the shops of the town were subjected to a systematic search by the Reds who also kidnapped many wealthy merchants. After the fail of the town, a rumour was current that the Reds would attack Kai Hua, a city not far from Hua poo, and this resulted in a general exodus of the residents. Urgent telegrams have been sent by the public bodies of Kai Hua to the Provincial Government, urging the immediate despatch of a strong force to suppress the Reds.

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GENERAL ARAKI'S SPEECH

Japan's Aims in Manchuria: Soviet on the Border: New Party

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Tokyo, Apr. 22.

That Japan will not permit either the League of Nations or Soviet Russia or anyone else to interfere with what she means to do in Manchuria and that she will also resist, to the bitter end, any attempt to have the Nine-Power Treaty applied to that region was definitely and unequivocally stated yesterday by General Sadao Araki, Minister of War, in the course of the speech he delivered in Osaka. The speech was delivered under the auspices of the Kokuhon-sha, a patriotic organisation, of which Baron Hiranuma is the President. Baron Hiranuma is Vice-President of the Privy Council of Japan, and has been frequently mentioned as possible Premier should a national government, similar to that established in England, be decided on here.

Declaring that Japan's mission in Manchuria "is to make it a paradise on earth", General Araki said that nothing will prevent "us from carrying our objective through and we are prepared to frustrate anyone or anything that may seek to stand in our path."

He added that neither the League of Nations nor Soviet Russia, whatever form their activities may take, will cause Japan to deviate one jot or tittle from the plans she has laid out for Manchuria, and that their objections "will not mean anything to us, for we will pay no attention to whatever they may say."

With regard to the Nine-Power Treaty, the War Minister said:—"A certain country (an euphemism for the United States) is talking about applying the Nine-Power Treaty to Manchuria, but any attempt to do this will be resolutely resisted by Japan."

General Araki then referred to the military aspect of the Manchurian situation, especially to the position on the Manchu-Soviet border, which he said was becoming serious, General Araki asserted that the Soviet was massing troops along the frontier and strengthening its air forces in the Far East. He expressed himself as being absolutely unable to understand "these warlike preparations".

He estimated that the Soviet had concentrated four divisions of crack troops on the frontier and said that "whether a storm will break is a matter that we can only wait and see. The situation for Japan is, indeed, difficult, and it is time that the Japanese people firmly made up their minds to co-operate with the new regime in Manchuria for the establishment there of a paradise on earth and for a new and great civilisation of the Far East."

Referring to the Japanese Army, General Araki declared that the Army should be regarded as though it was that of His Majesty the Emperor, "but unfortunately such is not the case, and we must, therefore, exert every effort to make the Army the army of the Emperor in every way. There should be no Army but one that belongs to the Emperor and the nature of the Japanese army is such that there is no warrant for the demand on the part of some that our military forces should be curtailed for lack of funds."

As regards the demand in some quarters that Japan adopt Fascism, the War Minister thought that there was no need and no room for Fascism in Japan. "We have a greater and nobler culture of our own," he said, "and this is based on spiritual ideals."

What is this patriotic organisation, newly-formed, called the Kokuhon-sha of which Baron Hiranuma, Vice-President of the Privy Council is President and under the auspices of which General Araki served a practical notice to all the world not to interfere with the aims and objects of Japan in Manchuria?

Baron Hiranuma has issued a statement that throws light on this. In the course of his statement, he refers to the Imperial family of Japan being descended, in one unbroken line, from the Sun Goddess, and on the nation being organised with the Imperial Family as its head.

"The Japanese nation," he says, "loves life and its national life is the greatest of all its loves, so that the individual Japanese never hesitates to sacrifice all he has, even his life, for the maintenance of the national life. In foreign countries, the people participate in the government as a right and there has been much controversy abroad between the Ruler and the ruled and blood has even been spilt in the efforts of the people to obtain a voice in the administration. In Japan, the Imperial Family has, from time immemorial desired the participation of the people in the administration of the country and the people deem it an honour to do so because such is in accordance with the Imperial wishes."

Then, after saying that there has never been any anti-foreign trend in Japan, "except in abnormal times", and that Japan successfully assimilated the Confucianism of China, the Buddhism of India and the modern culture of the West, he declares that all these should now be utilised to foster the ultimate "objects of our nation, though anything which runs counter to our national ideals should be rejected, especially the 'dangerous thoughts' of the West."

He then proceeds:—"The realisation of the highest ideals of this country is not a matter limited to the domestic existence of this nation. It is our desire to enjoy the benefits of co-existance and co-prosperity and we believe it to be our mission to bring peace and prosperity to be Orient and to increase the happiness of the people living in this part of the world. The West does not know us sufficiently and therefore our national aims have not been sufficiently understood. The maintenance of morality is the highest object of our nation, but for the attainment of this object, it is necessary that we promote the efficiency of our national strength. Any commendable object is no more than an empty ideal if one lacks the practical ability to realise it, and the promotion of efficiency is required in both the military and economic fields of our nation."

Referring to militarism, Baron Hiranuma says that, in Japan, militarism, "from time immemorial, has been considered one of the most important national practices, because it is necessary for the realisation of that morality which is the highest object of the nation. It is apparent that we must use militarism as a means of self-defence against any force obstructing the attainment of our highest ideals. When foreign forces violated our territory, they were beaten back by our military strength. There is no question about the spirit of militarism being based on morality."

He concludes by saying that his statement was issued to explain "the great ideal to which the Kokuhonsha pledges its support and through which it proposes to cultivate "healthy national thoughts". Baron Hiranuma also refers to Fascism which, he calls the product of an alien clime, aud which he believes to be wholly unsuited for Japan. "Our country has its independent object and independent mission," he says in conclusion, "and the Kokuhonsha has no relation whatever to Fascism."

JAPAN AND LONDON NAVAL TREATY

Tokyo, Apr. 26.

It is reported by the vernacular newspapers that the Navy Office has expressed opposition to any proposal to extend the term of the London Naval Treaty beyond 1936.

In connection with this, reports have been received from Geneva that Col. Henry L. Stimson, the United States Secretary of State, has suggested to M. Tardieu the French Premier, and the Italian delegate to extend the term of the Treaty to 1942.—Rengo.

JAPAN'S UNFAVOURABLE TRADE BALANCE

Tokyo, Apr. 30.

Japan's foreign trade during the last 10 days of April resulted in an unfavourable trade balance to the extent of Yen 8,655,000, it was announced to-day by the Ministry of Finance.

Imports totalled Yen 37,877,000 while exports came to Yen 29,232,000.—United Press.

JAPAN'S BUDGET DEFICIT

Tokyo, Apr. 26.

According to the investigation made by the Department of Finance, the actual revenue of the country for the fiscal year of 1931 up to February this year was Y. 850,056,000, and expenditure Y. 1,081,010,000, showing a deficit of Y. 230,956,000.—Rengo.

MISSIONARY LOSSES IN YUNNAN

Death of Two Well-Known Mission Workers

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Yunnan, Mar. 30.

The United Methodist Mission in Yunnan has recently sustained two sad losses in the deaths of the Rev. C. E. Hicks and the Rev. Frank Dymond, both of which took place in England within about two months of each other, Mr. Hicks having passed away at Moretonthampstead, Devon, on January 12 and Mr. Dymond at Birmingham on March 16.

Both these missionaries returned to England last year, Mr. Hicks under medical orders with no possibility of return, and Mr. Dymond on ordinary furlough and with high hopes of a return to Yunnan this coming autumn.

Mr. Hicks came to China in 1895, having landed in Shanghai on January 1, 1896, and with the exception of a few years in the English Ministry spent himself in and for Yunnan. Though there are everywhere evidences of his devotion, he will be specially remembered for his labours in establishing Christian Education and Training Work for preachers, first at Tong Ch'uan Fu and then at Chao T'ong. Many of the preachers in this and other Missions in Yunnan and Kueichow owe their position and their wealth of spirit to Mr. Hicks, and, were it possible, would wish to join in this tribute of affectionate regard. A further form of service which Mr. Hicks rendered was in connection with the Nosu people, one of the numerous aboriginal tribes of Western China. Amongst these very worthy people he laboured long and faithfully for a number of years, and at all times gave the wealth of his mind and of his heart to this service.

Mr. Dymond, with Rev. Sam. Pollard, came to China as far back as the year 1887, being one of the famous "Hundred" sent out by the China Inland Mission at that time. Long years of service have been gladly and faithfully rendered at Yunnan Fu, at Tong Ch'uan Fu and also at Chao T'ong Fu, with occasional years amongst the aboriginal tribes of Yunnan and Kueichow Provinces. The name of Frank Dymond is fragrant to all those who know anything worth knowing about missionary work in West China. His fluency of speech and flaming zeal in proclaiming the Evangel must be familiar to many, and now he has entered into his eternal rest and reward.

To the sorrowing relatives and friends of both these devoted missionaries deepest sympathies are offered.

CHINA STATION COMMAND

Vice-Admiral Dreyer to Succeed Sir Howard Kelly

London, Apr. 26.

The Admiralty announces to-day the appointment of Vice-Admiral Frederic Charles Dreyer to be commander-in-chief of the China station in succession to Admiral Sir Howard Kelly. The appointment dates from February 1933.

Vice-Admiral Dreyer is 54 years of age and since 1930 has been a Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty and deputy chief of the Naval Staff, and Admiralty representative on the League of Nations Advisory Commission since 1931.

Educated at the Royal School, Armagh, he entered the Navy in 1891. He rose rapidly and was flag commander to Admiral Sir John Jellicoe from 1910 to 1912 and the following year became Captain.

During the first year of the war, he commanded Orion and then the fleet flagship of the Grand Fleet, Iron Duke, as Flag Captain to Sir John Jellicoe, and fought at Jutland.

In 1916 he went to the Admiralty naval staff, then was director of naval ordnance and during the last year of the war was Director of Naval Artillery and Torpedo Admiralty naval staff. After the war he became chief of staff to Admiral of the Fleet, Viscount Jellicoe. Since then he has been commander of the battle cruiser Repulse.

After being promoted Rear-Admiral he commanded the battle cruiser squadron of the Atlantic fleet and at the end of his command, 1929, was promoted Vice-Admiral.

Another appointment announced by the Admiralty to-day Vice-Admiral Sir William Fisher to be commander-in-chief of the Mediterranean squadron in succession to Admiral Sir A. E. M. Chatfield.—Reuter.

KUANGSI PREPARES FOR DEFENCE

Aeroplanes and Military Experts at Nanning

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Nanning, Apr. 13.

The Government seems to be doing its best to suppress banditry, but the robbers of Kuangsi have had too big a start to be suppressed in short order. Just recently the authorities here executed fourteen robbers in one week. Still there seem to be plenty more "at large" for the Liuchow-Kueilin postal bus was fired on last week and a passenger, the Principal of a High School at Liuchow, was instantly killed.

Within a few months all of Nanning's main streets will be converted into motor roads. A new order of things is fast coming into being before our very eyes. In what was one of China's most backward provinces, we may now travel to all of its important cities by car, except Posch in the extreme western part of the province to which a road is now being built.

Now that Kuangsi has its own aeroplane squadron, it should fear no foe. It was an emotional welcome which Nanning gave to the aeroplanes when they arrived, for it had not so easily forgetten the nightmare of aeroplane attacks by the Kuangtung air fleet only a year ago. Now with English aeroplane instructors and a German military professor in the Military School and the Arsenal brought up-to-date by German experts, the citizens of Kuangsi feel they have no cause to fear any enemy. In spite of the fact that Kuangsi is supposed to send an army to assist in the suppression of the Reds in Kiangsi very few, if any, have gone up to this time.

ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP CATHEDRAL

Harbin, May 2.

The vigilance of a janitor saved a cathedral here from being blown up yesterday morning.

Suspecting a number of Russian Communist youths, who were pretending to offer prayers, the janitor had them searched. All of them were found to be carrying explosives, apparently with the intention of blowing up the building.—Reuter.

S.M.R. VICE-PRESIDENT

Dairen, Apr. 30.

Mr. Yoshiaki Tatta, new vice-president of the South Manchuria Railway Co. arrived this morning and assumed his new post immediately.—United Press.

ACCORDING to the Chinese press, one Liu Yu-tung, who is said to have made a study of the war apparatus of the various countries engaged in hostilities during the Great War, has perfected a number of important inventions, all of which deal with military implements. These, it is said, have been presented to the National Government and the details are being kept secret.

THE B.F.R.C. FUND

(*Continued from page 168.*)

and Brenan Road, the last having been closed on January 31, 1930, while of the other two the Jessfield Road Centre has again been opened for the summer months. Dances are held for the men three times a week at the Ferry Road Centre, where there is a small library, three billiard tables, and facilities for cards and mahjongg, while at Jessfield Road there is a shady garden, a good canteen, five tennis courts and a swimming bath. A statement of accounts accompanying the latest report covering the period from December 1, 1929 to May 31, 1931, shows that $38,658.09 was expended, leaving a balance in the bank of $10,309.29. The British Y.M.C.A. with the Shanghai Defence Force has looked to the English National Council of the Y.M.C.A. for a certain amount of assistance. But financial stringency at home has forced the latter body reluctantly to discontinue their help and it is now desired that Shanghai should step into the breach.

There is always a certain amount of reluctance felt in putting forward more claims for assistance upon the generosity of the Shanghai public, because it has done so well in the past and throughout the year makes very substantial contributions to practically every demand made upon it. But the need for recreation centres for the troops is so apparent that the request is made this time with the feeling that even though Shanghai itself is passing through a bad time it will still find that extra dollar or two from pockets which have seemed as inexhaustible as the widow's cruse. It is, therefore, with confidence that attention is called to Mr. Burkill's letter and in the hope that readers will come forward and assist in a work which does so well for the men who are stationed here in our defence.

JAPANESE CONSUL AT KIUKIANG

Tokyo, Apr. 27.

Mr. Kiyoshi Kawano has been named Japanese Consul at Kiukiang, it was announced by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to-day.—United Press.

HARBIN KIDNAPPING

Harbin, Apr. 26.

A local Russian newspaper is offering a reward of $3,000 for informations as to the whereabouts of Mr. Koffman, an influential merchant kidnapped by bandits about six weeks ago.

If the merchant has been killed, the newspaper offers the reward to anyone who can produce the body.—Reuter.

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SHANGHAI NEWS

TERRIBLE BOMB OUTRAGE

High Japanese Officials Wounded During Emperor's Birthday Celebrations

Apr. 30.

A TERRIBLE bomb outrage marked the celebrations at Hongkew Park yesterday of the birthday of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Japan. In the eyes of thousands of Japanese who had witnessed the parade and review of 10,000 troops, a young Korean threw a bomb on the platform where leading Japanese diplomatic officials and military and naval officers were standing.

There was a loud explosion and when the shock had passed there were three writhing figures on the floor of the stand, and other members of the party were staggering. The injured include Mr. M. Shigemitsu, Japanese Minister to China, Gen. Shirakawa, Commander of the Japanese expeditionary forces, and Admiral Nomura, Commander of the Japanese Naval Forces. Dr. I. Kawabata, President of the Japanese Resident's Association, was among those injured, suffering wounds which proved to be fatal.

A young man, wearing a grey coat, and afterwards discovered to be a Korean named Im Fung Kee, 25, a clerk in a laundry in the French Concession, was seized after he had stepped out of the crowd, had flung one bomb on the platform and had dropped another one on the ground. Only the intervention of the military police saved him from being lynched by a crowd which attacked him and beat him severely.

Those injured in the outrage, which has created a stir all over the world in view of the recent hostilities in Shanghai, are:

Mr. M. Shigemitsu, Japanese Minister: Serious injuries to leg.

Gen. Y. Shirakawa, Commander of the Japanese forces: Severe scratches and injury to jaw.

Lieut.-Gen. K. Uyeda, Commander of the 9th Division: Injuries to feet.

Admiral K. Nomura, Commander of Japanese naval forces: Hit by fragments and serious injury to left eye.

Mr. K. Murai, Japanese Consul-General: Left calf penetrated.

Dr. Kawabata, President of Japanese Residents' Association: Seriously wounded over body, face and abdomen.

Mr. Tomono, Secretary of the Japanese Residents' Association: Injuries to arms, but not serious.

General Shirakawa, at 9.30 a.m., had taken the salute at the march past of about 10,000 troops, comprising several units, on Kiangwan Road. The troops then entered Hongkew Park where they formed up in review order.

Present at the ceremony, including high Japanese officials, were members of the Consular Body, commandants of the foreign defence forces.

In the parade were infantry, cavalry, tanks, lorries, tractors, artillery and lorries mounted with anti-aircraft guns. Red Cross cars and supplementary units brought up the rear. The road was lined with thousands of Japanese and school children waved flags and shouted out loud "Banzais" as the troops marched past the base and then entered Hongkew Park where a larger crowd assembled for the succeeding ceremony, which was marked by a squadron of aeroplanes flying over.

After the military ceremony, the principal official guests left in order to attend the reception which was to have been given later at the residence of Mr. Murai, the Consul-General, in Seymour Road. The celebrations continued with the Japanese officials mounting a gaily-covered stand in the centre of the park. Dr. Kawabata made a short speech, which was followed by a few remarks by the Japanese and afterwards Mr. Murai read an address to the assembled crowd. With these three on the stand were Gen. Shirakawa, Admiral Nomura, Lieut.-Gen. Uyeda and Tomono.

Although it was raining at the time, it was a gay scene and with hundreds of children in front of the stand the military band began to play the Japanese national anthem, but the scene soon turned to tragedy. The four foreign military attachés, together with Col. Harada, the Japanese military attaché, and other Japanese officers, were in a reserved section at the side of the stand, a few feet away, while the rear was guarded by Japanese military police, and all around were sections of the crowd.

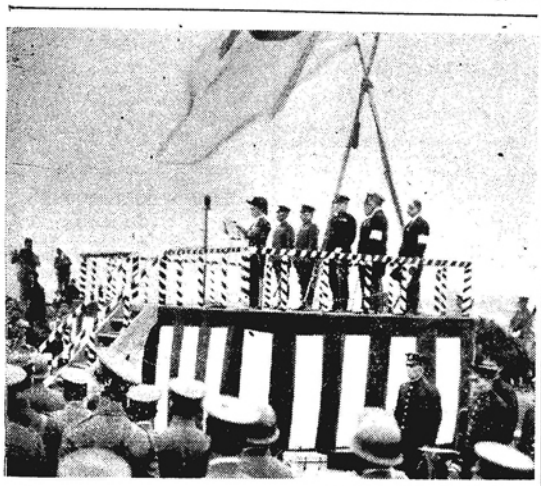

Photo by Nihon Dempo.

Officials on the platform before the outrage, Mr. Murai, the Consul-General, being at the microphone.

Mr. Shigemitsu, Mr. Murai and Dr. Kawabata were immediately conveyed to the Fuming Hospital where it was stated last night that the injuries to Mr. Shigemitsu would necessitate three or four months' treatment. Three pieces of bomb casing were removed from his leg and it was stated that he had no fewer than 32 distinct wounds. Mr. Murai's conditions is not so serious, but Dr. Kawabata was reported last night to be in a critical condition, the bomb having exploded nearest him and Mr. Shigemitsu.

The others were retreated by the nearest Red Cross unit but it was stated that Admiral Nomura is likely to lose the sight of his injured eye. Gen. Shirakawa was cut severely about the face and staggered from the stand with blood streaming from his face.

At End of Anthem

The outrage occurred about 11.40 a.m., as the crowd of about 15,000 Japanese, with a sprinkling of foreigners, had just finished singing the Japanese national anthem.

Photo by Nihon Dempo.

THE WOULD-BE ASSASSIN LED AWAY

Im Fung Kee, the Korean who threw the bomb which injured the Japanese Minister, the Consul-General, General Shirakawa, Admiral Nomura, Lieut.-Gen. Uyeda, Dr. Kawabata, and Mr. Tomono, being led away from the scene of the outrage in Hongkew Park. He was rescued from an infuriated mob by troops, after receiving a severe beating. His guard in the picture is composed of members of the Japanese Company of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, with an officer of the army in charge.

Suddenly a grey-coated figure was seen to move out from the crowd at the rear, pass the cordon and fling a square object on the platform above his head, about six feet high. It rolled over and fell nearly in the centre of the stand. Instantly, there was a loud explosion and the platform was a group of reeling figures. Horror-stricken spectators saw Dr. Kawabata, slump and fall on the floor clutching his body. Mr. Shigemitsu was seen to collapse and Gen. Shirakawa was seen clutching his face which was streaming with blood.

Silence, Then Pandemonium

There was a moment of silence, so stricken with awe was the crowd. This silence quickly changed to a pandemonium and there was an ugly rush on the grey-coated figure from all sides. Before he was seized he succeeded in dropping another bomb on the turf, but it failed to explode. As Red Cross men rushed to succour the injured and the foreign military attaches also assisted in picking up the injured, the bomb-thrower disappeared in a crowd of infuriated Japanese, from whom he was rescued by military police, battered and bleeding from the face but, as eye-witnesses declared, grinning defiantly. Had not the police interfered it is believed he would have been lynched.

As emergency aid was rendered to the injured and ambulances carried them away to the nearest hospitals, prompt military measures were taken. A military cordon was immediately thrown around the park and nobody was permitted to leave without being searched. A number of arrests were made and as there were a number of Chinese in the crowd particular attention was paid to them. One Chinese took to flight and sought refuge in the house of Mr. W. S. Hibbard, American, a park-keeper at the far side of the park. Troops immediately pursued him and searched the house, afterwards establishing an armed guard around it, keeping Mr. Hibbard in detention for some time. The guard was removed during the afternoon.

Five More Arrests

Five other arrests were made and the suspects taken to the Japanese Gendarmerie headquarters for investigation. It could not be ascertained last night whether the suspects were Japanese or Koreans but it was officially announced that one, the man caught behind the stand after the bomb-throwing, was a Korean. His name is stated to be Im Fung-kee, 25, employee of a laundry in the French Concession, who arrived in Shanghai from Tsingtao about eight months ago. He is believed to be connected with a Korean organisation known as the South China Korean Young Men's Association. Last night, the French police raided a number of Korean associations in the French Concession to discover any evidence tending to link up the outrage with a concerted plot.

Nature of the Bomb

The character of the bomb could not be ascertained for so terrific was the explosion that it was blown to smithereens and blew a hole through the wooden platform. The other unexploded bomb, which is believed to be a duplicate of the one flung at the Japanese officials, consists of a tin box, similar to a cigarette box, about eight inches long, three inches wide, and two inches deep, filled with what appears to be nitroglycerine. After the explosion of the first bomb and to give them an opportunity of examining the other, the Japanese authorities built a fence around the missile.

The Municipal police, through the offices of Captain Kennedy, offered their services to the Japanese authorities and joint investigations were proceeding last night. Inspection of the scene of the bombing showed that a hole had been blown in the flooring but the police were unable to account for a cavity in the turf about 12 inches deep.

Mr. Samuel H. Chang, Director of Publicity and Intelligence of the National Government, yesterday afternoon called on the first Secretary of the Japanese Legation, and asked him to convey to Mr. Shigemitsu an expression of sympathy from Mr. Quo Tai-chi, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Among the bystanders who were injured by splinters from the explosion were Mr. Kawaguchi, a newspaper photographer from the "Osaka Mainichi," who was slightly wounded, and a sailor, who also received only minor injuries.

Fizzled a Moment

The bomb fizzled for a moment on the platform before it exploded, according to another foreign eye-witness who saw the outrage from within fifteen yards of the explosion and from the side where most of the Japanese spectators were massed.

"I had time to turn to my friend," he said, "and ask him how it was that they allowed fire-crackers to be thrown in the middle of such an important occasion before the thing exploded and we saw part of the platform collapse. Everyone seemed too surprised to do anything, until the Japanese mounted police began galloping about, and then I said to my friend 'It's time we beat it'.

"I did not see how the bomb was thrown, but it seemed to be tossed on the stage from quite near. Immediately after the explosion everyone on the stage remained standing, then I saw one of the civilians slowly collapse. I think it was the Minister, though I could not see very clearly who he was.

"Then there was a great shout from all the Japanese standing at the back, and so many people went to the platform that all I saw was General Uyeda standing bolt upright just as before. He looked as if he had not moved an inch. People round us seemed scared and there was a lot of pushing on the way to the gate. When we got there, the park was surrounded but the soldiers let us through without any difficulty when they saw we were foreigners."

Eye-witness Accounts

The explosion occurred with such dramatic suddenness that the greatest confusion was caused among the thousands of spectators at the ceremony. Foreign eye-witnesses, who were near the stand, told "North-China Daily News" reporters yesterday vivid stories.

"We were simply confounded at the moment the bomb exploded," stated a foreigner who was within a few yards of the stand on which they were standing.

"It was an ominous moment," he added. "First the report, then absolute silence, punctuated by the flash of flame. The silence was deathly. Then came a murmur, rising in crescendo. Next thousands seemed to lose their heads. The confusion was without parallel. Those nearest the bomb-thrower became enraged. They grappled with him and threw him to the ground, pummelling him and tearing his clothes, while others scratched his face. When the gendarmerie finally rescued him from the howling mass of humanity, he was streaming with blood from head to waist. It was even trickling from his sleeves. In spite of his wounds, he maintained a perpetual grin."

During the course of the next few moments, the informant added, the Japanese cavalry stampeded, horses rearing and charging with their riders straining at the reins. Several were nearly unseated as their mounts jumped over benches and other paraphernalia. In a few moments, the military had thrown a cordon round the stand and held back everybody while several of the Japanese Red Cross and prominent Japanese civilians administered first aid treatment to those who were injured.

Tense Moment

"I stood within ten feet of the platform as the bomb went off," stated a foreign lady." What happened I cannot describe in detail. The first thing I remember was the form of Gen. Shirakawa, who was placed at my feet. He was bleeding round the face and neck. In a moment attendants carried him off.

"It was a tense moment. Those on the stand jumped as though they had been shot. Then I saw a Japanese in civilian clothes prostrate on the boards. He raised himself on his elbow, and, tried to rise but could not. He fell to a prone position, grasping round his waist. He seemed to be badly hurt, but as the others crowded round him I could not ascertain what really had happened to him.

"There was a flash and burst of flame as the missile exploded. It appeared to be above the platform. Just where the bomb fell I could not determine, but it seemed to explode round the person of the Japanese civilian, whose name I have learned to be Mr. Kawabata. When the crowd cleared away under official supervision, I left the park."

It is learned from another foreigner, who was near the scene, and who was in company with a representative of the Japanese diplomatic service, that the non-Japanese were gradually ushered from the park. Soldiers at the entrance searched

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all who left, but without unnecessary violation.

Death of Dr. Kawabata

May 1.

Dr. Teiji Kawabata, one of the victims of the Hongkew Park bombing outrage on Friday, died from his injuries at the Fooming Hospital at 3 a.m. yesterday. On Friday night the gravity of his condition was realised and a blood transfusion operation was performed, but without avail. Dr. Kawabata passed away in the presence of his mother and many friends.

In an autopsy performed yesterday by Japanese physicians, it was learned that 204 fragments of the bomb had struck the body of Dr. Kawabata.

Dr. Kawabata was 57 years old and was born in Osaka. He received his education at the Kyoto Prefectural Medical College, and on graduation was made assistant lecturer at the Kyoto Imperial University Medical College. He arrived in Shanghai in 1912, and had lived here ever since. He practised medicine for over ten years; and for the first few years of his career as Chairman of the executive committee of the Residents' Corporation continued to carry on his profession. Later, he was compelled to give up his profession because of the pressure of business as Chairman of the Residents Corporation, which he first assumed in 1922.

His mother, 79 years, is still living in Shanghai. Besides her, he is survived by Mr. Akira Kawabata, 32, by Miss Yasuko Kawabata, 22, and granddaughter, Miss Nobuko, two years of age. His son and the granddaughter, as well as the daughter-in-law, are coming here on May 3, to attend the funeral which takes place the following day.

Leaders of the Shanghai Japanese community yesterday afternoon expressed deep regrets over the death of Dr. Kawabata.

At a meeting held by members of the Executive Committee of the Japanese Residents' Association yesterday Mr. Sasaki, vice-chairman of the association, was appointed as the acting president. The election of a chairman will take place after the funeral of the late Dr. Kawabata.

Owing to the serious outrage which has hampered the business of the Japanese Legation, Mr. M. Yano, counsellor of the Legation at Peking, has been ordered to proceed to Shanghai.

Messages of sympathy are pouring in from prominent leaders of Japan to General Y. Shirakawa, Lt.-General K. Uyeda, Vice-Admiral K. Nomura, Minister M. Shigemitsu, and Consul-General K. Murai.

Among those who have sent cable messages expressing their sympathy are: Premier T. Inukai, Foreign Minister Yoshizawa, War Minister General Araki, Navy Minister Admiral Osumi, Railway Minister Tokonami, Mr. Motoyama of the "Osaka Mainichi," and Mr. Murayama of the "Osaka Asahi," two of the leading newspapers in Japan.

Prince Kan-in and Prince Fushimi, respectively Chief of the Army General Staff and Chief of the Naval General Staff, also have cabled similar messages. Lt.-General Iwane Matsui and Vice-Admiral Osami Nagano, delegates to the League of Nations Disarmament Conference in Geneva, Ambassador Sato, Ambassador Nagaoka, as well as other Japanese diplomats stationed ino Europe, have also expressed their regret and sympathy.

Expressions of Sympathy

Many expressions of sympathy with the victims of the Hongkew Park bomb outrage on Friday were forwarded to the Japanese Consulate-General yesterday, testifying to the horror with which the act is viewed in Shanghai. In two letters, the Shanghai Municipal Council expressed their sympathy at the death of Dr. Kawabata, President of the Japanese Residents' Association.

Mr. A. D. Bell, Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, yesterday wrote to Mr. S. Iguchi, Consul for Japan:—

"On behalf of my colleagues and myself I wish to express our feelings of profound horror at the outrage committed in the course of yesterday's celebration, and our deepest sorrow at the severe injuries sustained by the distinguished victims of the tragic occurrence.

"Our deepest sympathy is extended to the family of the late Dr. Kawabata and to the Japanese Residents' Corporation which has thus lost the services of its Chairman whose devotion to public work was greatly appreciated in the community.

"We sincerely hope that despite their severe wounds the other injured members of the Japanese naval, military and diplomatic services and of the local community are making good progress towards speedy recovery."

Mr. J. R. Jones, Secretary to the S.M.C., yesterday wrote to the Japanese Residents' Corporation:—

"I wish to express the Council's profound regret at the death of your Chairman, the late Dr. Kawabata as the result of the injuries he sustained through the outrage in the course of yesterday's celebrations.

"Dr. Kawabata's keen devotion to public service and his work as Vice-Chairman, and subsequently as Chairman, of the Japanese Residents' Corporation are well known and have been greatly appreciated by the community. I shall be glad if you will be so good as to convey to his family, who I understand are now in Japan, the Council's deep sympathy.

"I have also to express the sincere hope that Mr. Tomono, the Secretary of your Corporation, will speedily recover from the injuries which he sustained.

Explosive Disguised as Water Bottle

Investigations reveal several interesting features regarding the bomb which the Korean threw in Hongkew Park on Friday.

The missile had been carefully constructed and disguised, so that the person carrying it would not be suspected of having anything untoward on his person. After the first turmoil had died down, it was learned by Settlement police officers, that the bomb had been built within an aluminium container which sufficiently resembled the ordinary Japanese military water bottle that no suspicion would be directed at the carrier. The explosive is said to have been gelanite, from its resemblance to ordinary gelatine.

Fortunately for all concerned the second bomb failed to detonate. It contained at least ten times as much explosive matter as did the first, and had it been set off it is thought by experts that every one on the dais and many of those close to the platform would have been killed outright.

The theory has been advanced that the perpetrators had placed the unexploded matter under the platform during the night and that the assassin would toss his bomb near it. They had hoped that the concussion of the first would explode the larger quantity which had been concealed in a rectangular tin box hidden under the speakers.

The explosive force was sufficient to blow a 12-inch hole in the earth with a few feet of the larger container. The slugs contained in the first were hundreds in number and were hurled laterally as well as vertically.

Japanese military threw a cordon round the platform and erected a barbed wire stockade so that no one could approach. At a late hour yesterday, the explosive experts of the Japanese army had not revealed what their investigations of the larger box had produced.

Widespread Sympathy

Horror and indignation have been felt throughout the world at the Hongkew Park bomb outrage, with appropriate expressions of sympathy with the victims. London has been horror-stricken, as is reflected in the Press comments, one journal going to the extent of saying that except for the Sarajevo murder in 1914, no political violence has been fraught with such disastrous possibilities. This apparently is belied by messages from Tokyo, where the prevailing view is to treat the incident as an isolated one and not to drag it in to interfere with the peace negotiations.

Reds Believed Behind Outrage

May 2.

While the strictest secrecy is being maintained by the Japanese military and consular police in connection with the investigations into the Hongkew Park bombing incident, reports from Japanese sources indicate that Korean Communists are believed to responsible for the outrage.

In approximately ten raids carried out by the French police in cooperation with the Japanese police during the last two days, 20 Koreans, including Im Fung Kee, who was arrested in the Park at the time of the incident, are being detained by the Japanese authorities. As the alleged instigator of the outrage is still at large, further raids are to be conducted.

It is reported that Im has implicated Li Chun-shan, another Korean, as the man who had given him $200 and two bombs for the outrage. Investigations by the Japanese police reveal that Li is a leading communist in Harbin who arrived in Shanghai recently. While in Shanghai, Li used the name of Li Yue-pei and was made the president of the Korean Independence League. The whereabouts of Li are not known at present, but Japanese police are confident that his arrest will be effected in the near future.

The raids in the French Concession were conducted in a large scale. Forty French and Chinese policemen who are in charge of the case are being assisted by 33 Japanese consular police and 20 military police.

Further raids were also made at the Shanghai Koreans' Group at No. 4, Poo Ching alleyway, Rue Brenier de Montmorand.

Revolutionary Veteran Taken

Among the arrested persons, An Chong-hou, 53, is the most important member of the Independence League. He was once the president of the Korean Provisional Government and has been active in revolutionary affairs during the past 40 years, it is reported. He is said to have a large number of followers and at one time fled to America for safety. His family, consisting of a wife and three children, is now in America.

Japanese police declare that An was arrested on Friday morning prior to the bombing incident, as a warrant for his arrest had been issued before his return to China from the United States. Japanese authorities believe that An has very little connection, if any, with the outrage.

Japanese officials are reticent about the arrests. They announced yesterday that several Chinese who were arrested at the Hongkew Park following the incident have been released. It is learned that martial law has been enforced at Woosung by the Japanese military authorities and all passengers arriving there by ferry and on land are carefully searched before being admitted.

In the entire area of Chapei, double military guards have been posted on important crossings. Suspicious looking Chinese are being searched in the streets.

Special Surgeons Arriving

Fukuoka, May 1.

The Tokyo Government has ordered Dr. Shichiro Goto, a professor of the Kyushu Medical College and one of the most famous Japanese surgeons, to proceed to Shanghai to attend Mr. Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Minister to China and the Military commanders wounded in Friday's bombing incident.

Dr. Goto left Hakata at 8 o'clock this morning for Sasebo, where he will board H. I. J. M. S. Tatsuta, a cruiser, for Shanghai. Dr. Goto is also a surgeon-inspector of the Japanese Army.—United Press.

Six well-known Japanese surgeons from Fukuoka Imperial University are to arrive this morning in a Japanese cruiser. They will look after the diplomatic and military leaders here who were wounded in the Hongkew Park bombing incident last Friday. From 2 p.m. yesterday, Dr. Funakawa, eye specialist, has been attending Admiral Nomura. Dr. Funakawa, of the South Manchurian Railway, arrived here on Saturday night by the Japanese torpedo boat Asagawo.

The condition of the victims is improving, according to bulletins issued by the attending surgeons yesterday at their respective hospitals. Operations for the removal of the bomb fragments have been conducted with success. The operation on Admiral Nomura was conducted by Dr. Funakawa at 3 p.m. and lasted for one and half hours, when his right eye which was blinded by the fragments was removed.

Mr. M. Shigemitsu was operated on for removal of fragments at 3 p.m. yesterday by Dr. K. Tongu, head of the Fooming Hospital. The operation is to be continued to-day or to-morrow as there are still two fragments in the ankle to be attended to.

Minister Improving

Grave fear was at first entertained that the minister might lose his leg. Assurance was given by attending surgeons that the danger had been definitely removed. Mr. Shigemitsu is suffering from more than 20 wounds from the fragments between the size of a millet seed and that of a finger-tip. He spent a restless night with high temperature on Saturday night, but there was a distinct improvement yesterday.

The military headquarters announced yesterday afternoon that Generals Shirakawa and Uyeda are improving without any complications. Gen. Shirakawa was operated on for the extraction of the fragments at noon with great success. Both the generals are in high spirits and are executing their affairs from their sick-beds. According to Surgeon Lieut.-Col. I. Kamei, head of the Clearing Hospital attached to the Japanese forces in Shanghai, Gen. Shirakawa is expected to require medical treatment for about four weeks, whereas Lieut.-Gen. Uyeda also is expected to require the same for about six weeks.

Vice-Admiral K. Nomura is still receiving medical treatment at the headquarters of the Japanese naval landing party. His left eye is not affected but he will lose the sight of his right eye completely.

The Consul-General Mr. K. Murai, and Mr. Tomono, General-Secretary of the Japanese Residents Association are rapidly improving.

Mr. Murai's Statement

In connection with the incident, Mr. Murai Consul-General, who is now receiving medical treatment at the Fuming Hospital has issued the following statement to the Japanese community.

"I, as the Chairman of the Japanese community committee for the celebration in honour of the Emperor's birthday, consider it a most unprecedently unfortunate incident that the two generals of the Japanese Army, the Commander-in-Chief of the Third Japanese Fleet, the Japanese Minister to China as well as Chairman Kawabata and General-Secretary Tomono of the Japanese Residents' Corporation, and myself should receive injuries of varying degrees of gravity during the auspicious ceremony under the auspices of the Japanese residents. I share with you the deepest sense of horror and mortification.

"However, the perpetrators of the outrages have already been captured and everything undoubtedly will be clarified before long. In view, further, of the present critical situation, I ardently hope that all Japanese residents will be extremely prudent and not be rashly agitated into any indiscreet deeds."

Victims Improve

May 3.

There was no marked change yesterday in the condition of the Japanese military and diplomatic leaders who were wounded in the Hongkew Park bombing incident last Friday. Japanese consular and military police, who are investigating the case, continued the search for Li Chung-shan, who was alleged to be the instigator of the outrage.

Dr. Shichiro Goto, professor of surgery at the Kyushu Imperial University, Fukuoka, arrived yesterday afternoon by the cruiser H. I. M. S. Tatsuta from the Sasebo Naval Base. Dr. Goto was asked to come to Shanghai by the Japanese Government to look after the victims. During the World War, Dr. Goto was the chief army surgeon for the Japanese forces in Tsingtao. He was accompanied by five other surgeons and assistants on his trip to Shanghai.

In view of a cold contracted two days ago, Mr. M. Shigemitsu, Minister to China, was not operated on yesterday for the extraction of further fragments. He has slight fever. No complication is, however, expected by the attending surgeons and physicians.

Both Generals Shirakawa and Uyeda had a good rest on Sunday night. Following the removal of the right eyeball on Sunday, Vice-Admiral Nomura suffered from pain and fever yesterday morning. His condition improved in the afternoon.

Dr. Atsumu Shigemitsu, elder brother of Mr. M. Shigemitsu, is due to-day on the Nagasaki Maru from Japan, to call on the minister.

Dr. Kawabata's Funeral

The funeral of the late Dr. Teiji Kawabata, the former Chairman of the Shanghai Japanese Residents' Corporation, will begin promptly at 1 p.m. to-morrow, at the Central Japanese Primary School on Range Road, to be followed by a procession to the Japanese Cemetery on Paoshan Road in Chapei. The procession will leave the School compound at about 3.30 p.m. and pass through Woosung, Boone, Chapoo, Haining, and North Szechuan Roads to Chapei. Officials of the funeral committee, headed by Mr. S. Ikeda, have asked the authorities of the Shanghai Municipal Council that facilities be offered to permit the safe passage of the procession through the route.

In view of his distinguished service to the Japanese community, Mr. K. Murai, the Japanese Consul-General, and General Y. Shirakawa and Vice-Admiral K. Nomura have recommended posthumous honours for the late Dr. Kawabata to H. I. M. the Emperor.

Mr. M. Yano, counsellor of the Japanese Legation at Peking, who has been ordered to proceed to Shanghai to take care of diplomatic affairs, is expected to leave Peking shortly.

REACTIONS TO OUTRAGE

Foreign Capitals Shocked by Hongkew Incident

London, Apr. 29.

British official, Chinese and Japanese circles have been deeply shocked by the news of the bomb outrage at Hongkew Park, Shanghai, to-day.

The Chinese Minister to London, Dr. Alfred Sze, who recently announced his resignation, was informed of the news by Reuters Agency. He expressed his dismay and his deepest regret and eagerly scanned the cables bearing on the outrage.

Japanese officials in London are horror-stricken at the dastardly crime.

British officials are perturbed. They fear that it may enhance the difficulties between China and Japan at a moment when the negotiations for a truce and the withdrawal of the Japanese forces have apparently reached a hopeful stage.

It is feared in London that the attitude of the Japanese will stiffen owing to the wave of horror and indignation sweeping Japan, thus delaying the chances of an early appeasement of the situation and the return of prosperity to Shanghai.—Reuter.

Partisans Already at Work

Geneva, Apr. 29.

The outrage in Hongkew Park, Shanghai, to-day has created a painful impression on all sides. It is unlikely, however, that it will affect the progress of events here, although it may raise a general discussion to-morrow in which both parties to the Sino-Japanese dispute will endeavour to extract propaganda.

Chinese and Japanese partisans are already trying to turn the incident to good account.—Reuter.

Nanking Appalled

Nanking, Apr. 29.

Official circles here have been deeply shocked by the news of today's bomb outrage in Hongkew Park. When the first report of the incident was flashed to the capital by Reuter, both Chinese Government officials and the local press hesitated to accept the story as fact, especially in view of the wild rumours of the death of General Shirakawa early in March. Only when further details of the outrage were received did Nanking realise the appalling truth.

Dr. Lo Wen-kan's Telegram

Apr. 30.

Dr. Lo Wen-kan, Chinese Foreign Minister, last night telegraphed to Mr. Shigemitsu expressing his sympathy for the injuries he received in yesterday's bomb outrage at Hongkew Park. The text of Dr. Lo Wen-kan's telegram is as follows: "I am greatly grieved at the news that you were injured in Hongkew Park this morning. I hope that your injuries are not serious and that you will recover very soon. Please accept my sincerest sympathy."

Mr. Wang Ching-wei, President of the Executive Yuan, is sending a telegram this afternoon to the Japanese Minister expressing his personal sympathy and the Chinese Government, it is authoritatively stated, will do likewise.—Reuter.

Gen. Araki's Statement

Tokyo, Apr. 29.

The Shanghai bombing has profoundly shocked Tokyo.

It is feared that the signing of the Sino-Japanese truce, which had been confidently expected to take place to-morrow, will be delayed, as all Japan's outstanding leaders in Shanghai are wounded.—Reuter.

Apr. 29.

As regards to-day's bombing incident at Hongkew Park, General Araki, the Minister of War, stated as follows:

"I can say nothing concrete for the present concerning future measures on the part of the Japanese army authorities over the Shanghai incident of this morning. However, it is a great regret to see such an unhappy incident occur at the present important juncture when an agreement for the cessation of hostilities is about to be concluded.

"I am waiting for further report from the army headquarters at Shanghai in order to devise suitable measures."—Rengo.

Emperor's Regrets

Apr. 30.

Proceeding to the Imperial Palace at 4.30 p.m. yesterday, Admiral Mineo Osumi, Minister of Navy, reported the Shanghai bombing incident to the Throne.

Ten minutes later Lieut.-General S. Araki, the War Minister, reported the same incident to the Emperor in detail through General Nara, chief military aide-de-camp to His Majesty.

Great regret was expressed by the Emperor.—United Press.

Restrained Tokyo Comment

Apr. 30.

Although a temporary postponement of the signing of a truce agreement in Shanghai is inevitable following the injury of Mr. Shigemitsu and others at Shanghai, Government circles appear hopeful it will be possible to arrange for signature to the truce with a minimum of delay.

Despite his severe injuries it is revealed that Mr. Shigemitsu has dictated a number of despatches to

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the Government describing the incident and regretting his own inability to continue negotiations at present but stressing the importance of concluding the truce agreement as soon as possible.

The Hongkew outrage is not expected to affect Sino-Japanese relations and no protest is contemplated, it is stated authoritatively, because the scene of the outrage was under temporary Japanese military occupation and the bomb thrower was a Japanese subject.

The vernacular papers are deeply shocked by the affair but regret for the inevitable delay in signing the truce agreement is the uppermost feature of comment which is restrained in tone as the motive for the outrage is not yet clear.—Reuter.

League Committee's Sympathy

Geneva, Apr. 29.

A resolution of sympathy with the victims of the bombing outrage at Shanghai was adopted to-day by the Committee of Nineteen, League of Nations organ appointed to deal with a Sino-Japanese settlement at Shanghai.—United Press.

Message from America

Washington, Apr. 29.

Mr. William R. Castle Jr., Under-Secretary of State and former acting Ambassador to Tokyo, to-day instructed the Tokyo Embassy to extend to the Japanese Foreign Office the most sincere sympathy on behalf of the Government and people of the United States in connection with the Shanghai explosion.

He also telegraphed instructions to Mr. Nelson T. Johnson U. S. Minister to China, to extend similar sympathy to the proper Japanese officials at Shanghai.—United Press.

Shock To Mrs. Shigemitsu

Osaka, Apr. 30.

Mrs. Chieko Shigemitsu, wife Mr. M. Shigemitsu, Japanese Minister to China, was greatly shocked on receipt of news of the injuries suffered by her husband at Shanghai.

Although she has recently had a child, Mrs. Shigemitsu said she might proceed to Shanghai with her baby if the condition of her husband became worse.—United Press.

BROWNIES' ANNUAL RALLY

Held in Union Church Hall Owing to Weather

Contrary to the general rule, weather conditions did not favour the Shanghai Brownies for their annual rally this year, and in spite of the sunshine, they were compelled to hold their rally indoors on Apr. 30.

At 2.30 all the Brownie Packs of Shanghai, five in number, gathered at the Union Church Hall, and the afternoon was devoted to sports. The original programme of races had to be cut short owing to the large number of entries for each event, and the confined space. Miss Phoebe Tuck acted as starter for the races, and the judges were Mrs. Bichard, Mrs. Pett, Mrs. Penny, Mrs. A. Stokes, and Mrs. H. Reynell. A small platform was reserved at one side of the room for the Hon. President, Mrs. J. F. Brenan, and the Vice-Presidents. Mrs. Boaler, District Brown Owl, was in charge of the programme, and the five competing Brownie packs were from the Cathedral School, Yu Yuen Road School, Boone Road School, Thomas Hanbury School, Yulin Road School, and the American School.

The honours of the afternoon went to the Boone Road School Pack for gaining 24 points in the total score. The Yu Yuen Road and Thomas Hanbury School Packs tied for second place with 11 points each.

Mrs. Brenan presented ribbons to the winners of the races.

ACCORDING to the French Concession health statistics for the week ending April 23, there were seven deaths amongst the foreign population and 146 amongst the Chinese.

"THE Commercial Engineer" is the latest publication to be added to the already long list of Shanghai's journals. The first number reached the "North-China Daily News" on Apr. 26 and it is dedicated to the service of the engineering and industrial fraternities of Shanghai. A bi-lingual journal (in English and Chinese), its contents include a foreword, an editorial, an automotive section, machinery and industrial offerings, and articles on "Efficency in Belt Jointing," "Diesel Engine Applications in Industry and Transportation," and "Accident Prevention."

WHARF DUES SHOW DECREASE

Council's Revenue For March Only Tls. 39,000

The return of wharfage dues for the quarter ended March 31, 1932, has been received by the Municipal Council from the Chinese Maritime Customs, showing a sum of Tls. 39,457.65 accruing to the Council.

The estimated revenue to the Council from wharfage dues in 1932 was Tls. 600,000, which was Tls. 150,000 less than 1931, owing to the revised apportionment of these monies between the Council and the neighbouring municipal authorities and the fact that an increasing quantity of goods was being discharged on the Pootung side of the river to the detriment of the Council's revenue from this source. Wharfage dues are collected by the Customs on behalf of the Council.

The sum accruing to the Council in 1930 was Tls. 748,336; in 1931 it was Tls. 645,488, the payments in the four quarters of the latter year being as follow:—March, Tls. 232,702; June, Tls. 160,898; September, Tls. 162,605; December, Tls. 89,283.

Owing to the local hostilities many ships landed Shanghai cargo in Hongkong and Japan ports during February and March last.

COLLISIONS ON THE WHANGPOO

Shelton and Chenonceaux Slightly Damaged

The American merchant vessel Shelton and the French mail liner boat Chenonceaux were slightly damaged in their upper structures on April 29 in a collision on the Whangpoo, near the China Merchants' Central Wharf, Broadway. As a result of the accident, the Shelton was delayed at her original place of anchorage at the Dollar Wharf for more than eight hours.

The Shelton was steaming upriver at 7.30 p.m. when the searchlight from the Japanese cruiser dazzled the sight of her course. In an effort to avoid a collision with several cargo boats, she swerved to the right and hit the Chenonceaux, lying alongside the China Merchants' Central Wharf, and a short distance behind the Japanese cruiser.

Investigations into the two collisions on the Whangpoo River on last Friday and Saturday were concluded by the river police yesterday. Damage in these accidents includes one steam launch sunk and 103 bales of American cotton damaged by water.

The first accident happened off the A.P.C. Gasoline Wharf, Gough Island, at 8.45 p.m. on Friday, when the steam launch Wan Foong, belonging to the Wo Foong Transportation Co., was sunk in a collision with the Japanese tow-boat, Hoten Maru. The accident was not witnessed by the river police. According to the loadah of the launch, the Wah Foong was towing a lighter up river from Woosung and saw the Hoten Maru steaming in the opposite direction. The Hoten Maru collided with the bow of the launch with port side. The launch was filled with water and sank about 300 feet from the No. 3 Gas Buoy. The loadah and a coolie boarded the lighter, which was towed by the Japanese launch to the shore. Operations are being continued to raise the sunken launch.

The second accident occurred near the O.S.K. Wharf at 11 a.m. on Saturday. The cargo boat No. 8153 was lying along-side the wharf with 103 bales of cotton, when a Japanese steamer was going to her berth at the wharf ahead of the boat. According to the loadah, the stern of the steamer collided with the starboard side of the boat, causing the latter to be filled with water. The cargo of cotton was thrown overboard in the collision, but this was saved later. The loadah, however, could not ascertain the name of the steamer.

At 6 p.m. on the same day, the steam launch Li Yuan, belonging to the Whangpoo Conservancy Board collided with the steam launch Trevor of the International Dock. The Li Yuan, according to the loadah, was proceeding down river to New Point Canal, when he saw the Trevor coming across the river from Pootung. As there was no time left to alter her course and in order to avoid a more serious accident with some sampans and boats loading with passengers, he was compelled to keep the launch going in the same direction, he said. In the collision, the iron-guard-fender and several steel plates on the fore starboard side of the Li Yuan were bent, while the bow of the Trevor was badly crushed.

C. E. RAILWAY'S LOCAL AGENCY

Manager Denies Under Manchukuo's Control

Charges of the Shanghai Federation of the National Salvation Associations that the local commercial agency of the Chinese Eastern Railway, with offices at 3 Canton Road, is now acting under direct orders from the Manchukuo Government, Japanese puppet regime, were branded as totally groundless by Mr. L. M. Golfer, manager of the local commercial agency of the C.E.R., in an interview with a representative of the "North-China Daily News" on Apr. 26. Mr. Golfer stated he intended to call on Gen. Wu Te-chen, the Mayor of Greater Shanghai, in the next few days in order to dissipate the wild rumours about the alleged connection between his agency and the Manchukuo Government.

Mr. Golfer emphasised that the local commercial office of the Chinese Eastern Railway, being a subsidiary organ of the C.E.R.'s commercial department, has absolutely no political affiliations, the sole purpose for its establishment being to carry on commercial business in Shanghai for the railway. While the Chinese Eastern Railway is jointly owned by the Chinese and Soviet Governments, Mr. Golfer stated he would like to make it clear that the local commercial agency of the railway is not a government organ, but an office to carry out commercial business only.

"In so far as our transport business is concerned," Mr. Golfer further stated, "we get orders not from any Government, but directly from our head-office in Harbin."

In regard to the report that his office has received orders from the Manchukuo Government for the printing of the characters "tai tung yuen nien," or the first year of the Manchukuo, on office letter-heads, Mr. Golfer stated that so far he had received no such orders from his head-office in Harbin, not to say from the Manchukuo Government.

To confirm his remarks, Mr. Golfer showed a representative of this paper the letterwriting papers used in his office, all of which bore no such characters as "tai tung yuen nien," but words in English and Chinese languages, showing the papers are from the Shanghai commercial agency of the Chinese Eastern Railway. The letter papers received by the local office from their head-office in Harbin bore letter-heads in Russian and Chinese languages, but also no such characters as "tai tung yuen nien."

Mr. Golfer admitted, however, that a new Chinese assistant manager of his office by the name of Zau was recently appointed by the C.E.R.'s head-office in Harbin, but stated the new assistant manager has declined the appointment, so there is at present no Chinese assistant manager in his office. The report that a new Chinese director has been appointed by Harbin to transact the business of local office was denied by Mr. Golfer who stated there is at present no such post as that of directorship in his office, he himself being in charge of all affairs of local office, aided by a Chinese assistant manager.

Questioned in regard to the report that the major portion of rolling-stocks and locomotives of the Chinese Eastern Railway has been secretly sent across the Soviet border by order of the Soviet Government for fear of the line's seizure by the Japanese forces in Manchuria, the manager of the local commercial agency of the C. E. R. declined either to confirm or to deny it, but said he knew nothing about such matters which concern only the traffic department of the C.E.R.

MEMBERS of the Chinese Book Publishers Association have wired to the different leaders of the National Government and the Kuomintang requesting them to take steps to prevent an increase of postage rates on books.

ESTATE OF MR. BRODIE CLARKE

Hongkong, Apr. 28.

The late Mr. Brodie Clarke of Shanghai left a Hongkong estate worth $56,000, with a Shanghai estate sworn at Tls. 335,000, it was disclosed to-day.

The will contains many charitable bequests including $1,000 to the Shanghai St. Andrew's charity fund, $500 to the Shanghai Anti-Kidnapping Society, $500 to the Shanghai Little Sisters of the Poor and $500 to the Shanghai Rickshaw Fund.—United Press.

UNIQUE CHINESE ASSOCIATION

Movement to Improve the Life of People

A new association called "Min Sen Kai Ching Sheh" to improve the conditions of life of the Chinese people is now in the process of organisation. It aims at both economic and social advancement, as it is believed the two factors are interdependent, and a satisfactory programme must take care of both. Among the forty-nine promotors of this organisation are some of the well-known economists, social workers and educationists of China, including Col. M. Thomas Tchou, Dr. T. H. Lee, Dr. W. S. New, Dr. Li Chao-huan, Mr. L. T. Chen, Messrs. Chiang Wen-yu, Hubert Liang, Y. T. Wu, Philip W. Cheng, Y. C. Hu, Mrs. W. P. Kuo and Miss Cora Deng.

The Association's programme embraces research and experimentation in (a) China's national economic development and organisation, including the problems of production and distribution, the development of economic co-operation and the promotion of colonization projects in China's outlying territories; (b) people's livelihood and living conditions, comprising working conditions, housing, food, clothing, recreation, birth rate and other social problems; under this category are included experiments on workers' villages, people's restaurants, recreation centres, bath houses, day nurseries, health projects, and legal advice given to people who cannot afford to engage lawyers; and (c) education for a better life and livelihood, including mass education, adult education, workers' education, vocational and social education.

Considering that existing libraries and reading rooms are too deep and uninteresting for the masses, it is proposed to organise special cultural institutions where radio and visual instruction would play important parts. The new Association, while having a comprehensive programme is keeping its feet on the ground and proposes to tackle its problems one by one, and to undertake its tasks in a concrete and practical manner. It intends to maintain its central organisation and staff on a small scale, and to finance its different projects separately thus devoting its funds to specific tasks rather than maintaining an expensive central organisation.

The selection and admission of members is a matter of careful scrutiny, as members are required not only to participate actively in the various phases of the Association's activities, but also to conform to a code of life which admonishes (a) a simple personal life, as close as possible to the general standard obtainable for the whole nation, having due regard at the same time to sanitation and health and (b) abstinence from such wasteful practices as lavish feasting and squandering money on weddings, funerals and birthday celebration, which are regarded as vulgar, especially at a time when millions of people are literally starving in the country. As a practical guide, under existing conditions, it is prescribed that when members invite one another to dinner, it should not cost more than fifty cents per head; when they invite outsiders, the limit is set at one dollar per head.

Among the first things the Association is called upon to undertake is the establishment of a refugees' factory for giving employment to those of them who have lost their homes and employment in Chapei, Woosung and other devastated areas.

It is planned to enrol in the near future about 1,000 refugees into the factory, and the capital required is estimated at $60,000. The Christian War Relief Committee and the Shanghai Citizens' Emergency Committee have expressed their readiness to co-operate, the former has already voted a sum of $5,000 available for such work, while a third institution has promised over $1,000 for the same purpose.

In view of the fact that most of the seventy odd refugee camps are anxious to wind up their activities many refugees to their homes as possible, the establishment of a factory to take care of those who are homeless and yet willing to work seems to be the logical way out of the recent crisis in and round Shanghai.

NEW CHINESE WEEKLY

Interesting Effort by National Y.M.C.A.

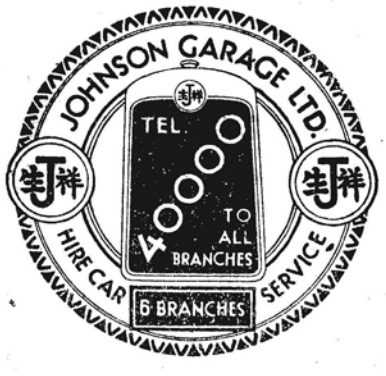
"Hua Nien" is the title of a new weekly published by the National Committee of Y.M.C.As of China, which is arousing considerable interest among the Chinese reading public.

Dealing primarily with problems of youth, this weekly will take the place of "Association Progress," a monthly which, for years, has been recognised as one of the most influential journals in China. This change from the monthly to the weekly has been brought about as the result of numerous requests. The contents of the new weekly include editorial paragraphs, editorials, special articles, cartoons and illustrations. A unique feature is a forum section, wherein young writers are encouraged to express their views and to record their observations of situations, customs, and trends of thought that are peculiar to the locality in which they reside. As to the kind of material that makes up this journal, the following topics from its first issue are suggestive:—"The Real National Crisis as Suggested by the National Emergency Conference;" "Mental Hygiene;" "Going to Kiangwan;" and "On Gandhi's View of Voluntary Poverty".

Mr. Quentin Pan, the author of several books, who is well-known in the journalistic world, is editor. He edits the book review column of the "China Critic" and is a frequent contributor to the "New Moon" and other Chinese journals. Among those who have been invited to contribute are Dr. Hu Shih, Mr. Liang Shih-chiu, Dr. T. C. Chao, Dr. Timothy Lew, Mr. N. Z. Zia and others.

The first editorial, under the title of "Interpreting Hua Nien", is of interest. "Youth is the age of blooming," this reads, "Whenever you find a certain type of flower in the Spring, you will certainly reap the expected crop in the autumn. This is always true through repeated experiments. The literary men of the Two Tsing Dynasties not only had deep love for these two characters 'Hua Nien', but were also capable of making good use of them. This is the first explanation for our name 'Hua Nien'.

"In the past, China has been regarded as an 'Old Empire' with thousands of years of age, though we have not come to a definite conclusion as to its exact age. But we must know that, although the Chinese nation has a long history behind it, its people should be considered as the youngest, according to Prof. Griffith Taylor of Sydney University. Nor should its culture be regarded as 'old culture', because it is still in the process of evolution, according to the ethnologist, Mr. H. W. Krieger. This is the second explanation for our name 'Hua Nien'."



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'VARSITY SOCIETY DINNER

Mr. A. D. Bell Elected New President

The annual dinner of the Oxford and Cambridge Society took place on April 30 at the Metropole Hotel, and was attended by an exceptionally large number of members. The Very Rev. A. C. S. Trivett was the guest of honour.

Prior to the dinner a business meeting was held, at which the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mr. A. D. Bell; Vice-President, Mr. A. G. Mossop; Committee, Messrs. C. H. Arnhold, J. E. Badeley, T. K. Tseng, G. E. Hubbard, E. A. Long and Dr. Wu Lien-teh, the office of Hon. Secretary being retained by Mr. R. Ross.

The first toast honoured was "The King," proposed by the President. "Alma Mater" was proposed by Sir John Hope-Simpson, who entertained the assembly with reminiscences of his collegiate days, and likewise referred to the gratifying progress made in the dyke-building operations of the Flood Relief Commission.

Mr. G. E. Hubbard proposed "The Guest," whom he twisted with having derived his academic honours from a University which was neither Oxford nor Cambridge. Dean Trivett, in acknowledging the honour accorded to him by the Society, replied to the proposer's indictment with his customary geniality and enlightened his hearers regarding his status and antecedents.

Mr. R. Ross won applause by a brief oration in Latin, extolling the merits of the President.

The proceedings included the usual ceremony of the Roll Call, to which each member in turn responded by rising and bowing to the Chair.

MUNICIPAL ORCHESTRA

A Russian Concert

The concert on Sunday night was well attended. Most of Shanghai's Russian community who could still maintain musical inclinations after the day's festivities appeared to be present.

Apart from the holiday nature of the mucis provided, Mrs. Abramovitch's songs, accompanied by the orchestra, added that spice to the programme which never fails to swell the number of what might be termed the "extra-fan" section of the Sunday night audiences.

The programme, judging from the applause received, was undoubtedly greatly appreciated, and must have made a strong appeal to those who have a leaning towards the peculiar quality of Russian music—that mixture of sadness and emotion with twinges of almost barbaric frenzy. A programme mostly in the minor key so inseparable from Russian folk-song.

Orchestral items which one would like to hear repeated were Moussorgsky's "Persian Dance," with its literally bewitching melody and fine orchestration, and the "Andante Cantabile," a movement from one of Tchaikovsky's string quartets.

No popular programme of Russian music could be complete without the inclusion of the Volga Boatmen's Song. We were not disappointed—and Glazounov's orchestration does it full justice. Whilst most of the better known Russian music-makers were given a hearing, the host of "first performances" appeared to have crowded out that most famous of Russian composers, Rimsky-Korsakov.—B.P.D.

CENSORSHIP OF FILMS IN SHANGHAI

As a means to facilitate the censoring of films, the National Film Censorship Board has temporarily removed its offices in Nanking to Shanghai, and started functioning here beginning on Apr. 26. The board is composed of one member of the Central Propaganda Department, and one each from the Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Education. Films to be presented in the country have to be passed by the board before screening.

Owing to difficulties experienced by local film agents in their endeavours to comply with the requirements of the Government in respect of the censorship, and also the incovenience in transportation between Shanghai and Nanking following the Sino-Japanese hostilities representations have been made by local film agents for the removal of the offices of the board to Shanghai. In compliance with the request, the board will remain here until through communications on the Shanghai-Nanking railway are resumed.

OBITUARY

Mr. E. L. Fullerton

It is with regret that the death is announced of Mr. Elliot Laziere Fullerton, a member of the editorial staff of the "North-China Daily News," which occurred at the Isolation Hospital at 6 p.m. on April 26.

Mr. Fullerton, who was a Canadian, born at Vancouver, British Columbia, arrived in Shanghai a little over a year ago when he joined the staff of the "North-China Daily News." The late Mr. Fullerton was an ex-serviceman, having joined the Canadian forces at the outbreak of war and proceeding to France immediately. He distinguished himself in action and rose to the rank of Major. For some time he acted as intelligence officer to the Canadian forces in France and later served on an intelligence mission to the Balkans. After the war, the late Mr. Fullerton saw service in Siberia during the period of international intervention. After many adventures, Mr. Fullerton returned to Canada having received the Cross of St. George, a Russian decoration conferred on very few foreigners. At the last annual dinner in Shanghai of possessors of this honour the late Mr. Fullerton was the only foreigner in possession of it. He was also decorated with the Order of the Serbian White Eagle and other medals.

Following his distinguished military career, Mr. Fullerton turned his attentions to journalism, working on a number of newspapers along the Pacific Coast of America and, on one occasion, being owner of a paper. After working on the "San Francisco Journal," he went to Los Angeles where the lure of the cinema industry attracted him and he worked for some time in the publicity department of the Metro-Goldwin-Mayer studios before coming out to China at the beginning of last year.

In Shanghai, he was one of the most industrious and painstaking members of his profession. With a "nose for news" and a keen desire to obtain every fact and detail connected with a story his work was distinguished by a rare perseverance. When the Sino-Japanese hostilities broke out, Mr. Fullerton, with his long war experience, proved to be one of the most astute and reliable observers and he quickly familiarised himself with both fronts in his efforts to give an accurate and detailed description of the many phases of the fighting. His friends believe that it was during his frequent visits to the battlefronts and his survey work after the fighting that he contracted the dread disease which resulted in his death.

His many friends, and particularly his colleagues on the "North-China Daily News," regret the passing of a man who was journalist, soldier and gentleman.

Mrs. H. H. Read

It is with deep regret that the "North-China Daily News" has to record the death of Mrs. H. H. Read which occurred on Apr. 26 after a protracted period of bad health. Mrs. Read was the daughter of Mr. George Thirkell, formerly connected with the "North-China Daily News" and subsequently editor of the "Shanghai Courier" prior to its merger with the "Shanghai Mercury."

She married Mr. H. H. Read in 1905, in Yokohama, and before her health failed was very popular in Shanghai where she made a very large circle of friends, not all of whom knew of the many kindly acts of hers in assisting others, but with all of whom she was remarkably popular. She leaves to mourn her loss her husband, a son, George, her mother, Mrs. H. J. Sharpe who is at present in Tientsin, and a sister, Mrs. H. M. Gorton, with all of whom the greatest sympathy will be felt.

32 JAPANESE MILLS FUNCTIONING

In accordance with a decision reached by the Japanese Mill Owners' Association, 32 Japanese-owned mills started functioning on Apr. 26. With the return of more workers to Shanghai, the remaining mills are to resume in the near future.

Of the normal complement of 47,919 persons working in Japanese mills, yesterday's report indicates that 22,000 were at their places. Of these 16,500 were on the day shift, the others on the night shift. The statistics indicate that an average (on day and night shifts) of 70 per cent. were at work on the various premises owned by the Naigai Wata Kaisha syndicate. It will be recalled that this firm was the first to institute reopening operations.

Generally speaking, there are 596 industrial concerns in the Settlement, employing 225,000 persons. Yesterday 164,000 were listed as employed and 61,000 as still away from their accustomed places, many being still in the country. Two hundred and fifty concerns operated normally, 282 partially.

ARMED ROBBERS SHOT DEAD

Two Captured Alive and Charged in Court

A shooting affair occurred on Markham Road on Friday night, resulting in two armed robbers being shot dead, a third, wounded, and two others, taken into custody by police officers from the Gordon Road Police Station.

A sequel was heard in the Shanghai Special District Court on Apr. 30 when the two arrested robbers were charged before Judge Ng and an inquest was conducted by the Court procurator over the bodies of the gunmen who were killed in police action.

Mr. Y. D. Wong, the Assistant Municipal Advocate, prosecuting, told Judge Ng that, at about 7.20 p.m. on Friday, five robbers, one of whom was armed with a pistol, invaded a meat shop at 426 Markham Road and stole $60. While the robbers were ransacking the premises, a sub-tenant in the house slipped out through a back door and informed what had happened to a Chinese detective who turned in an alarm to the Gordon Road Police Station.

Foreign and Chinese officers of Gordon Road Police Station immediately donned steel vests and rushed to the scene of the robbery in motor cars, arriving at the place just when the robbers were about to leave. Upon seeing the arrival of police officers, the armed robber attempted to open fire, but the officers were too quick for him, firing over a dozen of shots, wounding him and killing another one. In an attempt to escape, the remaining three robbers dashed out of the shop with the officers in hot pursuit. During the chase, one of the robbers fell into a creek. More shots were fired by the officers and the robber was killed in the creek. The other two robbers were then apprehended with little difficulty, counsel told the Court.

The accused having been briefly questioned, the Court remanded the case indefinitely, pending the recovery of the wounded robber from his wounds.

PORTUGUESE HONOUR FOR SIR FREDERICK MAZE

Hongkong, Apr. 30.

In recognition of his services to the trade and shipping of China, Sir Frederick Maze, Inspector General of Customs, has been honored by the Portuguese Government with the Order of Christ, it was announced here to-day.—United Press.

SALVATION ARMY IN CHINA

New Commissioner and Wife Arrive in Shanghai

Salvationists in China welcomed to the arrival of their new leaders on Apr. 27. Upon the transfer of Lt. Commissioner and Mrs. Orames to America, General Higgins appointed Lt.-Commissioner and Mrs. A. J. Benwell to succeed them.

Before he was eighteen years of age, Commissioner Benwell was wearing the badges of a Lieutenant and was sent from England as one of a pioneer party to open the Army's work in South America, where stirring and exciting experiences befell them. Fifteen years later the Commissioner returned to his homeland, where for several years the nature of his work kept him at the Army's International Centre. His next appointment was to Denmark as Chief Secretary.

After a period in Denmark he was appointed to France as Chief Secretary for France and Belgium where he spent four and a half years and had the satisfaction of seeing every branch of the work develop.

Mrs. Benwell is Danish by birth. As a young woman she went to America where she first met the Salvation Army and decided to devote her life to the service of humanity.

For 25 years she was engaged in the women's social work of the Salvation Army, going from one useful position to another, until she was appointed Secretary for women's social work in Denmark.

WEDDINGS

Orton—Baker

A pretty wedding took place on April 27 when Miss Grace Anne Baker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin James Baker of Middlesex, England, became the wife of Mr. Alfred James Orton, son of Mrs. S. E. Orton, and the late Mr. Alfred Orton of South Shields, England. The ceremony was performed by Dean Trivett at the Holy Trinity Cathedral.

The bride, who was given away by Mr. F. C. MacPherson, was attended by a matron of honour, Mrs. F. C. MacPherson, a maid of honour, Miss M. Moreton, and a flower girl, Miss Marjorie Train.

Mr. E. W. Fielding acted as best man, and the ushers were Mr. H. F. Pringle and Mr. S. Kemsley.

Woods—Powell

A simple but pretty wedding ceremony was performed in the Judge's Chambers of the U.S. Court for China on April 30 at 7.30 p.m. by Judge Milton D. Purdy when Miss Margaret C. Powell was united in wedlock to Dr. V. Parks Wood.

Mrs. Frank Diebold acted as matron of honour and Mr. C. H. Sprague performed the duties of best man.

Edkins—Agassiz

A wedding of interest to the local community took place on Apr. 30 when Miss Vaudine Edith Agassiz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest G. Agassiz of New York, became the wife of Mr. Sydney Herbert Edkins of Surrey, England. The ceremony was performed at the Union Church.

The bride was given away by Mr. T. Evans. She was attended by two bridesmaids, Miss Violet Gaechik and Miss Agnes Anderson. Mr. Leslie Calcroft acted as best man at the ceremony.

Aiers—Mason

A beautiful wedding took place on Apr. 30 at Holy Trinity Cathedral when Mr. Harold Aiers and Miss Kitty Mason were united in the bonds of holy matrimony by Dean A.C.S. Trivett, the civil ceremony at H. M. Consulate preceding the church function. The groom is the eldest son of Mr. R. C. Aiers, Director of Criminal Intelligence, and Mrs. Aiers, while the bride's parents reside in Manchester. She was a nursing sister in the Country Hospital.

Mr. Aiers was attended by Mr. William Gande, Jr., a school comrade, while the bridesmaids were the Misses Norah Seaborn and Frances Thomas. The bride was given away by Mr. W. J. Russell, and Mrs. Russell acted as matron of honour. The ushers were Messrs. Frank Donald and Robert Baxter.

At a reception The Dean toasted the bride and groom, commenting on the fact that Mr. Aiers was the first Cathedral school boy whom he had married. In his suitable reply, the groom toasted the bridesmaids, while the best man offered the health of the bride's absent parents and Mr. and Mrs. Aiers.

The happy couple are leaving on an extended honeymoon to be spent in England to-day in the Ranpura.

Perkins—Zeberg

The marriage was solemnised on Apr. 29 in the Union Church of Inspr. O. B. Perkins and Miss K. K. Zeberg, the Rev. H. G. Newsham performing the ceremony. Owing to the groom still being mobilized the ceremony was simple and the honeymoon will be spent near Shanghai. A reception was held during the afternoon at the home of the bride's brother-in-law, 1088 Avenue Joffre.

Bright—Campbell

The wedding took place on Apr. 30 at the Community Church of Miss Irene Evelyn Campbell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Campbell of 109 Rue Massenet and Mr. Leonard F. Bright, Assistant Physical Director of the Foreign Y.M.C.A.

The bride, who was given away by her father, was accompanied by four bridesmaids Miss Olive Harris, Miss Helen Campbell, Miss Helen Collins, and Miss Louise Schmid; while the matron of honour was Mrs. D. N. Carpenter. The flower girl was Miss Patricia Dunn.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Geo. A. Fitch. Mr. Edgar W. O'Harrow was the best man.

THE INDUSTRIES OF CHINA

Government Attempts at Development

At Thursday's tiffin meeting of the Rotary Club held at the Hotel Metropole, Mr. Jabin Hsu gave a interesting address on "Industrial Development in China". Mr. E. F. Harris was in the chair and introduced the speaker.

Mr. Jabin Hsu in his address gave a concise account of the National Government's efforts to encourage China's products and industries. Speaking of the Government's efforts he said "In the four years that I had the pleasure of serving the National Government, we were filled with trials and tribulations. After the Northern invasion, came the various internal troubles, the Russian affair in the north, the terrible floods last year and then events of the past six months, which I will not review. The task of industrial development in China has been misunderstood both by Foreigners and Chinese. To understand the industrial programme, you must know something of the Government's efforts and what has been done.

In 1928, what is known as the "Five Powers" were established, the powers of Judiciary, Executive and Legislature. To these three Dr. Sun added two more, the power of Examination and the power of Censorship, making five in all. Therefore five Yuans were established, which were divided into ten ministries. The Ministry of Agriculture, under which the industries of China are being developed, is divided into eleven departments. Outside the Ministry proper there are one hundred Bureaux the most important of which are the following:—

"The Bureau of Testing Commercial Products, which has been established in Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, Tientsin and Foochow. The Shanghai Testing House in Museum Road, is up-to-date in every respect and has the most modern equipment. These various testing houses were established with the idea of giving our foreign friends a square deal and standardising China's products. The essential laboratory in Peking, for analysis of products. The Institute of Scientific Management. The commission on sericulture, which deals scientifically with China's silk industry. The Bureau of Supervision of Stock Exchange, Bureau of Trade Marks, which is most essential to Foreigners trading in China. Fishery Administration, this at present only deals with Chekiang and Kiangsu provinces and the work at present is mostly taken up with the suppression of pirates and stopping the Japanese from fishing within the three mile limit. The Bureau of Weights and Measures; all weights and measures are to be standardised and even Thibet must conform with these laws by 1933. There has been some opposition to this and even the Customs have not yet agreed to come into line. Cotton Experimental Stations for improving the cotton industry, two foreigners are employed in this bureau, Professors Love and Meyer, Model Forestry Administration. Commercial Museums and National Exhibitions. Registry of Technical Experts, Chartered Accountants, Mining Engineers and Architects.

The nine basic industries are iron and steel; hydro-electricity; mining; machinery; salt; sodas and acids; cotton and yarn; paper and paper pulp; and motor spirit fuel. The most progress has been made in the iron and steel industry. Concerning hydro-electricity, plans are being formed to harness the Yangtze Rapids and the various water-falls. Machine manufacturing plants will be developed with money from the Boxer funds. As to soda and acids, the Imperial Chemical Co. and certain manufacturers in Germany are to develop these. A stock company is to be formed of Tls. 16,000,000, Chinese capital, to come from Boxer funds and native resources. Over Motor Spirit fuel nothing has been done so far. It is a very serious matter for China but efforts are to be made to develop the fields in Shensi.

"We do not expect miracles but we have done something under very adverse circumstances."

NOTICE

Mr. R. E. STEWARDSON
F.R.I.B.A.

resumes practice as an Architect and Surveyor at No. 2 Canton Road (temporary office) on May 2nd

Telephones 16354/5.

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S.V.C. CHURCH PARADE

Sermon Preached by Union Church Minister

Led by the band and drums of the Wiltshire Regt., the Shanghai Volunteer Corps on May 1 marched to the Cathedral on their annual church parade, Roman Catholics going to the Church of the Sacred Heart, while for the first time members of the Shanghai Scottish attended the Cathedral instead of a service at Union Church. The preacher service was the Rev. H. G. Newsham, M.A., Minister of Union Church and one of the Corps chaplains.

The Corps paraded under Col. N. W. B. B. Thoms, the Commandant, at the Ewo foreshore shortly before 10 a.m., and before they moved off for the Cathedral the opportunity was taken of making a much delayed presentation of Long Service Medals and Bars to several members of the Corps. Mr. A. D. Bell, Civil Commandant of the Corps in his capacity of Chairman of the Council, made the presentation.

The Cathedral service was taken by Dean Trivett, Senior Chaplain to the Corps, while the Civil Commandant read the first lesson and the Commandant the second. Music for the hymns was played by the band of the Wiltshires.

Following the service the troops were marched back to the Bund under the command of Major F. A. R. Leitao, the Commandant taking the salute at the Palace Hotel corner. After the parade was over the usual photographs were taken at H.M. Consulate-General, one group of the Corps officers, with the cruciform memorial in the Consulate grounds in the background, and another of warrant officers and sergeants.

The sermon by the Rev. H. G. Newsham, on the subject "Fighting Worth While," had as its text "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith" (2 Timothy iv. 7).

UNITED RUSSIAN ORGANISATIONS

Activities to be Guided by Chinese Law

An extraordinary meeting of the Council of the United Russian Organisations was held on Apr. 26. The meeting was presided over by Mr. A. M. Kotenev, Chairman. Representatives of 32 public bodies attended.

The agenda included certain amendments of Council's regulations and bye-laws. The main interest was focussed on the question as to whether the Council is to function under the old Russian Imperial Law or under the Chinese law.

Up to the present time, Russian public organisations at Shanghai have functioned under the old Russian Imperial law and ordinances governing the activities of public associations and unions.

After a lively discussion it was unanimously decided that the Council is to be guided in its activities by the respective law and ordinances of the present Chinese Republic, and by the administrative and municipal rules and regulations in force in the territories of the International settlement and French Concession.

The application of the old Russian law should be confined to cases coming under the provision of the "Rules for Application of Foreign Law in Chinese Courts," of the 7th year of the Chinese Republic.

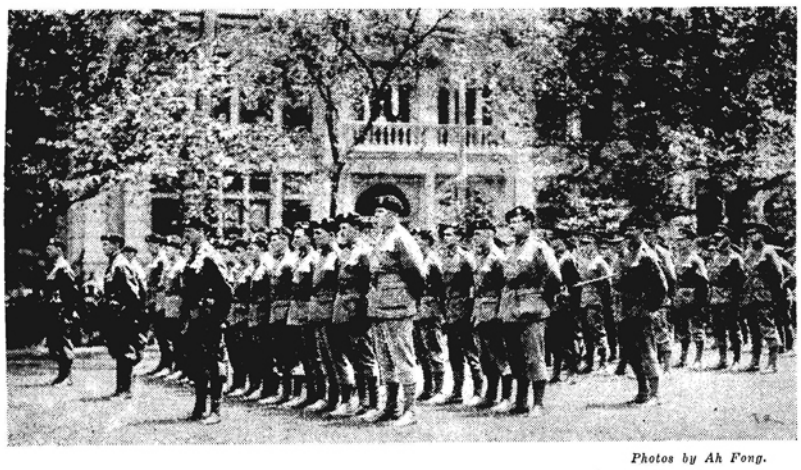
It was stated that by the adoption of this maxim the practice of this Council will come close into line with the law of the country, and thus facilitate it.

It should be remembered that the Council of the United Russian Public Associations is a non-political and non-factional body established to represent legally the Russian Community and to co-ordinate the activities of the Russian public bodies at Shanghai.

PROTECTION TO PRISONERS

In order to provide necessary protection to prisoners in view of the present emergency the Kiangsu High Court has decreed that prisoners, whose term of imprisonment does not exceed two years, at present confined in the gaols or detention houses situated in districts under martial law, are to be released temporarily on security. The Shanghai District Court at Nantao, having received an order to this effect, are to release on bail the prisoners in the district after their relatives have furnished the necessary particulars that will meet with the Court's approval, and supplied bona fide shop security.

THE S.V.C. CHURCH PARADE



Photos by Ah Fong.

There was a good turn-out for the annual church parade of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, which took place on May 1. Members of the Corps fell in on the Ewo Foreshore, and before the parade marched off to its respective places of worship, the Chairman of the Council, Mr. A. D. Bell, presented long service medals to members who had earned them. The lower picture shows part of the parade, the Armoured Car Company contingent in the foreground. Above, Mr. Bell presenting the decorations.

MAY DAY PASSES QUIETLY

Only Five Arrests Made: Police on Alert

May 1, Labour Day, passed off quietly without any untoward occurrences and the police of the International Settlement, the French Concession and the Municipality of Greater Shanghai had a much easier time than they had anticipated.

In view of the possibility of the labourers being stirred by Communists into creating trouble, special precautions had been adopted by the authorities but these proved to be unnecessary. Only four arrests were made during the day, one man being taken in Thorburn Road with a package of inflammatory literature in his possession and the remaining three being seen to throw literature into the air outside the boundary of the Pootoo Road police district. The handbills were of the usual Communist type and urged the readers to rise and support the Soviet.

In the morning at nine o'clock, by special permission of the Chinese authorities, a meeting was held under the auspices of the General Labour Union in the premises of the Shanghai District Kuomintang at West Gate when labourers throughout Shanghai were urged to observe May 1 as a holiday in accordance with the regulations stipulated by the Central Government governing the observance of holidays in commemoration of the various revolutionary anniversaries.

At about two o'clock in the afternoon, about 50 persons gathered at the corner of Hoopeh, Chekiang and Pakhoi Roads but they were quickly dispersed by the Louza police. No arrests were made.

One Chinese was arrested on Rue de Montigny shortly after noon when several groups of people were seen distributing pamphlets of a Communist nature. A demonstration was attempted by about 100 people in front of the Crystal Palace Theatre. They were, however, dispersed by the police without any violence.

PERSONAL NOTES

As from September 2 next, Mr. R. W. S. Winter, the Assistant Municipal Advocate, will be transferred to the S. M. C. Secretariat.

At a meeting of the committee of the China Association on Apr. 28 Mr. W. S. King was elected chairman and Mr. H. Porter, C.M.G., vice-chairman.

Mme. Sun Yat-sen is understood to be contemplating a visit to Europe in the near future for the purpose of propagating China's cause at Geneva and elsewhere.

At a meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce committee on Apr. 28, Mr. R. Calder Marshall was re-elected chairman and Mr. N. Leslie was re-elected vice-chairman.

CAPTAIN and Mrs. W. T. Birkbeck Terry and their small daughter left for England on Apr. 26 on a year's leave by the N. Y. K. S. Hakone Maru.

Among the passengers arriving by the Empress of Canada on Apr. 27 were Mr. and Mrs. P. W. O. Liddell, Mr. W. J. Keswick, Mr. J. H. Keswick, Mr. John Barwick, Mr. E. Stone, Col. and Mrs. F. Doughty and Dr. and Mrs. R. B. Teusler.

MRS. J. E. Hultman, wife of the Swedish Minister to China and Japan, arrived in Shanghai on Apr. 28 by the M. M. S. Chenonceaux, en route to Yokohama.

MR. F. Thorogood, manager of the Merchantile Bank of India, who was recently succeeded by Mr. T. McDowal, manager of the Singapore branch, will be sailing for Home to-day with his wife and daughter.

MR. H. A. W. Beck, American Vice-Consul, arrived in Shanghai on Apr. 29 on the Messageries Maritimes str. Chenonceaux, Mr. Beck is en route to his new post in Hankow. He has served in Geneva, Athens and Alexandria.

THE "China Times" on May 1 published a telegram from Soochow stating that the resignation of General Chiang Kai-nai, Field Commander of the 19th Route Army, has been accepted and that General Tsai Ting-kai, Commander of the Army, is about to resign.

THE executive committee of the Chinese Ratepayers Association held its first meeting at the Chinese Bankers Association last Saturday afternoon when Mr. Wang Shao-lai, chairman of the Greater Shanghai Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, was re-elected chairman of the committee for the ensuing year. Mr. Hsu Chi-ching former Governor of the Central Bank of China, was elected vice-chairman.

AT this year's Exhibition of Youthful Art held by the Royal Drawing Society at the Guildhall, London, two pupils of the Public and Thomas Hanbury School gained successes. A. Sourochnikoff has been awarded a bronze star for four sheets of pencil studies of scenes in Shanghai, and V. Emamooden a bronze star for two figure studies of familiar scenes. The School now has nine bronze stars to its credit, since the first success in 1919.

GEN. Wen Ying-shing, the Commissioner of Public Safety for Greater Shanghai, has been highly extolled in a mandate issued by the National Government for his efficiency in connection with the arrest of Chiang Ming-chi and his gang who were handed over to the Chinese authorities by the Settlement recently on a charge of plotting to seize Nantao and to overthrow the present Chinese administration in Shanghai.

Among the passengers on the N. Y. K. European liner Suwa Maru, due to dock at Wayside Wharf on Monday, May 9, are Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Bairnsfather, who are now on their way back to England, concluding a world tour. Mr. Bairnsfather is the well-known war cartoonist who created and immortalised "Old Bill" and caught that typical humour which enabled the British Tommy to see something funny in the most appalling and uncomfortable situations. Mr. Bairnsfather's cartoons were published by the "Bystander" first in instalments and later in book form, and the troops in the field from the highest to the lowest eagerly looked forward to every new effort. This is believed to be the first trip to the Orient of Mr. Bairnsfather and his wife.

MR. Albert C. Davis is confined to bed in Dr. Noll's private hospital, as the result of a very serious omnibus accident, necessitating an operation on, and removal of a portion of, the right foot.

FOUR Chinese aviators have returned to Shanghai following a lengthy period of training in the United States to volunteer their services and on Apr. 25 they were entertained by the National Crisis Salvation Association. The four aviators are Messrs. Yung Fu (C. S. Foster), Chung Peng-ts, Ho Shou-hai and Kuan Ping-chuan. Mr. Yung Fu served during the Great War in France with the U. S. Flying Corps.

CAPTAIN H. E. Hillman, R. N., left for England on Apr. 26 by the Hakone Maru on a year's leave. As Coast Inspector of the Chinese Maritime Customs, Captain Hillman is an exceedingly well-known and popular member of the Customs Service, and large numbers of Customs people, both Chinese and foreign, assembled on the ship to wish him a happy time at Home. During his absence, Captain L.R.C. Carrel will occupy the position of Acting Coast Inspector.

VICE-Admiral Herr, Commander-in-Chief of the French Naval Forces in the Far East, who is visiting Ningpo, on Apr. 26 bestowed on Mgr. Andre Defebvre, Vicar Apostolic of Ningpo, the Cross of the Chevalier of Honour. Other French officials who took part in the ceremony were M. Lagarde, Counsellor of the French Legation; M. Baudet, Secretary of the Legation; and M. de Lageneste, of the French Consulate-General in Shanghai.

THE Rev. R. W. Truitt, who has just relinquished his appointment as Chaplain of the Fourth Regiment, U. S. Marine Corps, sailed for the United States on Apr. 27 on board the Dollar str. President Pierce, accompanied by his family. The Chaplain, who expects to be stationed in the U. S. Navy Yard at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, will first make a short tour of Europe, stopping over in Egypt, Italy and Paris. Chaplain Truitt has been succeeded by Chaplain J. H. Brooks, of the U. S. Navy.

Mr. S. D. Ren, manager of Postal Remittances & Savings Bank, has been concurrently appointed by Minister of Communications, Acting Deputy Director-General of that institution upon the resignation of Mr. S. K. Shen. Mr. Ren has been a prominent figure in the Chinese banking and business circles, being formerly general manager of the Wah Chang Trading Corporation and the Futien Bank. He joined the Postal Bank at its very beginning as secretary of the business department, later being promoted to the managership of the Shanghai branch, which he still serves concurrently.

MR. and Mrs. W. H. Trenchard Davis and Miss E. V. Dodd were in Washington, D. C., at the end of March on completion of 16,500 miles of their motor tour of the United States. After leaving Hollywood, they travelled via San Diego, Agua Caliente, across the Arizona Desert, Phoenix, El Paso, San Antonio, New Orleans, Florida Everglades, Miami Beach, Palm Beach, Jacksonville, Charleston and Richmond. The most interesting points of their run of 5,500 miles were the crossing of the Arizona Desert, the Roosevelt Dam and Dayton Beach, where they did some speeding on the famous speed-breaking beach. They spent some days with Mr. and Mrs. A. W. J. Watt, late of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hankow, who have a delightful home and orange grove on the St. John's River at East Palatka, Florida. From San Antonio to Washington, the running was in very flat country, the highest point being only 500 feet above sea level, but the highways were so good that the tourists were able to make good time over the uninteresting parts. A change of plans at Charleston kept them out of the area of the destructive tornado in Alabama and adjoining States on March 23.

Capable Amah Desirous

OF

Returning to Shanghai

AVAILABLE JUNE 1ST.

Apply Stableford

185, FOSSE ROAD, SOUTH, LEICESTER.

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COMMERCE AND FINANCE

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank

TUESDAY, MAY 3.

BAR SILVER 16⅛

MARKET SELLING RATES

£1 at 1/7¾=₮12.15 at 70.70=$17.19
U.S. $100 at 30=₮333.33 at 70.70=$471.48
Chi. dollars, per $100, selling ₮71.10
Chi. dollars, per $100, buying ₮70.70
Native interest per day on ₮1,000 ₮02
Copper Cash per ₮100 420,500
New York on London G.$3.66¼
Customs Gold Unit 1.333

BANKS DEMAND BUYING RATES

£1 at 1/8⅛=₮11.93 at 71.1=$16.77
U.S. $100 at 30¾=₮325.20 71.1=$457.39

OFFICIAL SELLING RATES (per Tael)

LONDON—Tel. transfer	1/7¾
NEW YORK—Tel. transfer	30
PARIS—Demand	Francs 765
INDIA—Demand	Rupees 110
BATAVIA—Demand	Gulden 74½
HONGKONG—Demand	Dollars 76⅝ nom.
YOKOHAMA—Demand	Yen 108⅛ nom.
SINGAPORE—Demand	Dollars 141

MARKET BUYING RATES (per Tael)

LONDON—Demand	1/8⅛
4 months' sight credits	1/8 9/16
4 months' sight docts	1/8⅛
6 months' sight credits	1/8⅜
6 months' sight docts	1/8⅞
NEW YORK—Demand	G.$30¾
4 months' sight credits	31⅛
4 months' sight docts	31½
PARIS—4 months' sight docts	Fcs. 801

The National City Bank of New York

9.30 a.m.

Demand selling rate on America: U.S. $1.00=Sh. $4.6758
Demand buying rate on America: U.S. $1.00=Sh. $4.5739
Demand selling rate on London: £1.0.0 =Sh. $17.134
Demand buying rate on London: £1.0.0 =Sh. $16.721

Italian Bank for China

It. Lire	5.80	₮1
It. Lire	4.10	Mex. $1
Swiss Frs.	1.54	₮1

Deutsch-Asiatische Bank

OPENING SELLING RATES

Berlin/Hamburg ₮100=Rm. 126.50
" Mex. $100.=Rm. 89.31

The American Express Co. Inc.

BUYING

U.S. G.$100.00 Mex. $455.38
Stg. £1.0.0 " 16.50

SELLING

U.S. G.$100.00 Mex. $475.40
Stg. £1.0.0 " 17.50

SELLING RATES

London T/T	1/7⅜
London D/D	1/7⅛
France T/T	765½
America T/T	30 7/16
America D/D	30 9/16
Hamburg (RM) T/T	126½
Hongkong T/T	76½
Japan T/T	108½
Straits T/T	140½

American Oriental Bank

SELLING DEMAND DRAFTS

U.S. G.$100.00 Mex. $467.58
Stg. £1.0.0 " 17.08

BUYING DEMAND RATES

U.S. G.$100.00 Mex. $457.39
Stg. £1.0.0 " 16.72

Domestic Exchange

Peking	₮1,000=Shanghai		₮1,036
"	$1,000=	"	$1,000
Tientsin	₮1,000=	"	₮1,044
"	$1,000=	"	$1,000
Hankow	$1,000=	"	₮1,029
"	$1,000=	"	$1,000
Tsinanfu	$1,000=	"	$1,000
Tsingtao	$1,000=	"	$1,001
Chefoo	$1,000=	"	$1,005
Nanking	$1,000=	"	$1,001
Wuhu	$1,000=	"	$1,003
Kiukiang	$1,000=	"	$1,004
Hangchow	$1,000=	"	$1,001
Foochow	$1,000=	"	$1,012
Amoy	$1,000=	"	$1,004
Canton S.	$1,000=	"	₮ 540
Swatow	$1,000=	"	$1,000
Mukden	$1,000=	"	$1,018
Harbin	$1,000=	"	$ 787

Subsidiary Coin Exchange

Mex. and Chinese Dollars:—a.m. 100 =₮70.9
Kiangnan Silver 20-cents:—a.m. 500 =₮61.1
Cotton Silver 20-cents:—a.m. 500= ₮60.525
Coppers:—a.m. 417,500 coppers= ₮100

SMALL CHANGE:—
5 silver 20-cents and 42 coppers=$1
293 coppers=$1
25 coppers=10-cents silver
10 cts. silver and 4 copper=10 cts. big money
Mex. $1=₮0.70.9
₮1=Mex. $1.42

Exchange Market

Messrs. Lindsay Drakeford & Davis

INTER BANK JUNE DELIVERY

	Highest	Lowest
£	1/7⅜	1/7⅛
U.S. G.$	30⅜	30⅛
Yen	110	106½

MERCHANT CLOSING RATES (del. April)

BANK SELLING		BANK BUYING	
£ T.T.	1/7⅞	4 m/s. l.c.	1/8 5/16
G$ T.T.	29¾	4 m/s. l.c.	30¼
Fcs. T.T.	755	4 m/s.	780
Rs. T.T.	109	7 d/s.	112

BAR SILVER

		Ready	For'd
London pence per std. oz.	16⅛	16⅛	
N.Y. cents per oz. troy	27¾	—	
Bombay Rs. per 100 tolas	54.15	—	

Bombay offtake 150 bars.
Market weak

WEEK'S EXCHANGE NOTES

Apr. 30.

At the close of business on the 28th instant the stock of silver in Shanghai was Tls. 66,735,000 and $212,020,000.

These figures include Tls. 17,600,000 and $179,930,000 Chinese banks in which there were 2984 bars.

BAR SILVER

Imports were:—
390 bars from America
Exports were:—
Nil.

SYCEE

Imports were:—
Tls. 3,050,000 from Canton
230,000 " Hankow
Tls. 3,280,000

Exports were:—
Nil.

DOLLARS

Imports were:—
$ 170,000 from Kiukiang
200,000 " Chinkiang
1,600,000 " Hankow
500,000 " Nanking
300,000 " Chungking
$2,770,000

Exports were:—
Nil.

Silver

Last quotations come as 16⅞d. ready and 17d. forward as against 16 13/16d. ready and 16⅞d. forward a week ago.

China and the Continent bought and sold. India was reported to be a small buyer.

Exchange

The official rate is 1/7¾d., the same as a week ago.

The Speculators position is estimated to be oversold in Sterling and U.A. Dollars the equivalent of £1,000,000, mainly in U. S. Dollars.

Selling T.T. 1/8⅛d. April/June. U.S. $30¾ April.
Buying 4 m/s. 1/8¾d. April/June. U.S. $31¼ April/May.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

	Apr. 29	Apr. 30
Chinese Govt. Bonds:—		
5% Reorgs. 1913, Lond.	58	58
4½% 1898 Eng.	84½	84½
4½% 1908	56	56
5% 1912	34½	34½
5% 1925	82½	82
Imperial Rly. 5%	70	70½
S.N.R. 5%	29½	29½
Canton-Kowloon 5%	5-10	5-10
Tientsin-Pukow 5%	6-12	6-12
Tientsin-Pukow 5% 2nd	6-12	6-12
S'hai-H'chow-Ningpo 5%	60½	60½
Hukuang 5%	15-19*	15-19*
Honan 5%	5-10	5-10
Lunghai 5%	8½	8½
Marconi 8%	5-10	5-10
Vickers 8%	5-9	5-9
H. & S. Bank	97	95
Chartered Bank	11	10¾
Mercantile Bank	18½	18½
I.C.S.N. 6% cum. pref.	3½	3½
I.C.S.N. def. ord.	2½	2½
Gula Kalumpong	6/6	6/6
B.A.T. Co. Reg.	71/3	70/-
Shell T. & T. Reg.	32/6	31/10½
P. & O. def.	14/6	14/6
Jap. 5% £ Loan, 1907	62	61
Jap. 6% £ Loan, 1924	72½	71½
Chi. Eng. & Mining	26/3	26/3
Consols	60⅞	60⅞
War Loan, 5%	101½	101½
Canadian Pacific	16½	15½
Victory Bonds, 4%	98⅝	98⅝
German 7% Int. Loan, Br.	66	64½
S'hai Elec. Con.	55/-	55/-

*Unofficial quotations.

The following additional quotations have been received by the United Press:—

I.C.I., ord.	13/6	13/6
Courtaulds, ord.	30	28/1½
Dunlops, ord.	8	7/3
Cables & Wireless "B".	8	7½
do. "A"	13	12
do. pref.	40	38

MR. Wang Shao-lan, who has been re-elected chairman of the Chinese Ratepayers Association for the ensuing year, has sent a letter to the Association, declining to serve this year.

THE SHANGHAI MARKETS

Quiet Week: Money Orders Once Again to be Negotiated

Apr. 30.

BUSINESS remained very quiet in Shanghai during the past week and the little improvement reported in one or two markets was not of any volume. The announcement yesterday by the Native Bankers' Association that money orders would be negotiated as usual as from to-morrow may improve conditions next week.

Cereals are moving only slowly and flour prices have eased off.

PIECE GOODS

There is very little to report in the piece goods market. During the past week there has been a little inquiry for new business, both in cottons and in woollens, and small quantities have been booked in various lines. Clearances continue to show an improvement and the outlook generally appears to be rather more hopeful, although the financial situation leaves a great deal to be desired.

Yuenfong Auction

The Yuenfong auctions are still suspended. There has been no change in this market during the week. Demand has been extremely quiet and with no one centre showing any particular desire to do any volume of business.

COTTON, YARN, ETC.

In their weekly report Messrs. J. Spunt & Co. state:

Chinese Cotton:—Our market may be set down as having been more or less in a letharagic state throughout the past week and prices due to the negligible demand evinced a sagging tendency bringing about a decline on the whole of about Tls. 0.75 per picul lower than that prevailing during the previous period. Spinners continue to show no interest whatever in future shipments of the staple from abroad as they continue experiencing great difficulty in obtaining financial support from their native bankers whereby they would be enabled to take deliveries of the heavy stocks of American cotton which have arrived and are still arriving against their previous commitments. The prospects in the immediate future are, for the time being, not very bright due to the demand for Mills' output from the interior being as yet abnormally low. However some encouragement is being engendered in the trade toward looking forward to material improvement setting in soon after the postponed Chinese New Year settlements shall have taken place by the end of next month and at which time it is anticipated that here will evolve a favourable relaxation in the existent monetarial stringency.

Yarn:—Due to the continued weak demand from the interior, prices show a decline of about Tls. 5.00 per bale lower than that last ruling and business done in all amounted to about 2,000 bales of all counts intended for export to various out-ports.

SILK

There has been a little more business in our market, almost exclusively in Szechuen Filatures Extra C/Good A, which were sold at Tls. 535. Interest in our silk remains, however, very small indeed in spite of the lower exchange rates and concessions made by some dealers who appear to be pressed for money. The continued unsettled situation in Europe is still affecting the local market seriously.

RICE

There has not been much fluctuation in prices on the local rice market. With the lower rate of exchange the c.i.f. cost of Rangoon small mills is now about Tls. 5.50, whereas stocks are changing hands at about Tls. 5, and while this position lasts further imports are of course impossible. Outport demand for forward rice is small and stocks are not moving as rapidly as importers and dealers would like.

FLOUR

The flour exchange remains closed and it is said that it will not open for at least another month. Mills are therefore only trading in actual deliveries, both spot and forward. Demand from up-country and outports is also, as in the rice market, not brisk and prices have eased off over the week-end. Mills are, however, not keen sellers at present levels.

WHEAT

A few cargoes of Australian wheat have been booked in the last ten days for May/June shipment. Prices in Australia are now higher but with the lower rate of exchange, together with the fact that Australian wheat is offering at Tls. 3.60 per picul, makes further imports impossible for the time being. Mills are reported to have sufficient stock for three months' milling and by then it is expected to be able to obtain supplies of native wheat freely. The Yangtze flood of last year has caused enormous damage over a wide area and as the waters receded too late for the usual planting the acreage sowed is very much reduced. This reduction of area together with the lateness of the crop will surely result in a much smaller production.

METALS

There is practically no business to report in the metals market during the past week, and the market is very weak.

PRODUCE

A small improvement has taken place during the week as regards Europe, as the Chinese are now more prepared to meet home ideas of prices, which are low. Generally speaking, business continues restricted, especially in the case of America.

ARTIFICIAL, SILK, YARN

There has been no demand during the week for artificial silk yarn from the distributing centres for actual manufacturing purposes, but there has been fairly heavy speculative buying in anticipation of an increased import duty. This buying included a quantity of "soft finish" yarns for which there exists a genuine, although limited demand from the North.

Unfortunately weavers report no improvement in their position and sales of cloth are restricted by the difficulties of financing. If there is any delay in the application of the rumoured new duty, sellers will find it hard to enforce payment within contracted dates.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Range of Fluctuation and Dividends in Daily Share List

By courtesy Swan Culbertson & Fritz

Capital: Funded Debt (1000,000)	Capital: No. of Shares Outstdg. (000) Pref.	Capital: Com.	Price Range 1925 to Date: High	Price Range 1925 to Date: Low	Name of Stock (No par value except where indicated)	Dividends: Annual Rate $	Dividends: Date of 1st quarterly payment	Book Value	Earnings: 5 yr. Average 1926-30	Earnings: Actual 1931	Latest Quotations: Apr. 29	Latest Quotations: Apr. 30	Yield in %
10	76	1,715	75	2⅜	Adams Express	—	—	—	—	(e)0.01	2⅜	2⅜	nil
none	393	2,401	354½	52½	Allied Chemical and Dye	6*	Feb. 1	94	10.25	(e)6.74	52½	53½	11*
14	none	1,360	82½	6½	Allis Chalmers	0.50	Feb. 15	42	2.85	(e)0.06	6½	6½	7
none	412	2,474	184½	39½	American Can	4*	Feb. 15	55	6.29	(e)5.11	39½	39½	10*
182	3,182	1,668	199½	2½	Am. and Foreign Power	—	—	43	1.43	nil	Unq.	3½	nil
—	—	—	31	1½	Am. and Foreign Power Warr	—	—	—	—	—	2½	2½	—
36	500	1,830	130½	7½	American Smelting	—	—	66	7.27	(e) d2.9	9½	9½	nil
472	none	18,641	310½	97½	Am. Tel. and Tel. 100	9	Jan. 15	144	11.30	(e)8.93	97½	97½	9
1	53	3,077	134½	64	Am. Tob. "B" 25	5*	Mar. 1	33	6.00	(e)0.07	67½	67½	7*
186	200	1,751	199	19	Am. Waterworks	3	Feb. 1	31	2.80	2.70	19½	19½	14
m.37	none	8,912	174½	4½	Anaconda Copper 50	—	—	61	4.97	nil	4½	4½	nil
m.4	none	203	514	32½	Auburn Automobiles	4*	Jan. 1	84	9.72	c 17.28	32½	33½	12*
633	589	2,563	145½	8½	Baltimore and Ohio 100	—	—	137	11.36	(e)0.56	8½	8½	nil
136	1,000	3,200	140½	12½	Bethlehem Steel	—	—	144	7.06	ed2.12	12½	13	nil
3	none	4,406	100½	27	Borden Company 25	3*	Mar. 1	37	4.91	(e)3.82	27½	28½	10*
m.2	4	1,033	152	6½	Borg Warner 10	1	Jan. 1	22	2.91 (3)	(e)0.81	6½	6½	15
457	1,203	13,400	73½	10½	Canadian Pacific Rly. 25	1.25	Jan. 1	45	3.11	(e)0.81	11½	11½	10
none	102	195	515	20½	Case, J. I. 100	—	—	201	14.53	(e)0.63	20½	20½	nil
none	none	7,400	286	30½	Chase Bank 20	3	Jan. 1	39	4.049 (3)	(e)2.87	—	29½	10
47	none	1,800	112	6½	Chesapeake Corp	3	Jan. 1	50	3.15 (4)	—	9½	8½	27
46	none	4,415	140½	8½	Chrysler	1	Mar. 30	26	4.61	(e)0.35	8½	8½	10
512	2,485	32,471	68½	3½	Cities Service Corp.	0.30*	Jan. 13	8	—	0.25	4	4	7*
161	986	11,684	140½	6½	Columbia Gas and Electric	1.50†	Feb. 15	20	2.08	(e)1.42	7½	8	18
484	1,500	34,011	29½	2½	Commonwealth and Southern	0.30	Semi-ann	6	0.67 (2)	(e)0.40	2½	2½	11
—	—	—	2½	½	Commonwealth and So. Warr	—	—	—	—	—	—	5/16	—
312	2,008	11,476	182	50	Consolidated Gas of N.Y.	4	Mar. 15	37	4.50	(e)4.93	50	49½	8
18	none	4,739	63½	5	Continental Oil	2	—	32	0.64	ed 2.54	5	5	nil
2	250	2,530	126½	29½	Corn Products 25	3*	Jan. 20	34	4.41	(e)3.54	32½	32½	9
1	1,140	6,315	30½	1	Curtiss Wright Com.	—	—	8	—	nil	1	1	nil
43	none	3,502	126½	34½	Du Pont de Nemours 20	4	Mar. 1	62	5.92	(e)5.55	37½	38	12
m.1	995	11,005	231	28	Eastman Kodak	4	Mar. 15	31	5.17	(e)4.29	28	28½	13
none	62	2,261	264½	48½	Electric Bond & Share	5	Jan. 1	63	9.42	8.00	48½	48½	10
none	1,355	15,040	189½	10½	Electric Power and Light 6% stock	1.50	Jan. 15	39	2.15 (2)	(e)1.15	12½	12½	6
31	709	3,307	103½	6	Foxboro Co.	1	Feb. 1	37	2.55	2.70	7½	7	12
47	none	2,426	119½	2½	Fox Film "A"	—	—	42	7.31 (4)	—	2½	2½	nil
2	4,293	28,845	100½	13½	General Electric	1	Jan. 25	14	1.81	(e)1.33	13½	13½	7
none	none	5,257	77½	28½	General Foods	3	Feb. 1	11	3.86	(e)3.44	30½	31	9
none	1,575	43,500	91½	10½	General Motors 10	2	Mar. 12	18	4.83	(e)2.01	10½	10½	18
none	24	323	153	13½	General Railway Signal	3	Jan. 2	32	7.99	(e)3.33	13½	13½	19
13	310	1,999	142½	9½	Gillette Safety Razor	1	Mar. 31	6	5.41	(e)1.24	14½	14½	6
none	none	1,798	143½	11½	Gold Dust	1.60	—	14	3.58 (3)	(e)2.40	12½	12½	13
59	15	1,167	109½	3	Goodrich Rubber	—	Feb. 1	47	2.09	ed 8.01	3½	3½	nil
63	785	1,435	154½	9½	Goodyear Tire and Rubber	—	—	37	5.12	ed2.83	10½	Unq.	nil
18	none	636	102½	7½	International Cement	2	—	57	7.27	3.00	9½	8½	22
m.04	99	1,050	103½	½	Int. Combustion Eng.	—	Mar. 31	14	1.24 (4)	nil	½	Unq.	nil
none	810	4,400	142	17½	Int. Harvester	1.80	—	59	5.11	ed 0.99	18	18½	10
7.4	276	14,584	72½	5½	Int. Nickel	—	Jan. 15	10	0.85	(e)0.22	5½	5½	—
188	none	6,402	149½	4½	Int. Tel. and Tel.	—	—	44	3.45	(e)1.20	5½	5½	nil
none	75	750	242½	10½	Johns-Manville	—	—	31	5.83	(e)0.08	12½	12½	nil
m.3	none	9,393	104½	5½	Kennecott	—	—	33	3.67	0.25	7	6½	nil
49	none	6,983	46½	½	Kreuger and Toll 5.30	1.60	—	—	—	—	1	½	—
28	225	2,277	128	40	Liggett and Myers "B" 25	4*	July 1	33	6.90	(e)6.87	47	46½	8*
32	145	1,464	95½	21	Loew's Inc.	3*	Mar. 1	38	6.71	(e)7.43	21½	22½	13*
34	113	1,909	46½	10	Lorillard P. Co. (com.)	1.20	Mar. 30	21	1.27	(e)2.12	13½	13½	9
none	50	204	108½	1½	Ludlum Steel	—	—	—	1.62	nil	Unq.	Unq.	nil
none	205	4,565	156½	6½	Montgomery Ward	—	—	33	2.51	ed 2.25	7	7	nil
none	none	5,500	585	34½	National City Bank N. Y. 20	3	Feb. 2	41	10.58 (3)	—	35½	35½	8
none	none	4,857	62½	2½	Nevada Cons. Copper	—	Jan. 1	16	2.03	nil	3½	3½	nil
669	none	4,993	256½	17½	New York Central 100	—	—	161	2.63	(e)0.49	17½	17½	nil
316	7	6,659	186½	23	North American Co.	10 %s	Jan. 1	32	4.47	(e)3.29	23½	23½	10
311	none	6,240	98½	25½	Pacific Gas and Electric 25	2	Jan. 15	27	2.83	(e)2.79	26½	26½	7
none	none	15,000	32½	2½	Packard Motors	—	—	4	1.11	nil	2½	2½	nil
107	none	3,324	77½	3½	Paramount Publix	—	—	46	4.78	3.00	3½	3½	nil
606	none	13,162	170	11½	Pennsylvania Railroad 50	—	—	97	7.01	(e)1.48	11½	11½	nil
none	none	9,000	30	1½	Pennroad	—	—	16	—	ed 1.34	1½	1½	nil
36	none	4,280	89½	3½	Phillips Petroleum	—	—	36	3.69	nil	4½	4½	nil
230	1,762	5,503	137½	39½	Public Service of N. Y.	3.40	Mar. 31	30	3.15	(e)3.82	43	41½	8
5	1,199	13,161	114½	4½	Radio Corp.	—	—	2	1.32	ed 0.34	4½	4½	nil
58	163	2,444	51½	2½	Radio Keith Orpheum	—	—	18	0.89	ed 2.44	3	3½	nil
none	none	9,000	66	32	Reynolds Tobacco "B" 10	3	Jan. 1	16	3.04	(e)3.64	32	31½	9
none	none	4,994	197½	18½	Sears Roebuck	2.50	Feb. 1	40	5.03	(e)2.47	18½	17½	12
125	400	13,071	29½	2½	Shell Union	—	—	20	1.38	nil	2½	2½	nil
21	39	1,133	188	4½	Simmons Company	—	—	23	2.57	ed 0.76	5	5	nil
m.98	none	31,914	48½	8½	Socony Vacuum Corp. 25	0.80	Mar. 15	32	—	—	8½	8½	10
138	2,552	2,808	93½	23½	So. California Edison 25	2	Feb. 15	24	3.07	(e)2.53	24½	24½	8
494	757	2,163	243½	14½	Standard Gas & Electric	3.50	Jan 25	67	6.59	(e)3.88	15½	16	20
139	none	25,518	84½	20½	Standard Oil of N. J. 25	1*	Mar. 15	48	3.47	—	22½	22½	5*
119	none	9,851	74½	9½	Texas Corp. 25	1	Jan. 1	45	3.91	ed 1.01	10½	11	9
none	none	2,540	85½	16½	Texas Gulf Sulphur	1	Jan. 15	11	5.21	(e)3.52	17	18	11
none	none	24,847	67½	2	Transamerica	—	—	20	0.82 (2)	—	3½	3½	nil
m.10	none	9,001	140	18	Union Carbide & Carbon	2	Jan. 1	30	3.40	2.00	18	18	10
360	995	2,223	207½	49½	Union Pacific Railway 100	10	Jan. 1	202	7.53	(e)0.80	50½	49½	18
02	240	2,084	102	9½	United Aircraft and Transport	—	—	14	2.88 (2)	(e)1.05	10½	10½	nil
none	2,480	14,531	75½	6½	United Corp.	0.40	Jan. 1	31	0.55 (2)	(e)0.76	6½	6½	6
m.240	765	23,254	59½	15	United Gas Improvement	1.20	Mar. 31	14	1.29 (4)	(e)1.33	16½	16½	8
94	651	1,464	97½	3	U. S. Rubber	—	—	22	nil	(e 11.59	Unq.	3½	nil
m.99	3,603	8,701	261½	27½	U. S. Steel 100	—	—	204	2.90	ed 1.40	27½	28½	nil
5	none	378	143½	7½	Vanadium	—	—	49	4.59	ed 3.00	7½	7½	nil
101	103	3,801	80½	1½	Warner Bros. Pictures	—	—	18	1.84	ed 2.19	1½	1½	nil
none	80	2,880	292½	19½	Westinghouse E. and M. 50	1	Jan. 31	87	7.22	ed 1.52	21½	21½	4
3	none	9,750	103½	35	Woolworth 10	2.40	Mar. 3	16	3.47	(e)4.24	35½	34½	6

M. Entirely Subsidiary. *plus extras paid in current year. (e) estimated (d) deficit ‡Paid in 5% Stock.

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Shanghai Stock Exchange Official Share

REPORT NO. 17—1932 FOR WEEK EN

	Opening Cash Prices APRIL 29			Last Week Business Done on Friday Morning			THIS WEEK—Closing Firday Noon Business Done on Friday Morning			Closing Auction Quotations May Settlement		Total No. of Shares Done for		Business Recorded During Week Closing To-day, Friday Noon Highest			Lowest		
	Buyers	Sellers	Nom.	Cash	May	June	Cash	May	June	Buyers	Sellers	Last Week	This Week	Cash	May	June	Cash	May	June
M$	....	....	1,550	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
M$	....	....	30	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
M$	....	....	26	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	500	....	8	....	....	8	....
T	5.75	....	....	....	....	....	5.80	5.82½	....	5.82½	....	6,875	4,500	5.90	5.82½	....	5.80	5.80	....
T	....	....	4.65	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	345	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	2.80	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	6.40	....	....	6.50	....	....	6.50	....	....	....	....	5,000	7,300	6.50	6.55	....	6.40	6.55	....
M$	....	....	24	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
H$	....	....	460	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
F	....	....	85	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	65	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	100	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	89	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	4.12½	4.15	....	....	....	....	4.15	....	....	4.12½	4.20	4,150	1,500	4.17½	....	....	4.15	....	....
T	23.40	....	....	....	....	....	....	23.70	....	23.50	23.70	1,100	1,000	23.70	23.70	....	23.70	23.70	....
T	....	....	220	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	200	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
M$	....	....	155	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
M$	25.25	....	....	....	....	....	25.25	....	....	25.50	....	....	26	25.25	....	....	25	....	....
M$	....	....	105	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
M$	....	....	90	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	11.45	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11.50	11.65	800	2,300	11.60	11.50	....	11.50	11.50	....
T	10.85	....	....	11.45	....	....	10.95	....	....	10.85	11.10	700	800	10.95	....	....	10.85	....	....
T	....	....	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
M$	....	....	107	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
M$	....	....	9.75	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
M$	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	10.20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	9.80	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T.T.	....	....	138	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	87	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	50	100	88.50	....	....	88.50	....	....
T	14.20	14.50	....	14.10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	900	200	14.40	....	....	14.40	....	....
T	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	5.95	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5.95	....	4,000	2,500	5.95	6	....	5.95	6	....
T	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	250	5	....	....	5	....	....
T	....	....	225	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	137	50	230	....	....	230	....	....
T	....	....	61.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	100	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	46	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	50	51	....	....	51	....	....
T	....	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	100	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	78	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	100	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	91	91.50	....	....	....	....	91.25	....	....	....	....	72	520	91.50	....	....	91.25	....	....
T	....	....	50	....	....	....	51	....	....	....	....	26	51	51	....	....	50	....	....
T	29.60	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	29.90	....	2,700	120	30	29.80	....	30	29.80	....
T	....	....	29.60	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	260	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	10.40	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	465	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	15.25	....	....	15.15	....	....	15.35	15.40	....	15.40	15.45	10,325	13,300	15.35	15.45	....	15	15.05	....
T	....	....	114	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	75.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	76	....	....	350	76.50	77	....	76.50	77	....
T	....	....	10.20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	500	1,000	10.20	....	....	10.20	....	....
T	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	....	1,000	2,200	15.60	15.60	....	15.60	15.40	....
T	2.10	....	....	....	....	....	2.15	....	....	....	....	....	1,000	2.15	....	....	2.15	....	....
T	....	....	7.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	12	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	3.25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	200	500	3.25	....	....	3.25	....	....
T	....	....	9.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	100	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	15.25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	11.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
H$	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	1.85	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	96	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	100	52.50	....	....	52.50	....	....
M$	....	....	28	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	100	29	....	....	29	....	....
M$	....	....	70	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
M$	....	....	18	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
M$	4.55	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	300	4.50	....	....	4.50	....	....
M$	....	....	14	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	200	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
M$	....	....	38	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
M$	....	....	40	....	....	....	....	....	....	41.50	....	200	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
M$	....	....	80	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	80	....	....	80	....	....
T	....	....	2.85	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	0.12½	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	0.05	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	0.20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	0.30	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	2.75	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	0.10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	0.80	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	0.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	0.25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	0.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	0.20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	0.25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	0.05	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	0.20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	0.95	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	0.20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	0.40	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	0.10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	0.10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	0.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	0.70	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	0.10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	0.17½	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	0.25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	0.25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	2.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	0.10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	0.20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	3.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	0.25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	0.25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	1.90	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Rubber Output Statistics

Company	Paid up Capital	Output last fin. year: Year ended	Output last fin. year: Quantity (lb.)	Output from end of last fin. year to 30-5-31	1931 June	1931 July	1931 Aug.	1931 Sep.	1931 Oct.	1931 Nov.	1931 Dec.	1932 Jan.	1932 Feb
				lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Alma	Tls. 630,000	30-9-31	564,022	..	..	..	..	..	54,200	50,900	48,000	60,500	37,
Anglo-Dutch	" 1,575,000	31-12-31	1,370,044	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	107,000	115,
Anglo-Java	" 2,093,011	31-12-30	2,716,168	1,277,100	280,000	284,700	205,200	195,500	269,100	268,000	289,500	207,000	245,
Ayer Tawah	" 335,499	30-9-31	785,162	..	..	..	..	..	71,876	71,520	72,947	75,706	58,
Batu Anam	" 400,000	31-12-30	441,500	202,000	42,500	51,000	41,500	43,500	45,300	45,300	35,400	48,700	36,
Bukit	" 500,000	31-3-31	781,652	133,900	77,000	44,800	43,500	43,500	46,500	50,000	50,400	53,600	LIQ
Bute	" 300,000	31-12-31	391,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37,000	31,
Chemor United	" 360,000	31-12-31	611,490	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49,900	59,
Chempedak	" 232,177	31-10-31	324,800	..	..	..	..	..	..	28,500	38,000	41,000	29,
Cheng	" 274,875	30-6-31	263,000	..	..	22,500	27,000	21,000	28,000	24,000	38,000	35,000	32,
Consolidated (1924)	" 281,250	31-12-31	1,341,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	115,000	105,
Dominion	" 166,745	31-12-31	846,315	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82,089	67,
Gula-Kalumpong	£ 665,000	31-12-30	2,349,700	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Java Consolidated	Tls. 650,113	31-12-30	890,824	436,000	91,500	91,000	78,600	72,300	85,000	81,000	88,000	70,500	77,
Kapayang	" 148,000	31-12-31	130,080	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,600	10,
Kota Bahroe (1921)	" 292,500	30-6-31	604,139	..	..	59,200	63,300	57,700	63,000	61,200	54,200	62,000	49,
Kroewoek	" 473,000	31-12-31	992,997	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84,300	81,
Langkat	" 1,825,000	31-10-30	786,682	1,246,071	74,219	73,608	83,904	90,062	85,722	83,021	85,262	90,707	72,
Padang	" 500,000	30-4-31	356,772	23,640	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NI
Pengkalan (1931)	" 150,000	31-3-31	230,000	31,100	16,000	19,300	20,000	18,700	12,000	NIL	NIL	17,000	7,
Permata	" 226,585	31-10-31	141,902	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,823	18,741	16,888	11,
Repah	" 450,000	31-12-30	859,500	357,500	74,000	83,000	78,000	68,500	54,000	78,000	75,500	86,000	55,
Samagaga	" 411,000	30-9-31	365,676	..	..	..	..	..	29,500	31,000	29,500	35,000	24.
Semambu	" 300,000	31-12-30	342,200	176,200	39,000	44,500	44,000	45,000	41,000	35,000	22,500	38,200	38.
Senawang (1921) Ord.	" 285,000	31-1-31	628,000	207,500	51,500	61,500	59,000	58,000	63,200	56,000	64,600	68,000	48,
Senawang (1921) Pref.	" 33,943												
Shanghai Kedah	" 300,000	30-9-31	683,583	..	..	..	..	..	62,544	717 40	74,550	72,711	60,
Shanghai Kelantan (1925)	" 77,669	31-12-31	208,203	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NIL	NI
S'hai-Klebang	" 313,613	31-12-31	226,872	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21,500	17.
S'hai Malay Ord.	" 300,000	31-12-31	796,571	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69,100	59.
S'hai Malay Pref.	" 273,800												
S'hai Pahang	" 200,000	30-6-31	470,100	..	..	41,200	43,500	41,700	38,900	39,700	36,400	41,200	35,
S'hai Seremban	" 325,000	31-12-31	411,150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41,800	34,
S'hai Sumatra	" 384,780	31-10-31	685,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68,520	58,
Sua-Manggis	" 270,000	31-12-31	154,800	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sungala	" 150,000	31-3-31	178,294	25,390	12,727	15,080	15,725	14,050	13,890	16,350	19,300	18,002	10,
Sungei Duri	" 340,000	30-6-31	523,929	..	..	41,200	39,600	40,000	44,000	47,000	44,000	49,000	41,
Tanah Merah (1916)	" 1,300,000	31-3-31	1,387,671	201,457	108,852	125,301	111,463	109,884	130,694	122,074	135,447	131,930	101,
Tebong	" 710,000	31-1-31	1,309,000	450,000	123,000	140,000	137,000	130,000	148,000	144,000	150,000	156,000	107,
Ziangbe	" 1,030,043	31-12-30	1,316,450	597 300	126,000	124,000	81,500	61,771	75,000	75,000	85,000	85,000	94,

Rubber Review, Chinese Government Bonds, etc.

Rubber Review :—The following information is courteously supplied by Reuters :—

London, April 22 :—

"Since buyers of raw rubber had purchased fairly large quantities and sellers had consequently cleared off sufficient of their stocks to avoid any further forced sales, the rubber market became almost completely stagnant during the past week with no quotable change in the prices registered. Later, however, a little buying, said to be on Russian account, caused a slight improvement, but the tendency of the market at the present time is dull."

New York, April 28 :—

"Early in the past week the raw rubber market reflected steadiness in London and Singapore. A feature of the market has been switching of May delivery to more distant positions. The market continued steady in more active trading, which represented to a large extent liquidation of May delivery, which was well absorbed, and switches to later deliveries.

At the present time the market has further improved on a better speculative demand and absence of selling pressure from the East together with encouragement derived from the steady tone and higher prices displayed by the London market at the close to-day."

London and Liverpool stocks of rubber on April 23rd totalled 124,781 tons, showing a decrease of 238 tons during the week. Deliveries during the week totalled 1,407 tons, compared with 1,812 tons for the previous week. The following are the usual comparative weekly prices :—

	London Spot	London July/Sept	New York Spot	New York July/Sept	Si Spot
Apr. 21	1-15/16	2d	3-1/16	3-3/16	5⅜
Apr. 23	2d	2⅛	3-1/16	3-5/16	5¾
	Steadier		Advanced on a better demand		

Share Market Report .—The market has been exceedingly dul the week with very small business recorded. Opening cash price generally easier compared with last week's prices.

Chinese Government Bonds.—The market continues extreme practically no business recorded and prices are easier. The following prices received by cable from London this morning :—

5% Reorg. Loan 1913, British Issue	£58	0
5% Gold Loan, 1912	£34	10
5% Gold $ Loans 1925, stamped (Per G.$500)	£82	10
5% Shanghai-Nanking Railway Bonds	£29	10
5% S'hai-H'chow-Ningpo Railway Bonds	£60	10
5% Hukuang Railway Bonds	£15 to £19	
5% Lung-Tsing U-Hai Railway Bonds	£ 8	10
Chinese Engineering & Mining Co. "Bearer"	£ 1	6
Shanghai Electric Construction Co. "Bearer"	£ 2	15
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	£97	0
Chartered Bank of I. A. & China	£11	0
Gula-Kalumpong Rubber Estates	£ 0	6
Shell Transport & Trading Co.	£ 1	12

In order to ensure the accuracy of the above Details, Agents and Secretaries of Companies are requested please to advise a

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Report with Closing Quotations, April 29, 1932

...DING APRIL 29, Compiled by J. P. Bisset & Co. on behalf of the Shanghai Stock Exchange

Business Done Year 1931 Highest	Business Done Year 1931 Lowest	Business Done Year 1932 Highest	Business Done Year 1932 Lowest	STOCK	Authorized Capital (No. of Shares)	Issued Capital (No. of Shares)	Plad up Value	Fin. year ends	Last Dividend, etc.	Paid or due
				BANKS, FINANCE COMPANIES.						
2,300 Feb	1,525 Dec	....	....	Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corpn.	400,000	160,000	H $125	Dec.	Final £3 (Mkg. £6, 1931) Less I/T	29-2-32
182.50 Ag	126 Feb	....	....	A. O. Finance Corp. Fed., Inc. U.S.A. "A"	40,000	24,358	M $100	Dec.	Final 7% (Mkg. 12%, 1931)	8-2-32
37.50 Sep	26 Mc	29 Jan	29 Jan	do. "B"	100,000	93,817	M $20	Dec.	Final 7% (Mkg. 12%, 1931)	8-2-32
16.42½ Ap	9.70 Nov	10.30 Jan	8 Ap.	Inter. Invest Trust Co., of China Ltd.	2,000,000	350,000	T10	Mar.	Div. T0.80 for yr. to 31/3/1931	29-4-31
7.85 Oct	5 Apl	7.07½ Jan	5.60 Ap	Ch. Finance Corp., Fed. Inc. U.S.A.	400,000	400,000	T5	Dec.	{Special Tax Divid. T0.27½, 1931 {4th Quarterly Dividend Tls. 0.15	14-3-32 31-12-31
5.02½ Oct	4.60 Nov	4.70 Jan	4.60 Jan	do. (Pref) 8%	600,000	201 715	T5	Dec.	1st Quarterly Dividend T0.10	31-3-32
7.55 Feb	3.75 Ag	3.90 Jan	2.50 Ap	Shanghai Loan & Investment Co. Ltd.	250,000	250,000	T5	Dec.	Final T0.35 (mkg. T0.60, 1930)	6-2-31
11.80 Oct	6.30 Dec	7.50 Jan	5.60 Ap	Yangtsze Finance Co., Ltd.	2,000,000	517,500	T10	Dec.	..	....
23.50 Nov	23.50 Nov	....	....	Union Mobiliere	50,000	25,000	M $20	Dec.	10% For 1930	25-6-31
				INSURANCE.						
615 Mc	560 Sept.	....	....	Union In. Society of Canton, Ltd.	200,000	135,000	£4	Dec.	F. 16s.=40s. for 1929, Int. 24s. a/c, 1930	29-5-31
....	....	....	....	Assurance Franco-Asiatique	70,000	70,000	F100	Dec.	None, Floated 1918	....
75 July	75 July	70 Jan	80 Jan	Asia Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	100,000	30,000	G $5	Dec.	Interim G $0.50, 1931	25-9-31
46.50 Oct	23.50 Mc	30 Jan	24 Jan	American-Asiatic Underwriters, Fed. Inc., U.S.A. (ord)	75,000	75,000	T10	Dec.	Final Divid. T1 (Mkg. T2, 1931)	25-4-32
105 Oct	102 Jan	99 Jan	99 Jan	do. (Cum. Pref) 8%	5,000	5,000	T100	Dec.	4%, for half year Ending Dec. 1931	31-12-31
100 Feb	95 Nov	92 Jan	92 Jan	do. (Cum. Pref) 7%	7,500	7,500	T100	Dec.	3½%, for half year Ending Mar. 1932	31-3-32
7.35 Oct	4.60 Dec	4.92½ Jan	3.90 Ap	International Assurance Co., Ltd.	2,000,000	600,000	T5	..	..	....
				LANDS.						
43.65 Oct	28.90 Dec	31.50 Jan	23.30 Ap	Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	1,404,000	1,404,000	T5	Dec.	Final Divid. T0.30, Bonus T0.30 and Special Bonus T0.75 (Mkg. T1.65, 1931)	7-4-32
295 Mc	228 Jan	....	....	Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ltd.	25,000	19,335	T100	Feb.	Final T6 and Bonus T2 (Mkg. T12 a/c 28/2/32)	5/4/32
....	....	....	....	Fonciere et Immobiliere de Chine	10 000	10,000	T100	Dec.	Final 5% (Mkg. 12%, 1931)	9-2-32
....	....	....	....	West End Estates, Ltd.	500,000	191,450	T10	Dec.	7%, 1926	23/4/27
215 July	145 Dec	150 Jan	140 Jan	Asia Realty Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. "A" (ord)	20,000	15,904	M $100	Dec.	Final 7% & Bonus $3 (Mkg. $15, 1931)	5-2-32
47 Jan	27.50 Nov	31 Jan	25 Ap	do. "B"	150,000	53,811	M $20	Dec.	Final 7% & Bonus $0.60 (Mkg. $3, 1931)	5-2-32
105 Ap	105 Apr	100 Jan	100 Jan	do. (Pref "A") 8%	10,000	10,000	M $100	Dec.	4%, for half year 1931	31-12-31
89 July	89 July	100 Jan	100 Jan	do. (Pref "B" 6%	50,000	7,506	M $100	..	6%, for year, 1931	31-12-31
18.35 Feb	11.60 Nov	13.55 Jan	11.20 Ap	China Realty Co., Fed. Inc. U.S.A.	800,000	500,000	T10	Dec.	Final T0.50 (Mkg. T1.50, 1931)	29-2-32
17.85 Oct	12 Nov	13.10 Jan	10.85 Ap	Cathay Land Co., Ltd.	500,000	480,374	T10	Dec.	Final Divid. 5% (Mkg. 9%, 1931)	25-4-32
....	....	....	....	City Realty Co., Ltd.	100,000	500,000	T10	..	..	....
111 Sep	109.50 Feb	....	....	Realty Invest. Co., Fed. Inc. U.S.A. "A"	5,000	2,650	M $100	Dec.	Final 5% (Mkg. 10%, 1931)	30-1-32
11.35 Jan	10.95 Feb	....	....	do. "B"	50,000	49,014	M $10	Dec.	Final 5% (Mkg. 10%, 1931)	30-1-32
....	....	....	....	do. 7½% cum. Pref. "A"	200,000	108,620	M $5	Dec.	1st Quarterly Dividend 7½%	1-4-32
21.75 Sep	12.50 Dec	13.70 Jan	10 Ap	Metropolitan Land & Bldg. Co., Ltd. "A"	500,000	39,800	T10	Sept.	Divid. T1, year to 30-9-31 (on 100,000 shares)	23-10-31
....	....	10 Ap	9.80 Ap	do. "B"		155,018	T10	Sept.	..	....
....	....	....	....	Tientsin Land Investment Co., Ltd.	40,000	21,427	T100	Dec.	Final 3% and Bonus 1% (mkg. 13%, 1929)	21-2-30
				DOCKS, WHARVES, TRANSPORT.						
116 Jan	90 Dec	91 Jan	88.50 Ap	S'hai Dock & Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	55,200	T50	Apr.	Divid. T6, for year to 30/:/31	28-7-31
14.25 Ap	11.75 Feb	14.75 Ap	13.75 Ap	G. E. Marden & Co., Ltd.	150,000	75,000	T10	Dec.	Divid. T1, 1931	6-4-32
6.35 Sep	4.75 Feb	5.20 Jan	5.20 Jan	Ch. Transport & Storage Co., Inc., Shanghai	200,000	100,000	T5	Dec.	..	....
6.80 Jan	5.75 Nov	6.60 Jan	5.95 Ap	New Eng. & Shipbuilding Works, Ltd. {ordinary	500,000	300,000	T5	Dec.	Ord. T0.25, 1931	7-3-32
6.10 Feb	5.40 Dec	5.50 Jan	5 Ap	do. {8% cum. pref.	500,000	300,000	T5	Dec.	Pref. T0.40, 1931	7-3-32
305 Ap	215 Nov	230 Ap	215 Jan	Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.	40,000	40,000	T100	Dec.	Final Divid. T11 (Mkg. T14, 1931)	Pending
85.50 Jn	63.50 Dec	62.50 Ap	60 Ap	Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd. (ordinary	40,000	26,000	T25	Dec.	Ord. T2.50, 1931	7-3-32
52.50 Jn	50 Nov	51 Ap	51 Ap	do. (7% pref.	10,000	10,000	T50	..	Pref. T3.50, 1931	7-3-32
				UTILITIES.						
19 Feb	16.25 Dec	14.80 Jan	13 Ap	China General Omnibus Co., Ltd.	100,000	100,000	T10	Dec	Divid. T0.90, 1930	25-2-31
84 Nov	79 Ag	80 Ap	80 Ap	Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.	50,000	40,000	T50	Dec.	Final T2. (Mkg. T4, 1931	21-4-32
100 Sep	95.25 Nov	95 Jan	91.25 Ap	S'hai Power Co. Tls. 6 Cum. Pref. stock	230,000	220,000	T100	Dec.	1st Quarterly Dividend T1.50, 1932	1-4-32
66 Mc	51 Feb	58 Jan	50 Ap	Shanghai Telephone Company	400,000	115,142	T50	Dec.	..	....
36.70 Dec	27.70 Jn	34.50 Jan	29.30 Ap	S'hai Electric Construction Co., Ltd. "Bear"	700,000	600,000	£1	Dec.	FinalDiv. 7½%(mkg. 12½%1931) FreeI/T,couponNo.43	Pending
35 Dec	27.30 F	33.60 Jan	32.50 Jan	do. "Reg."						
327.50 Sep	295 Oct	265 Ap	235 Jan	S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd. "A"	40,236	40,236	£20	Dec.	Final 27/8d. @1/11 (Mkg. 40/3.2d, 1931) Coupon No.36	31-3-32
15 Sep	10.50 Oct	....	....	do. "B"	359,280	{108,505	£1	Dec.	Final 11¼d. @ 1/11 (Mkg. 1/7.3d, 1931) Coupon No. 9	31-3-32
15 Jn	10 Nov	10.75 Ap	9 Jan	do. "C"		{250,000	£1	Dec.	Final 11.7d. @ 1/11 (Mkg. 1/7.2d, 1931) Coupon No. 5	31/3/32
				COTTONS, ETC.						
17.90 Oct	12.85 My	16.80 Jan	14.80 Ap	Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd. {ordinary	1,000,000	1,000,000	T5	Dec.	Divid. T1.80, 1931	29-4-32
122 Mc	105 Ap	120 Jan	114 Jan	do. {8% cum. pref.	10,000	9,000	T100	Dec.	Divid. T8, 1931	29-4-32
111 Ap	82 Dec	82.50 Jan	76.50 Ap	Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd.	120,000	120,000	T50	Oct.	T2.50 and Bonus T0.75 for ½ year to 31/10/31	30-11-31
13.80 Oct	9.80 Jn	11.30 Jan	10.20 Apr	Zoong Sing Cotton Mills, Ltd.	200,000	150 000	T10	June	Divid. T0.80, 1930-31	7-10-31
				INDUSTRIAL.						
30 Mc	13 Dec	16.80 Jan	14.10 Jan	Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ltd. "Bearer"	2,000,000	1 960,000	£1	June	Divid. 6d. free of I/T 1930-31 Coupon No. 39	29-12-31
2.70 Dec	1.56 Mc	2.25 Apr	2 Apr	S'hai Exploration & Developt. Co., Ltd.	600,000	597,251	T5	Dec.	..	....
8.10 Nov	4.75 Jn	7.50 Jan	7 Jan	General Forge Products (1929), Ltd.	200,000	114,978	T5	Aug.	Incorporated, 1929	....
21 Sep	16.25 Jn	....	....	China Aerocrete Co., Ltd.	200,000	20,000	T10	Dec.	Divid. T1, for 1930	8-4-31
5.35 Mc	4.60 Ag	3.50 Apr	3.25 Apr	Millington, Ltd.	300,000	110,000	T5	Mar.	..	....
10.20 Sep	10.20 Sep	....	....	S'hai Vacuum Clng. & S. Co., Ltd.	35,000	23,000	T10	Dec.	Final T0.50, (Mkg. 10%, 1931)	5-2-32
11 Sep	9.40 Ap	10.15 Jan	9 Apr	Auto Palace Co., Ltd.	150,000	115,000	T10	Dec.	Divid. T0.60, 1931	Pending
13 Mc	10 Ap	....	....	Mark L. Moody, Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	100,000	30,000	T10	Dec.	Divid. 7½%, 1931	15-3-32
10.25 Ap	10 Mc	10 Jan	10 Jan	Office Appliance Co., Ltd.	80,000	60,000	T10	Dec.	Final Divid. 4% (Mkg. 8% 1931)	8-4-32
15.75 Oct	13 Feb	....	....	Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd. (ord.)	200,000	140,000	T10	Dec.	Divid. T1, for 1930	27-3-31
11.60 Oct	10.75 Ap	....	....	do. 8% cum. pref.	100,000	80,000	T10	Dec.	Divid. T0.80 for 1930	27-3-31
18 My	13.90 Mc	....	....	Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.	1,000,000	1,000,000	H $10	Dec.	Dividned T0.60 on Old ; T0.30 on New, 1931	18-3-32
2 Ag	1.50 Nov	1.85 Apr	1.85 Apr	S'hai Waterworks Fittings Co., Ltd.	500,000	210,187	T1	Dec.	Dividend 10% and Bonus 5%, 1931	18-3-32
55 Dec	28 Jn	57 Jan	52.50 Ap	Culty Dairy Co., Ltd.	20,000	20,000	T10	June	T1, 1930/31 and Bouns T0.50 (on 10,000 shares)	15/10/31
				STORES.						
36 Sep	26 My	30 Jan	27.50 Apr	Hall & Holtz, Ltd.	28,000	26,342	M $20	Feb.	M $0.60, 1927	31-5-27
73 Ap	55 Jn	....	....	Lane, Crawford & Co., Ltd.	2,500	2,500	M $100	Feb.	Divid. 10%, year 28/2/1931	22-6-31
....	....	....	....	Kelly & Walsh, Ltd	75,000	45,000	M $10	Feb.	Interim $0.50, 1931-32	18-12-31
				GREYHOUNDS.						
13.35 Jn	5 Dec	7 Jan	4.50 Ap	G'hound Racing A'n. (China) Ltd. (Luna Park) {ord.	44,000	44,000	M $10	Oct.	M $3.10, 1929-30	30-12-30
37 Ag	10.25 Ap	14 Apr	14 Apr	do. {found.	6,000	6,000	M $10	Oct.	M $16.40, 1929-30	30-12-30
41 Ag	15 Jn	....	....	Champ de Courses Francais F.	30,000	30,000	M $20	Dec.	}Divid. $4.50, 1931	22-4-32
42 Ag	15 Jn	41 Apr	36 Jan	(French Race Course) non-F.				Dec.		
100 Sep	18 Mc	80 Ap	80 Ap	do. Found.		6,490	Free	Dec.	Divid, $4.62, 1931	22-4-32
				PLANTATIONS.						
5.50 My	5.25 Ap	2.85 Jan	2.85 Jan	Alma Estates, Ltd.	70,000	70,000	£1 (T9)	Sept.	Final T0.50 (mkg. T0.75, 1928-29)	18-12-29
3 Jn	3 Jn	1 Jan	1 Jan	Anglo-Dutch Java Plantations, Ltd.	400,000	350,000	10s. (T4½)	Dec.	Divid. T0.15, 1929	14-9-29
5.50 Mc	2.90 Sep	3.50 Jan	2 Apr	Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd.	500,000	496,000	10s.	Dec.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.60, 1929)	7-3-30
2.10 Mc	1.01 Dec	....	....	Ayer Tawah Rub. Planatation Co., Ltd	500,000	335,499	T1	Sept.	Final T0.30 (mkg. T0.40, 1928-29)	26-12-29
0.50 Mc	0.50 Mc	....	....	Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ltd.	400,000	400,000	T1	Dec.	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.25, 1926)	11-4-27
0.77½ Mc	0.12½ Sep	....	....	Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Ests., Ltd.	500,000	500,000	T1	Mar.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.30, 1929-27)	7-7-27
0.65 Ap	0.40 Feb	....	....	Bute Plantations (1913), Ltd.	500,000	300,000	T1	Dec.	Divid. T0.05, 1929	21-3-30
0.90 Feb	0.40 Oct	....	....	Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd.	400 000	400,000	2s. (T0.90)	Dec.	Final Divid. T0.15 (mkg. T0.20, 1929)	21-3-30
....	....	....	....	Chempedak Rub. & G'bier Est. Ltd.	35,000	27,305	£1	Oct.	Final T0.75 (mkg. T1.25, 1926-27)	16-1-28
0.15 Oct	0.15 Oct	....	....	Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd.	675,000	274,875	T1	June	Divid. T0.10, 1928-29	18-9-29
1.70 Mc	1.10 Jr	....	....	Consolidated Rub. Estates (1914), Ltd.	500,000	375,000	2s. (T0 75)	Dec.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.30, 1929)	17-4-30
1.25 Mc	1 My	....	....	Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd.	350,000	166,745	T1	Dec.	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.25, 1929)	27-3-30
....	....	....	....	Gula-Kalumpong R. E. Ltd.	750,000	665,000	£1	Dec.	Divid. 1/6d. 1929 less I/T 4/-in. £ (Coupon [illegible]0)	9-4-30
1.2[illegible]	0.40 Oct	0.35 Apr	0.35 Apr	Java-Cons. Rub. & Coffee Est. Ltd.	850,000	750,000	2/-	Dec.	Divid. T0.10, 1929	4-9-29
1 A[illegible]	1 Ap	....	....	Kali Glidik Coffee Estates, Ltd.	100,000	100,000	T5	Dec.	T1, 1926	19-4-27
....	....	....	....	Kapayang Rubber Estates, Co., Ltd.	15,000	14,8[illegible]	T10	Dec.	Divid. T1½, 1929	16-4-30
0.45 Feb	0.15 Nov	....	....	Kota Bahroe Rub. Est. (1921), Ltd.	[illegible]0,000	390,000	[illegible] 0.75	June	Divid. T0.10, 1928-29	....
1.50 [illegible]	0.60 Dec	[illegible] Jan	0.55 Jan	Kroewoek Java Plantations, Ltd.	700 000	550,000	2/- (T0.80)	Dec.	Final T0.10 (mkg. T0.90, 1929)	[illegible]
7 M[illegible]	2.75 Oct	3.25 Jan	3.25 Jan	Langkat	250,000	250,000	Gs.10	Oct.	Divid. T0.50, 1928-29	13-3-30
0.4[illegible]	0.25 J	....	....	Padang Rubber Co., Ltd.	500,000	500,000	T1	Apr.	Divid. T0.06, 1928-29	3-5-30
0.60 [illegible]	0.50 Jr	....	....	Pengkalan Durian Estate (1921), Ltd.	150,000	150,000	T1	Mar.	Divid. T0.10, 1928-29	19-7-29
....	....	....	....	Permata Rubber Estate, Ltd.	50,000	45,317	T5	Oct.	Divid. 5% (T0.25), 1928-29	15-7-28
0.55 Feb	0.55 F	....	....	Repah Rubber & Tapioca Ests., Ltd.	500,000	450,000	T1	Dec.	Final T0.25 (mkg. T0.10, 1929)	14-2-30
0.85 Ag	0.85 Ag	....	....	Rubber Trust, Ltd.	25,000,000	272,700	T1	..	..	7-4-30
....	....	....	....	Samagaga Rubber Co., Ltd.	600,000	411,000	T1	Sept.	Divid. T0.08, 1928-29	17-12-29
....	....	....	....	Semambu Rubber Ests., Ltd.	300,000	300,000	T1	Dec.	Divid. T0.05, 1928	18-4-29
1.30 Feb	1.05 Ap	....	....	Senawang Rub. Ests., Co. (1921), Ltd. {ordinary	300,000	285,000	T1	Jan.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.30, 1929-30)	14-4-30
....	....	....	....	do. {12% cum. pref.	100,000	33.943	T1	Jan.	Divid. 12% for year T0. 31-1-1931	13-4-31
1.15 Feb	0.80 Dec	....	....	Shanghai Kedah Plantations, Ltd.	400,000	300,000	T1	Sept.	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.20, 1928-29)	20-12-29
0.25 My	0.10 Dec	....	....	S'hai Kelantan Rub. Est. (1925), Ltd.	1,050,000	776,692	T0.10	Dec.	Divid. T0.05, 1927	8-10-28
....	....	....	....	S'hai Klebang Rubber Estate, Ltd.	315,000	313,613	T1	Dec.	Final T0.05 (mkg. T0.10, 1929)	11-3-30
....	....	....	....	S'hai Malay Rub. Est., Ltd. {ord.	30.000	30,000	T10	Dec.	Final Divid. T0.50 (mkg. T1, 1929)	31-3-30
....	....	....	....	do. {8% cum. part pref.	30.000	27,380	T10	Dec.	T8%, 1929	31-3-30
0.60 Mc	0.50 Mc	....	....	S'hai Pahang Rubber Estate, Ltd.	200,000	200,000	T1	June	Divid. T0.10, 1928-29	25-9-29
0.60 Ap	0.35 Dec	....	....	S'hai Seremban Rubber Estates, Ltd.	325,000	325,000	T1	Dec.	Final T0.10 (mkg. T0.15, 1929)	17-3-30
5.25 Mc	3.50 F	....	....	S'hai-Sumatra Rubber Ests., Ltd.	120,000	76,956	T5	Oct.	Final Divid. T0.50 (mkg. T0.75, 1928-29)	1-4-30
0.45 Ap	0.35 Nov	....	....	Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ltd.	280,000	270,000	T1	Dec.	Divid. T0.06, 1928	5-4-28
0.70 Ap	0.57½ Jl	....	....	Sungala Rubber Estates, Ltd.	150,000	150,000	T1	Mar.	Divid. T0.10, 1929-30	6-6-30
7 Feb	3.10 Nov	....	....	Sungei Duri Rubber Estate, Ltd.	40,000	40,000	£1 (T8.50)	June	Divid. T0.50, 1929-30	17-9-30
1.05 Mc	0.40 Sep	0.85 Jan	....	Tanah Merah Estates (1916), Ltd.	1,500,000	1,300,000	T1	Mar.	Divid. T0.08, 1929-30	12-6-30
1.60 Mc	0.70 Ag	....	0.40 Apr	Tebong Rubber Estate, Ltd.	750,000	710,000	T1	Jan.	Final Divid. T0.20 (mkg. T0.30, 1929-30)	25-4-30
5 Ap	2.75 Sep	....	....	Ziangbe Rubber Co., Ltd.	300,000	250,000	10s. at 2/5½	Dec.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.60, 1929)	13-3-30

For all Mex. Dollar shares on the Shanghai Stock Exchange the Exchange rate is fixed at 73.

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o.	Mar.
	lb.
800	37,400
000	140,000
000	315,000
120	53,500
000	35,000
Q	LIQ
000	30,500
900	48,100
000	33,500
000	29,500
000	99,500
782	61,559
	..
000	78,000
600	13,800
800	50,000
500	90,400
921	78,362
L	NIL
500	11,500
682	16,761
000	64,500
600	25,500
200	39,000
200	50,000
737	61,135
L	NIL
800	15,500
000	55,100
400	33,600
000	32,300
385	65,000
	..
860	10,250
500	34,500
231	108,574
000	109,000
000	104,000

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July/Sept.

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Rubber Prices

April		22nd	23rd	25th	26th	27th	28th
London Spot	..	1.7/8d	1.15/16d	1.15/16d	1.15/16d	1.15/16d	2d
May	..	1.7/8d	1.15/16d	1.15/16d	1.15/16d	1.15/16d	2d
July/Sept.	..	2d	2d	2d	2d	2d	2.1/8d
Market	..	Dull	Quiet Steady	Steady	Quiet Steady	Quiet Steady	Steadier
New York Spot	..	2.15/16	3	3	2.15/16	3d	3.1/16
May	..	3	3.1/16	3.1/16	3	3.1/16	3.1/8
July/Sept.	..	3.1/8	3.1/16	3.3/16	3.3/16	3.3/16	3.5/16
Market	..	Very Quiet	Steady	Very Quiet Steady	Very Quiet	Quiet Steady	Adv. on a Bet. Demand
Singapore Spot	..	5.5/8	5.1/2	5.5/8	5.5/8	5.5/8	5.3/4
July/Sept.	..	5.7/8	5.3/4	5.7/8	6	6	6.1/8
Market	..	Steady	Quict	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady

Company's Notices

The International Investment Trust Co. of China, Ltd.—The 2nd Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Board Room of Messrs E. D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd., Sassoon House, Shanghai, on Friday, May 20, 1932, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books will be closed from May 11 to 20, 1932, both days inclusive.

Profit & Loss Account:—The Profit for the year ended March 31, 1932, is ₮451,302.17, which, together with the amount brought forward from the previous years account of ₮61,563.14, leaves a balance at the credit of Profit and Loss Account of ₮512,865.31, which the Directors recommend be dealt with as follows:—

(1)	Pay a dividend at the rate of ₮0.60 per share	₮210,000.00
(2)	Transfer to General Reserve	250,000.00
(3)	Carry forward to next year's account	52,865.31
		512,865.31

Investments:—These are valued in the accounts at cost, viz., ₮8,538,336.08. The actual market value on March 31, 1932 was ₮7,518,872.

Yangtsze Finance Co., Ltd.—The 2nd Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Board Room of Messrs E. D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd., Sassoon House, Shanghai, on Friday, May 20, 1932, at 4.30 p.m. The Transfer Books will be closed from May 11 to 20, 1932, both days inclusive.

Profit & Loss Account:—The Profit for the period from March 7, 1931 to March 31, 1932 amounts to ₮403,504.00, and the Directors recommend that this sum be dealt with as follows:—

(1)	Write off Preliminary Expenses a/c	₮ 9,259.00
(2)	Write off Underwriting Commission a/c	42,000.00
(3)	Transfer to General Reserve	175,000.00
(4)	Pay a dividend at the rate of ₮0.25 per share	129,375.00
(5)	Carry forward to next year's accounts	47,870.00
		403,504.00

Investments:—These are valued in the accounts at cost, viz., ₮6,692.89. The actual market value on March 31, 1932 was ₮5,421,065.

The Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd.—A final dividend has been declared at the rate of 7½% per share, free of income tax, making 12½% for the year 1931.

The Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.—Issue of 100,000 7% Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of Tls. 10 each at par—The list of applications has been closed on subscription of 50,000 shares and will be reopened on 1st June, 1932 for any shares not taken up by holders of debentures of the issue of January, 1922.

The Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.—The Annual General Meeting will be held at No. 27 The Bund, Shanghai, on Thursday, May 12, 1932, at 11 a.m. when a final dividend of Tls. 11 per share will be recommended to shareholders. The Transfer Books will be closed from May 3 to 12, 1932, both days inclusive.

Auto-Palace Co., Ltd.—At a meeting of the board of Directors, it was decided to recommend to shareholders at the annual meeting to be held on May 11, the following appropriation:—

To pay a dividend of 6% on 115,000 Ordinary shares	₮ 69,000.00
To Write off the outstanding amount of Preliminary Expenses	17,177.45
To Allocate to Goodwill Reserve	20,000.00
To Carry forward	65,790,19
	₮171,967.64

Chinese Engineering & Mining Co., Ltd.—"Reuters" cable dated London April 28th, reports the "Chinese Engineering and Mining Co. has declared an interim dividend of 2½% free of tax."

Debentures

CLOSING PRICES 26-4-32		Buyers	Sellers	Nominal	Last Done Price	Last Done Date	Loan Amount out-standing	Interest payable at end of
		Tls.	Tls.	Tls.				
S.M.C.	7%'22 (10/30) Tls.	100	..	..	100	28-4-32	8,000,000	June-Dec.
"	6%'23 (") "	100	..	..	100	27-4-32	4,920,000	do.
"	6%'24 (") "	100	..	..	100	27-4-32	5,000,000	do.
"	6%'25 (") "	100	..	..	100	27-4-32	2,000,000	do.
"	6%'26 (") "	100	..	..	100	27-4-32	1,860,000	do.
"	7%'27 (10) "	101½	..	..	101	19-4-32	1,750,000	do.
"	7%'28 (5/10) "	100	..	..	100	27-4-32	1,600,000	do.
F.M.C.	6%'11 (10/30) "	95	..	..	95	30-12-31	304,900	May-Nov.
"	5½%'14 (") "	90	..	..	90	3-12-31	457,500	June-Dec.
"	5½%'16 (") "	90	..	..	..	..	316,200	do.
"	8%'21 (") "	99½	..	..	100½	8-1-32	1,956,300	do.
"	6%'23 (") "	95	..	..	95	26-4-32	800,000	May-Nov.
"	7%'24 (") "	97½	..	..	98	19-4-32	800,000	Mar.-Sept.
"	6½%'25 (") "	97	..	..	97	26-4-32	2,000,000	Apr.-Oct.
"	6½%'26 (") "	97	..	..	97	19-11-31	1,000,000	Jan.-July
"	7%'28 (10) "	98	..	..	99½	2-12-31	500,000	15/4-15/10
"	7%'29 (") "	98	..	..	100	8-1-32	1,200,000	10/5-10/11
"	6%'30 (10/25) "	95	..	..	..	..	2,000,000	Apr.-Oct.
"	6%'31 (") "	95	..	..	96	26-4-32	3,000,000	Feb.-Aug.
Am. Club	8%'22 (10/20) "	..	..	101	101	19-12-31	750,000	August
A. F. Land	6%'31 (10/20) "	..	..	95	96	2-4-32	2,000,000	June-Dec.
Asia Realty	6%'30 (Coupon) "	..	..	96	91	5-4-32	2,000,000	Feb.-Aug.
"	6%'30 (Regd) "	..	..	96	91	5-4-32	1,401,000	Mar.-Sept.
Cathay Land	6%'30 (20) "	..	..	95	95	21-4-32	3,000,000	June-Dec.
China Realty	8%'30 (10) "	..	..	97	97	29-4-32	3,000,000	Mar.-Sept.
"	8%'31 (10) "	95½	..	..	97	29-4-32	1,840,700	1/4-1/10
Ch. Transport	8%'31 "	..	..	98	98	3-12-31	600,000	June-Dec.
C. C'try Club	8%	..	..	100½	101	7-1-32	..	do.
Country Club	6%'01 (Perpl) "	..	..	100	100	21-1-32	139,000	do.
Fonc. et Immob.	6%'30 (15) "	..	..	96	..	..	1,000,000	do.
French Club	7%	..	..	90	89½	13-11-31	500,000	do.
Int. Inv. Trust	6%'30 (10/25) "	..	..	90	90	18-4-32	2,000,000	Mar.-Sept.
Marden	6%'30 (10/15) "	..	..	97	97	8-7-31	500,000	June-Dec.
Race-Club	6½%'23 (25) "	..	..	101	101	23-4-32	1,200,000	Feb.-Aug.
S'hai Land	6%'13 (5/20) "	..	..	96	96½	16-1-32	750,000	Various (3)
"	6%'14 (") "	..	..	96	100	28-10-31	250,000	June-Dec.
"	5½%'16 (5/25) "	..	..	90	98	3-12-31	237,600	do.
"	6%'22 (") "	..	..	97	..	..	1,250,000	Various (2)
"	6%'25 (") "	..	..	97	..	..	500,000	do.
"	6%'26 (20/30) "	..	..	97	96½	12-1-32	500,000	Mar.-Sept.
"	5%'30 (15) "	..	..	90	96½	19-5-31	5,000,000	31/5-30/11
"	6%'31 (10/20) "	..	..	97	97	23-4-32	3,000,000	June-Dec.
S'hai Properties	5%'31 "	..	..	85	..	..	5,000,000	do.
Tientsin Land	7%'29 (12/22) T "	..	..	97	..	..	1,422,100	do.
W'works	*8%'22 (10/30) "	..	..	100	101	8-1-32	500,000	do.
"	7%'22 (") "	..	..	100	100	29-1-32	1,000,000	do.
"	6%'25 (") "	..	..	100	..	..	500,000	do.
"	6%'31 (") "	..	..	97	100	27-4-32	2,800,000	do.

In addition to prices quoted above buyers pay interest accrued since last half-yearly payment.
*To be redeemed June 30, 1932.

Forward Settlements for 1932

May 24, Tuesday — June 28, Tuesday — July 26, Tuesday — August 30, Tuesday — September 27, Tuesday — October 25, Tuesday — November 29, Tuesday — December 20, Tuesday

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Official Selling Rates (Tel. Transfer) opening Apr. 29, 1932
LONDON £1, @ 1/7⅞=Tls. 12.15 NEW YORK G. $100, @ 30=Tls. 333.33

...any alterati on and omission to J. P. BISSET & CO., 12 The Bund, Shanghai, compilers of this report on behalf of the Shanghai Stock Exchange

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COMPANY MEETINGS

Cathay Land Co., Ltd.

The annual general meeting of shareholders of the Cathay Land Co. Ltd., was held on Apr. 26 in the board room of Messrs. Arnhold & Co. Ltd., Sassoon House, The Bund, there being an attendance representing 291,605 shares.

Mr. H. E. Arnhold, the chairman, presided, the other directors present being Messrs. C. H. Arnhold, F. R. Davey, B. M. Webb, G. L. Wilson, and E. Hayim. In attendance also were Mr. E. S. Barraclough, manager, and Mr. H. M. Mann, secretary.

The chairman said:—

They show a profit for the year of Tls. 877.756.46, which together with the amount brought forward of Tls. 61.305.16, make a total at credit of profit and loss account of Tls. 939.061.68. This, I think, you will agree with me, must be considered very satisfactory.

The amount available for distribution, after allowing for the interim dividend of 4 per cent. which absorbs Tls. 192.149.60, is Tls. 746.912.02, which it is proposed to deal with as follows:—

	Tls.
To pay a final dividend of 5 per cent	240,187.00
To transfer to investment reserve	50,000.00
To carry forward	456,725.02
Tls.	746,912.02

Your directors are of the opinion that, in view of the loss in rentals from Chinese tenants which is bound to result from the present disturbances, it is advisable to follow a conservative policy which at the same time should enable the company to stabilize dividends. This policy is all the more desirable as a part of the profit has been due to the purchase and resale of certain properties during the year.

Last June a group of properties owned by the Yaloon Realty and Construction Co. was offered to us. These properties were eventually acquired for a sum of Tls. 1.000.000, and payment was made by the issue of shares at a premium of Tls. 5 per share, amounting to a sum of Tls. 573.335, which you will find shown in the balance sheet under the heading "general reserves," thereby bringing the total of these reserve to Tls. 890,-422.10 It has been considered advisable, in the circumstances, to write off from those the debenture discount and expense account, amounting to Tls. 152.192.90 (instead of spreading this over a period of years), a sum of Tls. 37.499.27 from building account, and to transfer Tls. 90.000 to investment reserve, to which will be added the further sum of Tls. 30.000 already referred to, out of this year's profits.

Having been able to sell, on advantageous terms, the site on which it had been proposed to build the fourteen-storey apartment house referred to in the chairman's speech last year, it has been decided to erect this fourteen-storey building on part of the undeveloped portion of our Cardinal Mercier property. This has involved a considerable modification of the plans, which are, however, almost completed, and it is hoped to start the erection of the new building before long.

Although the accounts under review do not cover the period of the recent disturbances in and around Shanghai, you will, no doubt, be interested to learn to what extent your company has been affected.

The main damage has been the destruction by fire of a terrace of houses at the corner of North Szechuen Road and Dixwell Road, and a claim has been submitted for the value of the buildings destroyed. This property was built some years ago, and plans are being considered for the re-development thereof, and it is hoped to put the work in hand at an early date.

In company with all other real estate owners, we are having difficulty in the collection of Chinese rents, and we shall, no doubt, have to make concession on the same lines as are other property owners, recognizing the hardships which were inflicted on our tenants in the distressed areas. This naturally does not apply to tenants in other areas, who, if anything, have benefited by the conditions in the distressed areas.

There being no questions, the following resolutions were then put to the meeting and were carried without dissent:—

That the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1931, as presented be passed.

That the amount standing to the credit of profit and loss account be distributed as proposed.

That Messrs. F. R. Davey and B. M. Webb be reappointed directors of the Company.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be reappointed auditors of the company for the current year.

Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd.

The eleventh ordinary meeting of shareholders of the Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd., was held on April 29 in the offices of the general managers, Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., 27 The Bund. Mr. B. D. F. Beith presided over a gathering representing 144,-864 shares, the members of the consulting committee present being Messrs. H. Martin Little, A. M. Cannan, A. W. Burkill, G. L. Wilson, Zee Quan-yuen and Pan Ching-poo. Mr. R. J. McNichol acted as secretary to the meeting.

The chairman said:—

Before reviewing our working for last year it is with great regret that I have to refer to the death of Mr. W. Wakeford Cox which occurred on February 8 of this year.

Mr. Wakeford Cox was a member of the Consulting Committee of this company since 1932 and his presence will be greatly missed.

The date of our ordinary meeting is rather later than usual as it was considered that it would have been imprudent and not in the best interests of shareholders for us to have risked our cash position by paying out large sums of money at a time when deliveries and new business were entirely suspended.

You will appreciate that, whilst we had nothing coming in, we wished to be in a position to meet all our commitments, which were heavy, especially in connection with the cost of raw materials.

I am sure that you will all consider the result of our activities eminently satisfactory. The profit realised is the third highest in the history of the company, having been exceeded only in the years 1921 and 1929 .

Great credit is due to our staff at the mills who have wholeheartedly devoted themselves to your interests and in recognition of their services a bonus is recommended to which I will refer later. I feel sure that this will be highly appreciated by them.

I will now proceed to comment on the proposed allocation of profits.

The dividend of eight per cent. on the preference shares absorbing Tls. 72,000 is in accordance with the terms on which these shares were issued.

After deducting the sum required to meet the preference dividend the amount available for distribution represents Tls. 2.54 per ordinary share, out of which it is proposed to pay the ordinary shareholders Tls. 1.80 or roughly 70 per cent. of the available balance or 36 per cent. on par value of the shares, costing us on this occasion, due to the recent increase in capital, Tls. 1,800,000. I think the dividend we suggest will be considered a very handsome return.

The depreciation of buildings by Tls. 50,000 is the same as last year while that of plant and machinery, viz: Tls. 231,000 is rather more than usual. The other sums allotted to depreciation, viz: Tls. 500 on furniture and Tls. 1,500 on motor cars do not call for comment.

At the end of the year the amount standing at credit of special repairs and renewals fund was Tls. 43,070.61, the amount expended during the year under review being Tls. 184,548.51. It is proposed to add Tls. 220,000 to this fund. While this sum may appear to be large, I would mention that in addition to its usual very necessary functions I wish this fund to care for the cost of any experimental or research work we may wish to undertake in the interests of the mills.

The recommended addition of Tls. 20,000 to Chinese superannuation fund will keep us ahead of our liabilities on this account.

Instead of allotting a definite sum to be distributed as a bonus to staff at the mills, which has been our usual procedure, I consider it desirable to create a staff bonus and contingencies account, out of which the usual bonus to both our foreign and Chinese staffs will be paid, leaving a margin for contingencies as they may arise. In future, this account will appear on our balance sheet in the same way as the special repairs and renewals fund.

The amount to be carried forward to the new account, viz: Tls. 118,809.28 you will note is considerably large than usual, but I feel that in times like we are experiencing at present it is not too much and leaves the amount liquid to be allocated as we think best at any future time. I shall be pleased to have your approval of the allocation of profits.

Our sundry reserves now amount to Tls. 4,101,987.69, this figure being slightly higher than that at which they stood before we were called upon to draw on them some years ago. The sum of Tls. 723,-356.23 withdrawn in respect of the years 1924 and 1925 has all been replaced.

Buildings and plant and machinery stand in our books at considerably more than last year, a total of Tls. 1,183,301.15 having been spent during 1931 under these headings on various additions to our Mills.

Debts due by Chinese Government stand at Tls. 231,286.16, an increase of Tls. 12,562.12 representing interest accrued during the year, no further payments having been received.

Our stocks are higher than the previous year by Tls. 232.540.36, representing almost entirely finished goods; stocks of cotton and raw materials and mill stores were all approximately the same as a year ago.

A year such as last with very widely fluctuating prices of cotton and rates of exchange is always a very trying one for the mill-owner, and we have been fortunate in being able to show such satisfactory results.

To give you an idea how prices of cotton fluctuated; in March last year the price of a particular cotton of which we are now using considerable quantities was Tls. 61½ per picul; we bought this same cotton in December at Tls. 32½ per picul. On the same dates the market prices of our yarns and cloths were practically unchanged.

In a business such as ours it is always necessary to have supplies of cotton bought ahead for a considerable period and we are fortunate in having been able to consume nearly all our high-priced purchases before the close of the year under review.

Owing to a short crop of Chinese cotton last year and a large crop in America we have bought freely of American types with a resulting improvement in the quality of our yuan and cloth.

As a matter of interest I might here mention that last year China consumed more cotton than the whole of Great Britain, notwithstanding the fact that China has only about 4,055,000 spindles whereas in Great Britain there are over 52,000,000.

As a result of the hostilities in this neighbourhood we were obliged to close our mills for over a month. While at Kung Yik Mill we were able to obtain labour very quickly after re-opening on February 24 I regret that such was not the case in the Eastern district, numbers of our own workers having returned to their homes; many substitutes had therefore to be employed and there was a marked decrease in the efficiency at these Mills. I am pleased, however, that the situation is gradually reverting to normal and I hope we shall have no further trouble on this account.

Beyond a small amount of damage to a roof and some windows at Kung Yik Mill caused by an anti-aircraft shell, the mill premises did not suffer during the recent fighting. We did not consider it necessary to take out any war risk insurance and when our suppliers advised us that they proposed discharging our cotton in Japan at our expense or diverting the carrying vessels from calling at Shanghai, we advised them that we were prepared to receive and pay for all cotton for which we had contracted; we were thus able to save ourselves any expenditure on storage, etc., in other ports.

In the chairman's speech at our meeting last year reference was made to the Consolidated Tax on yarn and cloth which had just then been introduced. This tax is now working very smoothly and our relations with the administration are most satisfactory.

The fact that the native banks have not been functioning normally since the end of January has been a great hindrance to trade in general and I trust it will not be long before they are again in a position to resume their normal services to the trading community of Shanghai.

It was a disappointment to us that the Shanghai Municipal Council was reluctantly obliged to postpone the necessary steps for the amendment of Byelaw 34 until a more opportune moment and that Shanghai still finds itself without any factory regulations. However, I understand that the Council is still desirous of proceeding with all the preliminary work that is necessary for the provision of health and safety in factories, and intends to seek the necessary authority as soon as conditions become normal.

Needless to say their efforts will have our whole-hearted support.

With regard to future prospects, the year has not started in a very auspicious manner and business at the moment is far from brisk, but I hope that there will shortly be a revival of confidence and that this great country will have a period of peaceful and profitable trading before it.

There being no questions, the the following resolutions were carried:—

That the report and accounts as presented be passed and that the allocation of profits for the past year be adopted.

That Messrs. H. Martin Little, A. M. Cannan, A. W. Burkill, G. E. Wilson, Zee Quan-yuen, Pan Ching-poo and Chun Bing-him be re-elected as members of the consulting committee.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews be re-elected auditors of the company for the ensuing year at a remuneration of the Tls. 5,000.

Kroewoek Java Plantations

The annual general meeting of the Kroewoek Java Plantation, Ltd., was held on Apr. 29 in the offices of the secretaries and general managers, Messrs. J. A. Wattie & Co., 10 Canton Road. Mr. A. J. Welch presided, supported by Mr. R. G. MacDonald and Sir Elly Kadoorie (directors) and Mr. C. F. Shackleton (secretary). The number of shares represented was 67,560.

The chairman said:

The acute depression in the rubber industry that commenced in 1929 persisted and was accentuated during the year under review with the result that the average net price realised for our product was only 2.62 pence per pound and we incurred a loss of guilders 42,084.31 on the working for the year. Consistent efforts were made to reduce expenditure in every possible direction and, since the announcement was made that there would not be any Governmental restriction on the output of rubber, the agents in Java have inaugurated further drastic measures of economy in the endeavour to enable the company to survive the slump. These will mean the leaving undone of certain work that it is desirable to do and the condition of the properties, especially that of the immature area, will retrogress somewhat but, in the opinion of your board, the present is a time when agricultural expediency must give way to the necessity of conserving every cent possible so as to enable the company to survive. The expenditure on the Bajah Extension during the year amounted to f. 7,009.75 but will, perforce, be much less this year.

We have been unlucky in the fact that coffee is also going through a period of acute depression since, had the price been normal, the profit on coffee would have gone towards paying for some of the loss on rubber.

At the end of December the cash liabilities in Java exceeded the liquid assets by f. 50,247.33, whilst we had in Shanghai a surplus of Tls. 14,842.13. Of the liabilities in Java f. 54,541.34 represents reserves for outstanding rent and assessment.

For the past two years the directors' fees have been debited to profit and loss account and credited to sundry creditors, but, since the accounts were compiled, your directors have decided to forego them entirely so as to help the company through the crisis and consequently they will be written back to profit and loss account and a credit of Tls. 4,000 will appear in the accounts for the current year.

As regards estate matters there was no change in the planted area of either property during the year but since the close of the year 20 acres of waste land on Kroewoek Estate have been planted with quick growing trees as a firewood reserve, since there is practically no firewood left on the estate and this is necessary to enable us to smoke our rubber.

Despite the reduction in the rate of wages, the supply of labour was sufficient throughout the year and the health of the force was satisfactory.

In spite of the smaller amount spent on upkeep, the gardens are reported to be in good condition and the reserves of bark and rate of bark renewal are very satisfactory.

Neither pests nor diseases gave any trouble during the year and the abnormal leaf-fall caused by mildew was kept in check by the sulphur dusting.

As regards the Bajah Extension this is under control of a native overseer with periodical visits from the manager of neighbouring estate. The whole property is under a cover of nitrogenous plants and the chief work during the year was the removal of such sporadic lallang as appeared and preventing the young hevea trees from being smothered by the climbing cover plants.

Of the experimental gardens it has been found that the Robusta and Excelsa coffee are growing very well, whilst the Liberia coffee is not so well developed, the cocoa is growing satisfactorily but is attacked by many insect pests, the pepper and kapoc are also thriving, the former has so far remained free from the root mould which has killed most of the pepper in Sumatra and West Java. The cassia and dadap grow well but suffer considerably from the strong winds.

Twenty-six acres of reserve land have been lent to the natives for rice growing and, in return, they pay us a tribute of 20 per cent. of the crop. The proceeds of the sale of this rice will help to pay some of the estate expenses.

Speaking generally, both properties are reported to be in good condition and I can only express the hope that they will be able to carry on until better times return.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I would like to thank the manager and his staff, the agents and the visiting agent for the cordial manner in which they have collaborated in the endeavour to reduce expenditure to the minimum.

There being no questions, the following resolutions were carried:—

That the directors' report and statement of accounts for the year ended December 31, 1931, as presented, be adopted and passed.

That Sir Elly Kadoorie be re-elected a director of the company.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews be re-elected auditors to the company.

(*Continued on page* 183.)

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SHANGHAI LAW REPORTS

H. M. SUPREME COURT

Greenland *vs.* Greenland

Judgment was reserved by Judge Sir Peter Grain in the H. M. Supreme Court on April 26 in the case of Greenland versus Greenland. His Lordship said:—

This is an appeal from the Provincial Court at Tientsin to the Full Court at Shanghai.

The Chief Judge sits alone under Article 22, Sub-Section 3 (b) of the China Order-in-Council, 1925.

The special reasons which are to be recorded are that both parties consent to the appeal being heard by one Judge sitting alone.

The original complaint by Violet Greenland against her husband, William G. Greenland, was that he failed to make her any maintenance. She asks for £2 a week from the 1st of May, 1931. She also complains on a second summons that he wilfully neglected to maintain his wife from the 1st of May, 1931, and she again asks for £2 a week from the 1st of May, 1931.

The parties did not appear by counsel but each has forwarded a written statement by their respective counsels of their respective cases.

The case was heard on August 19, 1931, by Mr. A. G. N. Ogden sitting as Additional Judge. The complainant gave evidence and put in various documents and letters in support of her case.

William G. Greenland also gave evidence and stated that he had no means; that he had paid for the education of the children; that he was now living with his own parents who were supporting him.

Judgment was finally given to the following effect:

"Guilty of wilfully neglecting to support his wife, severely reprimanded and ordered: 1. to pay to the Registrar of the Court, who will appoint a Trustee, $125 a month as from October 1 before the fifth of each month and within five days of the order; 2. to file a statement of all his property; 3. to resign and withdraw from all clubs and societies and warned of the penalty of neglect to do so; 4. warned that he would be proceeded against summarily for any failure to pay the amounts within the periods specified; 5. (unless his father reconsiders his decision) to withdraw from his employment and his house. (N. B. No definite period was set for such withdrawal but both parties were warned of the consequences that neglect would entail); 6. no order as to cohabitation or custody of the children; 7. the order may be altered, varied or discharged on application and is to come up for review after six months from this date."

The husband's notice of appeal is dated December 12, 1931, and gives the following grounds: 1. that the Court misdirected itself on a point of law and acted on an erroneous view of the law by holding itself competent to find me guilty of wilful neglect to support my wife and by so find me: (a) solely on evidence of my way of life for several years prior to the date of judgment; (b) without reference to the question of my present means or earning capability; (c) without reference to payments made by me to my said wife since September 30, 1931; 2. that in law I am entitled to be acquitted upon the charge of wilful neglect to support my said wife by reason of my present lack of means; 3. that in law I am entitled to be acquitted upon the charge of wilful neglect to support my said wife by reason of having made the payments referred to in paragraph 1 (c) hereof; 4. that the court erred by failing to consider the means of the parties in computing the amount to be paid under paragraph 1 of the order herein; 5. that the court took an erroneous view of the law and exceeded its powers in holding itself competent to make and in making so much of the said order as is set out in paragraphs 3 and 5 thereof.

The arguments of the appellant and the respondent were duly read, and the Judge then reserved his decision.

Share Allottment

Before Judge Sir Peter Grain in H. M. Supreme Court on Apr. 27, Mr. E. L. Hartopp, on behalf of Messrs. Henry H. Cohen, Ltd., made application for permission for an extension of time to make a return of allottments in respect of certain bonus shares issued in February this year. Counsel stated that, through inadvertence, these had not been filed within the prescribed period. He also requested the Court to exempt the officers of the company from penalties for their failure to file the allottments. Mr. A. G. Mossop, Crown Advocate, appearing on behalf of the Registrar of Companies, stated that the Registrar of Companies had no objection to the order being made in the usual form. Apparently, there was no intention to disobey the ordinances but, through pure carelessness, the ordinances had not been carried out properly. The same company had done the same thing on a previous occasion, said the Crown Advocate, and had to come before the Court for relief. The Judge remarked that it seemed a pity that the secretaries of the various companies did not make a note of these cases so that they would not make the same mistake themselves. He would grant an extension of time for the filing of the allottments within one week and relieve the officers of the company from any penalties. Costs would have to be borne by applicants.

H. M. POLICE COURT

Briton Sent to Prison

Tristan Tracey Beale was charged in H. M. Police Court on Apr. 27, before Mr. C. H. Haines, Registrar, with assaulting Mr. A. E. Moss, residential manager of the Hanbury Institute & Sailors' Home, 38 Broadway, in the Institute on Apr. 26.

Mr. Moss stated that much drinking was going on in the Institute. It was dead against the rules to take liquor inside the premises and witness had taken away three bottles of samshui and told the lodgers to go to bed. Accused came in later with a bottle of beer, which he was taking to the men who were sleeping in their beds. Witness tried to take this away but accused fell on his bed and kicked out. Witness closed in and, doing so, was assaulted. Accused was removed from the dormitory and taken away by the police. When accused assaulted him, his arms swung like a windmill.

Accused deposed that he had had a few drinks and had come back to the Institute late at night. He found a friend awake who asked him for a drink so he went out and got a bottle of beer. Mr. Moss came in and, seeing the beer, ordered that it should be surrendered to him. Witness refused to hand it over whereupon Mr. Moss tried to seize it. He (accused) was then ordered out of the premises. He sat on the edge of the bed and leant back to get his hat when he accidentally kicked Mr. Moss. A man named O'Neill struck Mr. Moss. Witness followed Mr. Moss out of the door and the latter assumed a threatening attitude so he struck out. One of the Chinese boys then grabbed him by the feet, threw him to the floor and twisted his ankles. He was held down until the arrival of the police.

Cross-examined by Mr. F. G. Livingston, witness said that he drank drinks of many varieties, but his head was clear although his legs were shaky. He admitted making a nuisance of himself at the Institute.

The Registrar, in sentencing accused to seven days' imprisonment and binding him over to keep the peace, especially with Mr. Moss, for six months, said that there was no justification for the assault. He could not accept accused's statement that Mr. Moss had threatened him. It was particularly bad for a man who had received his lodging free to behave himself as accused had done and to make a scene. One of the main regulations of the institute, as accused knew very well, was that no liquor should be brought into the premises.

Briton Given Gaol Term

Found guilty on a charge of assaulting a police officer, Thomas O'Neill, a grocer, was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour by Mr. C. H. Haines, the Registrar, in the H.M. Police Court on Apr. 28.

Accused was arrested shortly after noon on Wednesday in the compound of the Wayside Police Station. Sub-Insptr. H. C. Glover, the complainant, told the court that accused came to the station in a very aggressive mood and demanded to know the reason of the arrest of a friend of his, who is an American. Accused was ordered out of the station, but returned, the police officer said. Trouble ensued, while accused struck the officer several times in the police compound, he said.

After two police witnesses had appeared in support of the prosecution, Thomas O'Neill made a statement, saying that he had never raised hands against the police officer. "When I visited the station," he said, "I talked to my friend, who was under police custody, instead of the officer in charge of the station. This incurred the displeasure of the officer, and I was immediately ordered out of the station.

"I visited the station again shortly afterwards, thinking that the officer had calmed down," he continued. "After a short conversation," he said, "the officer, nevertheless, caught me by the back of the neck and pushed me to the compound."

During the struggle, he said, his hands remained all the time in his pockets.

Mr. Haines passed sentence as stated, saying that assaulting an officer was a serious offence.

U. S. COURT FOR CHINA

"Vagabond King" Charged

Known as the "Vagabond King of the Pacific," C. S. Sully appeared before Judge Milton D. Purdy in the U.S. Court for China on Apr. 28 on a charge of vagrancy, and was given his freedom when he agreed to sail for the United States in the near future. Sully voluntarily presented himself at the offices of the United States District Attorney three weeks ago, when he heard of the charge.

Dr. George Sellett, U.S. District Attorney, told the court that Sully, being a drug addict since 12 years old, was confined in the local American gaol and under the care of a physician for drug cure after he had given himself up to the authorities. Sully, whose home is in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, first arrived in Shanghai in 1921, and has been in China off and on ever since, he continued.

In conclusion, Dr. Sellett said that Sully had appeared before the local court on two other occasions on a charge of vagrancy, but he was no ordinary vagrant, being widely read, educated and cultured.

After having been given permission to address the court, Sully said that when he returned to China several years ago, he was known as the "Vagabond King of the Pacific," his name having appeared in the newspapers under this title on many occasions.

"I have been poet, musician, lighthousekeeper, actor, cabaret entertainer, seaman and United States deputy marshal," he said. "I have never been seen drunk or disorderly, and am fighting a good fight against drugs. De Quincey fought for 50 years, while my fight has been 25 years. I have tasted the pleasure and pain of opium, and gone through hell while taking cure in the gaol during the last three weeks."

While requesting the court not to send him to prison, Sully said: "Mine is the penance and mine the pain. I plead with your Honour not to fasten the stigma of a penitentiary sentence on me. I am a poet, and the glamours of the Orient are legion. But, your Honour, you will not see me here any more, as the lure has diminished and I think I like Paris better."

After having been given his freedom, he said: "Your Honour, you have an enviable reputation of clemency," Turning to Dr. Sellett, he said: "I couldn't secure a better counsel than the prosecuting attorney."

KIANGSU HIGH COURT

Activities of Reds

The story of how a group of Chinese had, under the disguise of conducting a "patriotic" movement, secretly disseminated Communist literature among the unemployed, mill workers, wounded soldiers, etc., was unfolded before the Second Branch Kiangsu High Court on Apr. 29 when the hearing was resumed before Judge Yoeh of the case againinst 14 Chinese, including a girl student, charged with committing offence against the internal security of state.

The prisoners were arrested on March 5 and 6 last by officers from Gordon Road Police Station in the Wei Moong Primary School, 1163 Markham Road. When the police arrived at the school premises, they found the headmaster, a person named Chen, had absconded, but 14 others, including a girl student, were found in the house and taken into custody. One of the prisoners, after being arrested, produced a $5-note and attempted to bribe the Chinese constable who arrested him. The constable refused this and, brought before the Court, the prisoner was further charged with attempted bribery. A quantity of Communist literature was discovered in the school as a result of a thorough search by the police officers.

According to police evidence, the principal of the Wei Moong Primary School, who had absconded, was the master mind of an organisation responsible for Communist propaganda with headquarters at this school.

The absconded man, according to the police, formed an anti-Japanese association following the Mukden incident of September 18 last, but, under the disguise of conducting a "patriotic" movement, the absconded man secretly disseminated Communist doctrines among the unemployed and the mill workers. After the outbreak of Sino-Japanese hostilities, he extended his reactionary activities to the various hospitals for wounded soldiers in the Settlement, the method used by him being to send girl students to such hospitals to distribute "comforts" among the soldiers, but pamphlets of an inflammable nature were freely distributed.

COMPANY MEETINGS

(*Continued from page* 182.)

Chemor United Rubber Co.

An ordinary general meeting of the Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd., was held on Apr. 29 in the offices of Messrs. J. A. Wattie & Co., the secretaries and general managers, at 10 Canton Road, on Friday morning, Mr. C. F. Shackleton presiding over a gathering representing 52,425 shares. Directors present were Mr. A. W. Burkill, Mr. F. W. Sutterle and Sir Elly Kadoorie, and Mr. A. J. Welch acted as secretary to the meeting.

The chairman said:—

The year under review has been the most disastrous in the history of rubber growing, and unfortunately matters have not improved since. In my speech of last year, I referred to the fading hope of a satisfactory conclusion to the discussion between the British and Dutch Governments for a control of production, and we now know that these have definitely failed. The long-drawn-out negotiations, which alternately raised and lowered hopes, have had a most serious effect, and the statistical position is now considerably worse than it would have been if these conversations had not taken place.

Whilst there was a distinct hope of some workable scheme being adopted, estate programmes required to be arranged so that they could be adapted to meet the case. The result has been that many estates have continued to tap, and thereby added to the world's stocks, whereas, if it had been known that nothing was going to be done, the estates would have been rested. To close down an estate means the dispersal of its labour force and, unless it is intended to cease production for a lengthy period, the resultant disorganisation would prove very costly. The continuation of tapping on your properties resulted in a much smaller loss than would have been the case if tapping had been stopped, and with the negotiations still continuing it would have been inadvisable to place the properties on a minimum caretaking basis. Now that the worst is known, your board have decided to do this, and it is hoped that the planted area of 1,400 acres can be kept in fair condition with a monthly expenditure of about Tls. 1,500. Of this amount nearly Tls. 600 represents quit rent.

Both properties during the year were maintained in good condition, but, as is usual in older properties, root disease makes its slow spread. The stand of the trees does not, however, make this a cause for any anxiety.

A very considerable reduction was made in the labour force and wages were drastically reduced. The health on both estates was fair, and the staffs did their best to combine efficiency with the minimum expenditure.

The crop for the year amounted to 611,490 lb. an average of 470 lb. per acre tapped, and, as the system in force was a mild one, the yield can be considered good. There is ample bark reserve on the Chemor Estate, and although this is not so to the same extent on Batu Dua, there is no actual shortage. The resting of both estates will obviously strengthen the bark position, and, when the time arrives to again tap, the yields will doubtless reflect the benefits of the rest.

The net sales of rubber during the year only averaged 2.47d. per pound as against 4.67d. for the preceding year and it may interest you to know that, if the same price had been obtained in 1931, the working account would have shown a profit of over Straits $23,000 instead of a loss.

At the end of the year the liabilities exceeded the liquid assets by Tls. 16,079.12, but this included Tls. 6,000 for directors' fees for the past two years, which had not been drawn in cash. Your Directors have now decided to waive these fees and this sum will appear to the credit of profit and loss account in the next accounts. Thus the deficiency in assets will be reduced to Tls. 10,079.12 and the debit balance of profit and loss account to Tls. 38,898.59.

I should like to express the thanks of the company to the estate managers and the agents in the Straits for the manner in which they have striven to reduce expenditure to a minimum. The decision to place the properties on a caretaking basis, and the consequent necessity of dispensing with the services of the managers, is a source of great regret to the Board.

No questions being asked, the following resolutions were carried:

That the directors' report and statement of accounts for the year ended December 31, 1931, as presented, be adopted and passed.

That Mr. C. F. Shackleton be re-elected a director of the company.

Following the conclusion of the ordinary general meeting, an extraordinary meeting of the Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd., was held at the same place, there being present the same officers and the same number of shareholders.

The chairman said:—

Gentlemen,—The financial position of the company has been placed before you and I do not think I need further enlarge on what I have just said at the ordinary general meeting. I would, however, make it clear that the drastic writing down of capital will not alter the individual shareholder's proportionate holding in the company, if they support the proposed scheme, and although the property will have been written down in the books, its true worth will be in no wit affected. Furthermore, if the proposed further shares are subscribed for, not only will the company be free from all debts, but the debit balance of the profit and loss account will be eliminated, and there will be funds in hand to maintain the estates for at least another year. At the end of that time one has hopes that the position will have clarified, and, if the situation warrants restarting tapping, the estates should have benefitted considerably from the rest.

The low capitalisation and, it is hoped, freedom from debt makes the proposed new shares appear a very promising holding, as a net profit of only one Strait cent pound will represent nearly 10 per cent. on the capital and even with rubber at 3d. per pound this should be attained.

I can confidently recommend all shareholders to take up their proportionate shares, and hope all who are able to will absorb the remaining shares which some shareholders may find themselves unable to take up.

The resolution, proposed by Mr. C. F. Shackleton and seconded by Mr. A. W. Burkill, read as follows:—

That the capital of the company be reduced from £40,000 divided into 400,000 shares of two shillings each issued at 90 candareens each to Tls. 40,000 divided into 400,000 shares of 10 candareens each and that such reduction be effected by cancelling the capital which has been lost or is unrepresented by available assets to the extent of 80 candareens per share on each of the 400,000 shares which have been and are now outstanding and by reducing the nominal amount of each share from two shillings to 10 candareens per share.

This was carried without dissent.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

THE LOST TRIBES

The Origin of Man

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I was very much startled to see the Holy Bible invoked, in the Correspondence Column of your most valued paper, in order to prove that the English or some of the inhabitants of the British Isles belong to one of the lost tribes of Israel.

This sciento-religious discovery reminds me of the claim of the Persians that "Alexander the Great was the son of a King of Persia by the daughter of Philip of Macedon." This story, in detail, is recorded by Firdovsi, the Homer of Persia, in his great epic work, the "Shah Nameh."

From a purely scientific point of view, to investigate the racial origin of one of the Celto-Teutonic nations of Europe, I do not think it very helpful to invoke the aid of the prophecies of the Holy Books, because these Holy Books have not been revealed to mankind in order to settle their racial or national disputes or difficulties, but to guide them in their actions towards their fellow beings and to direct their hearts and minds to a higher moral and spiritual civilisation.

Religion and science may be at variance over minor points, but about the question of the origin of man, both are in accord, and agree that mankind has descended from a single pair of parents.

The three great religious denominations, namely, Hebrewism, Christianity and Mahomedanism, all admit that mankind is descended from Adam and Eve, while the scientific authorities of the present day all agree that Mankind, in the course of evolution in the last Geological era has been developed from a single origin in a single locality on the surface of the Globe, reproducing himself and gradually migrating from this centre towards all the 360 degrees of the circle, populating the whole world.

We are all either followers of a religion or of science, or both, then, is it worthy of us to indulge in discussions of race and nationality, or similar topics which create prejudice and hatred and check our material as well as our spiritual advancement towards a higher civilisation.

The Truth revealed in all the existing religions are one and the same, but in every cycle they have been explained in proportion to the understanding and the perspicacity of the people of the day. The more we grow, the more we require new garments to fit us.

Baha'ullah the Manisfestation of Heavenly Love says to us: (O Mankind) "All of you are the fruit of one tree and the leaves of one branch."—"You are created by one Creator, living on one planet. One sun shines upon you." Why should we dispute, to leave alone wars and destruction.

Let us try our best to bury the hatchet by avoiding our selfish feelings unnecessary doubts and fruitless suspicions of each other by following the advice of Baha'ullah by acting in co-operation, Love and Unity, then the Heavenly Hosts will help us to victory over our undertakings.

M. H. TOUTY.

Shanghai, Apr. 27, 1932.

Are they Still Lost?

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—With an Englishman's natural pride in the British Empire I read with inward satisfaction of anything and everything which upholds the traditions and prestige of our race; but it is with somewhat mixed feelings that I have noticed from time to time allusions to the identity of the Anglo-Saxon family with the Lost Ten Tribes of Israel, such as appeared in "A Believer's" letter published in your issue of April 26. I wonder how other nationals will reconcile these rather pretentious claims with the conservatism and modest reserve usually attributed to us; and so I have felt constrained to look up the references given by your correspondent and to study into the evidences available. The results have been by no means convincing; and maybe others among your subscribers will be interested in the conclusions drawn.

Quite recently a friend asked me in all seriousness if I did not think that Japan was one of the Lost Tribes. I suggested that he wait for the outcome of the present embroglio, when the answer to his query might be self-evident! It appears that, as is often the case with missing heirs to a will, there have been many claimants to the honour of being one or more of the Lost Ten Tribes. The Abyssinians have a legend to this effect. The Nestorians of the East have a similar tradition. The Afghans call themselves "Bene-Israel" (the Sons of Israel). In Russia the Karaites count the Lost Tribes as their ancestors. The Karens of Burma, Masai of British East Africa, American Indians and others have all been advanced as the "missing heir" to the Lost Tribes legacy.

According to the Biblical record the ten tribes were carried away captive into Mesopotamia in the 8th century by the Assyrian kings Tiglath-Pileser and Shalmaneser (see 2 Kings 15:29 and 17:1-6); and in harmony with Assyria's colonial policy a mixed multitude was transported to re-populate the vacated country (see 2 Kings 17:24). Nothing more is recorded in Scriptures about these ten tribes, and authentic history is equally as silent. But in "The Monuments and the Old Testament" 1925 edition, p. 302, the following reference to them is made:—

"The Ten Tribes that were distributed throughout the Assyrian domain, were assimilated, as were the few country people who remained in the land, with their neighbours. Their captivities extended over many years of time, and their amalgamation with their nearest neighbours was rapid and probably complete. The literary fiction of the discovery of the 'lost tribes,' has assumed great prominence in some circles. But anyone who has acquainted himself with Assyria's method of government, with the wide distribution and assimilation of Israelitish captives, and the impossibility of preserving intact the identity of those tribes as a whole, will recognise the futility of any attempt to find them. That members of certain tribes, and many of them, took advantage of Cyrus' decree is certain. But there is no people or nation or tongue to-day who can be identified as the 'lost tribes.'"

The Jewish Encyclopedia is equally emphatic:—"Altogether, by the application of wild guesswork about historical origins and philological analogies, and by a slavishly literal interpretation of selected phrases of prophecy, a case was made out for the identification of the British race with the Lost Ten Tribes of Israel sufficient to satisfy uncritical persons desirous of finding their pride of race confirmed by Holy Scripture. The whole theory rests upon an identification of the word 'isles' in the English version of the Bible unjustified by modern philology, which identifies the original word with 'coasts' or 'distant lands' without any implication of their being surrounded by sea. Modern ethnography does not confirm in any way the identification of the Irish with a Semitic people; while the English can be traced back to the Scandinavians of whom there is no trace in Mesopotamia at any period of history. English is a branch of the Aryan stock of languages, and has no connection with Hebrew. The whole movement is chiefly interesting as a *reductio ad absurdum* of too literal an interpretation of the prophecies."—Volume 1, page 601.

More might be written on this subject from a Scriptural standpoint, but I will not occupy additional space at this time; at some later date I would be glad to do so. The foregoing evidences can never be set aside for the sentimental speculations and curious interpretations of Scripture that have been used to formulate this untenable theory however it may tickle our fancies or minister to our national pride. Without doubt the Lost Ten Tribes are still lost, while I still remain

A PLAIN ENGLISHMAN.

Shanghai, Apr. 29, 1932.

Another to the Fray

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—My nationality being the same as "A Plain Englishman" and having an absolute belief in my Bible as the word of God and an inspired book, I naturally have sufficient faith in this Book of Books to know what it says must be true.

Our claims are not "pretentious claims" as it is an heritage handed down through the ages by the faith of one man, Abraham.

I also have been asked whether Japan is one of the lost tribes. With regard to the other races mentioned in "A Plain Englishman's" letter as possible claimants, I think these can easily be dismissed because none of them fulfil the prophecies concerning Israel in these latter days.

It is quite true the ten tribes were carried into Assyria and became lost for a time but it was only for a time, as they worked their way across Europe finally settling in the British Isles. The last of the tribes came as the Norman invasion since when the British Isles have never been invaded by any foreign foe. This tribe was probably the tribe of Benjamin as their standard was the same, the wolf.

The ten tribes were never assimilated otherwise the Bible would not be true and, therefore, not the word of God.

The lost Israelites were not only to become a great multitude but were to speak with a different tongue and their name would be "great."

Northern Ireland is the only portion that can trace its Hebrew origin. The Free State are descendants of the Canaanites.

During the course of years of study the origin of the British has been traced to the vicinity of the Caspian Sea.

The English language is more adapted to the Hebrew tongue than any other and it is absolutely incorrect to state it has no connection with Hebrew.

Your contributor's last paragraph, "without doubt the Lost Ten Tribes are still lost," is such an absurd statement and so contrary to the Bible, I would suggest a further study of Holy Writ with an open mind and your contributor would soon discover his error.

This letter is already too long. One more quotation from the Bible would not be amiss.

Daniel 2 verses 31 to 45.

Here was a prophecy of five world kingdoms, four are known, the fifth was not disclosed. They are: Babylon, Medo-Persia, Greece and Rome. Where is the fifth today? If it does not exist according to verse 44 then the Bible is not true.

The interpretation of verse 45 is taken to mean the separation of the British Isles from the continent of Europe by Divine Providence and is referred to here as "the stone". "The dream is certain and the interpretation thereof sure." There can be no mistake.

As there is a chosen race it naturally follows the fifth must be this one. Where is it to-day?

A BELIEVER.

Shanghai, Apr. 29, 1932.

Their Importance

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—I have read with interest and respect "A Believer's" letter in this morning's paper, advancing certain reasons for the belief that the Lost Ten Tribes are identical with the Anglo-Saxon race.

I say, with interest, for he states that "The last of the tribes came (to England) as the Norman invasion." My father once told me that our family has in its possession an ancient document showing that one of our great, great . . . grandfathers was granted a parcel of land for fighting under William the Conqueror; hence, if the above assertion is correct, I, myself, am a member of one of the lost tribes and, as such, interested in securing any benefit due me thereby. And I say, with respect, for we must ever respect each others opinions and convictions. Even so, however satisfying these opinions may be to ourselves, it is well when discussing them to have some proof or authority, if such be available; and we would certainly like to see some proof that the ten tribes all headed for England and that the Normans were the last to arrive. "A Believer's" own assertion is hardly sufficient.

The statement is also made that "During the course of years of study, the origin of the British has been traced to the vicinity of the Caspian Sea." This may be so though no proof is given. Here is one authority, however, that accords the Chinese the same place of origin,—"It was reserved for the late Prof. Terrien de Lacouperie to establish with many incontestable proofs the theory that they (the Chinese) had migrated eastward from a region on the south of the Caspian Sea."—'Story of the Nations, China,' chap. 1, pag 2. If a Caspian Sea origin proves a descendancy from the lost tribes, then the modest claim that Japan is *one* of them should be given a hearing.

But what is the attraction of the Lost Tribes legacy that has lured so many 'would be' beneficiaries? Evidently it is the blessings promised by God to His ancient people, which blessings, it is hoped, accrue to their present day descendants. A study of these promises, however, reveals the fact that they were, in the main, conditional upon obedience to God's requirement; for example, Deut. 28:2,15—"And all these blessings shall come upon thee . . . if thou shalt hearken unto the voice of the Lord thy God. But it shall come to pass that if thou wilt not hearken unto the voice of the Lord thy God . . . all these curses shall come upon thee." It was because of their failure to fulfil the conditions, that God allowed the ten tribes, and later the others, to be carried off captive by the surrounding nations, and Jerusalem to be laid in ruins.

In the 7th year of Artaxerxes, King of Persia, 457 B.C., an important event is recorded—the return of the Jews to rebuild Jerusalem; see Ezra 7:7. Hinged onto this date is a most interesting prophecy recorded in Dan. 9:24-27. Sir Isaac Newton was profoundly impressed by this prophecy dealing, as it does, with events well into authentic history, and furnishing convincing proof, for those who want it, of the inspiration of the Bible. "Seventy weeks are determined upon thy people." According to the Bible method of reckoning prophetic time, "I have appointed thee each day for a year," Eze. 4:6, seventy weeks or 490 days would mean 490 years determined or "cut off" upon the Jewish nation.

Verses 25 and 26 give the date from which to compute this period, and also a little more detail,—"Know therefore and understand that from the going forth of the commandment to restore and to rebuild Jerusalem unto Messiah the Prince shall be seven weeks, and threescore and two weeks..... And after threescore and two weeks shall Messiah be cut off, but not for himself."

As already mentioned, 457 B.C. was the date of the return to rebuild Jerusalem. From this date we are to count 69 weeks, *i.e.* 483 days or years to the Messiah. With unerring accurracy, A.D. 27, exactly 483 later, saw the baptism of Jesus and His anointing as theMessiah as He commenced His earthly ministry. This still leaves 7 years to make up the 490 years. Verse 27 says, "And he shall confirm the covenant with many for one week (7 years), and in the midst of the week he shall cause the sacrifice and oblation to cease." Exactly in the middle of the 7 years, just 3½ years after His baptism, i.e. in A.D. 31, Christ was crucified. At the same time "the veil of the temple was rent in twain from top to bottom" by an unseen hand (Mt 27:51), exposing its holy precincts to the common gaze, thus signifying that God's presence had departed and that the typical sacrificial service was ended, having met its fulfilment in the Supreme Sacrifice of the Lamb of God. For a further 3½ years the disciples preached the Gospel to their nation in harmony with the Master's ad seriatim instruction, "Ye shall be witnesses unto me both in Jerusalem and in Judaea and in Samaria and unto the uttermost parts of the earth." The close of this brief probationary period, A.D. 34, saw the stoning of Stephen and the commencement of a campaign of persecution by the Sanhedrin. It also marked the definite rejection of the Gospel by the leaders of the nation, the completion of the 490 years limited to them by the prophet Daniel, and the termination of their status as God's chosen people.

Paul, in rebuking some of his countrymen for thus rejecting the Messiah, said, "It was necessary that the word of God should first have been spoken to you, but seeing ye put it from you... lo, we turn to the Gentiles." About the same time Peter wrote, "Of a truth I perceive that God is no respecter of persons; but in every nation he that feareth Him, and worketh righteousness, is accepted of Him." (Acts 10:34,35; 13:46). From this it is very plain that God has not now any race or nation labelled as His special people. (Even if it were possible to find these lost tribes, it would benefit neither them nor the rest of mankind). We are all, both Jew and Gentile, in equal need. Faith in Christ marks our acceptance as members of His kingdom, and recipients of the promises to Abraham and his descendants. This was well understood by the apostles who were, themselves, converted Jews. Paul wrote to the Galatians, "So then they which be of faith are blessed with faithful Abraham. That the blessing of Abraham might come on the Gentiles through Jesus Christ... For ye are all children of God by faith in Christ. There is neither Jew nor Greek... And if ye be Christ's, then are ye Abraham's seed, and heirs according to the promise." Gal. 3:9-29.

All races and nationalities are on the same footing before God, who is no respecter of persons; so that as far as His blessings and salvation are concerned, there is no greater privilege or opportunity afforded by being a Jew, or one of the Lost Tribes, than there is in being simply.

A PLAIN ENGLISHMAN.

Shanghai, Apr. 30, 1932.

THE "DOPING" CASE

A Serious Allegation

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—With reference to your leaderette under the above heading which appeared in your issue of Saturday, April 23, it is encouraging to note that the Editor of Shanghai's leading newspaper denounces the practice of "doping" in no uncertain terms.

Unfortunately "doping" is without doubt being practised extensively in Shanghai at the present time, and it is good to know that you, Sir, hold the view that it is an unpardonable offence which admits of no excuse, and that when it is discovered someone must be held responsible. Surely this should be the stand taken by all clean-minded Britons, all sportsmen worthy of the name.

"CLEAN SPORT."

Shanghai, Apr. 25, 1932.

***Some such reply as the above to the leading article in question was to be expected in such a big community as Shanghai. Also, it was to be expected that it would be anonymous. The strict canons of journalism forbid the disclosure of the identity of an anonymous contributor and, because the writer of the reply did not choose to reveal himself, it was at first thought better not to publish his letter. However, there is another side to the matter, "Doping" is a vile, cruel, and utterly illegal practice. If no worse, it is a swindle. Fortunately, we have in Shanghai a body of experienced Stewards who would not for a moment countenance such a practice, and who would go to the utmost extreme of their powers to prevent it, or to punish any offenders should they be found out. They are reinforced by the sporting and professional assistance of expert veterinary surgeons, who would be as active as themselves, if necessary. At least two of these latter are regular attendants at race meetings—one in an official capacity—and it would be remarkable if a case of "doping" escaped their experienced eyes. If "doping," as "Clean Sport" definitely insists, is "practised extensively in Shanghai," surely it is for him to name the cases and the offenders to the Stewards. "Clean Sport" need have no fear but that they will act immediately and sternly, and he need not be less confident that they will keep his identity secret if he so desires. Our correspondent is not doing the right thing if he knows what others do not and then does not take the obvious and only steps to prevent it.—Ed.

BUDDHIST MEETING

A Profession of Faith

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—At Mr. Chao Kung's lecture last evening, an incident occurred which I thought then, and still think, needs a little further remark. I wish to apologize to the young man who so bravely spoke up for his faith in the Christian religion, on behalf of myself and other Christians there, for our seeming lack of support. It takes courage for a man, and a young man, to stand up publicly in that way for what he believes. It is to be hoped that the general laugh which greeted his statement that it is possible to live according to Christian principles, and that he did so (by which we understood that he meant he tried to do so), may be interpreted only as the usual, not too intelligent, reaction of any audience to a remark which contains an element of surprise, and not to any feeling of derision.

I would also submit to the misanthropic gentleman who reproved the young man for discourtesy in smoking, that there is also discourtesy in calling attention to a nervous slip and we all realized that it was only that which caused the first speaker to offend unintentionally.

FAIR PLAY.

Shanghai, Apr. 29, 1932.

THE UNION JACK

More About its Usage

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In a local newspaper a few days ago there appeared a letter from a gentleman complaining about the use of the Union Jack on motor cars.

I would like to inform this gentleman that the only restriction against the use of the Union Jack by a British subject is when his property is afloat; the Union Jack is the King's flag at sea, and his subjects fly the Red Ensign. Ashore, however, a British subject may fly the Union Jack on any of his property, his house, his motor car, ricsha or wheelbarrow.

F. DAVIES (Capt. R.N.)

Shanghai, Apr. 27, 1932.

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AMHERST ROCKS

Plea for a Light

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Having read in your paper of the unfortunate disaster to the str. Kamo on the Amherst Rocks, which adds another to the many already gone before, around the entrance to the Yangtsze, one wonders what price shipping will have to pay before the powers-that-be are moved to place an aid to navigation (a light) on Amherst Rocks.

I mention this as it must be well in the remembrance of many still on the China Coast what price shipping paid before the Powers were moved to place a light on Tung Yung Islands and also on the Button Rock.

WASTE PAPER BASKET.
Shanghai, Apr. 27, 1932.

A Gentle Leg-pull

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—When I read about this Amherst Rock business in this morning's paper I began to wonder about what I was once told by the Captain of a ship I was travelling in.

I used to sit near the Captain at meals and I told him I never could understand how he found his way about when there was no land in sight, and especially on very dark nights, so he said he would explain to me and after dinner he took me upstairs into his study to do so.

He there produced some very good brandy which he said would help me to understand better and then told me a whole lot of things I could not quite follow even with the help of the brandy something about some kind of gun he kept on board called a sextant that he had shots at the sun with and about a very good watch he kept—I think he said he had managed to take it away with him from a ship he had left suddenly in Sydney or somewhere when a younger man but whether this had anything to do with it or not I could not quite follow. But one thing I seem to remember because it sounded quite sensible was that the captain said when he was getting near land it was always a good thing to see how deep the water was. He said he always kept a piece of string of a length of a sailor's yarn with a weight on the end of it and tassels or things on it to shew how long it was and that when he thought he was getting near land and the bottom of the sea might be getting too high up he got his valet to see how deep the sea was with this string and weight.

When his valet had told him several times how deep the sea was he said he got out a map he kept, which had figures shewing how far the bottom was down at all different places and when he found the same figures on his map that the valet had got with his string and weight he knew he was just at that place on the map, in fact I think the captain said that any fool could then see where he was.

It seemed to me that this was a much simpler way than trying to shoot the sun with a sextant because the sun is so far away that he might easily miss it. The captain said that if he found the bottom was not as far down as it should be he "pushed her out a bit" though I could not quite understand what he got to push against and did not like to ask him.

Now it seemed to me Mr. Editor that if my captain was telling me the truth about his map and lead and yarn way of finding out where he was why could not other captains use my captain's way to help them to miss the Amherst Rocks.

I'm sure my captain would be willing to shew other captains how he does it as he seemed a very nice man and I'm sure he could not just be pulling the leg of a poor

LANDLUBBER.
Shanghai, Apr. 29, 1932.

A Light Wanted

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—There is no doubt that a light on Amherst Rocks is essential and to say the construction of one is impossible is an insult to present day engineering. A watched light is unnecessary for an unwatched light is all that is required, And to say that an unwatched light is unreliable is nonsense; about 75 per cent. of the lights on the rugged coast of British Columbia are unwatched and it is a rare occasion for navigators in that part of the world to find one not functioning. I quite agree with you in your article this morning that even if the light did fail mariners would be no worse off than they are at present.

The Radio Beacon on the North Saddle Island is not much use at present as it is only a single line of bearing for ships fitted with a Direction Finder and is of no use at all to ships not having this expensive installation. Amherst Rocks are just on the range of the lights in this vicinity and even if Shaweishan light and the North Saddle light are visible a cross bearing is impossible for both lights are in opposition and Gutzlaff is not visible beyond the rocks except on occasions of extreme visibility.

May be if the "Powers that be" to quote our old friend "Waste Paper Basket" were to be arriving in Shanghai some dark and dirty night they would realise the necessity of a light on this danger to navigation.

NAVIGATOR.
Shanghai, Apr. 29, 1932.

Reproofs for Landlubber

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—"He who knows not and knows not he knows not is ignorant".

Apparently "Landlubber" knows nothing about the Amherst rocks or he would not have used the valuable space of your paper to pass them off in such a joking manner.

To mariners the rocks are a serious problem so if "Landlubber" cannot treat them as such he might at least remain silent. Or maybe he is just trying his hand at being a humorous (?) writer; a most lamentable attempt.

NAVIGATOR.
Shanghai, Apr. 30, 1932.

Misplaced Humour

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The alleged humour of "Landlubber" appearing in your correspondence columns this morning may appeal as being funny to himself but if it is intended for bait it would not entice a sprat, let alone a whale.

If "Landlubber" in his naive ignorance would accept a little more information on nautical matters, it might not be out of place to advise him that to make hints or discuss an accident or misfortune to the Mercantile Marine in public and before the Official Inquiry, is considered very bad form and is simply not done.

"WASTE PAPER BASKET."
Shanghai, Apr. 30, 1932.

The Need for a Light

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—As a master mariner growing white in command may I presume to criticise the suggestion in your leading article of the 29th instant, entitled Amherst Rocks.

The suggestion, shorn of its trimmings, is to place an unreliable light on one of the worst danger spots on the coast. The folly of this is so apparent that it requires no further comment.

The last paragraph, attempting to justify the suggestion, states that navigators would be in no worse situation on occasions when the light should fail than they are at present. To those of my brethen who burbled that to the Editor I murmur "Be yourselves sailors! Be yourselves!

As to the colossal assurance of that innocent who signs himself navigator and vapours in this morning's issue on the reliability of unwatched lights and quotes British Columbia as possessing 75 per cent. of such, I merely point out that these lights are not on exposed rocks awash, also that a bucketful of British Columbian sea water does not contain muck enough in which to grow plants. Presumably it would be the combined deposit of this muck and salt on the lens and not the mechanism that would make it unreliable.

It is realised by all that the need of a light does exist but it would have to be a reliable light and of a strength in construction equal to the second Eddystone light—the first Eddystone was washed away by seas—if it were to last through the first gale of the typhoon season. I quote the Eddystone as being one light bearing the most similarity to a reliable light on Amherst.

ANCIENT MARINER.
Shanghai, Apr. 30; 1932.

The Question of Cost

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—After carefully reading your leading article of the 29th April, I fail to find any request to place an "unreliable light" on these rocks as stated by "Ancient Mariner" in his letter this morning. I would respectfully ask your correspondent if he does not mean an "unwatched" light, which is an entirely different thing? As it may be confusing to the uninitiated I would like to point out that after careful enquiries from men of experience of various nationalities that, at the present day there is practically no difference in the reliability of the mechanism of the watched or unwatched light, only with the watched light should anything go amiss a man is on the spot to rectify it, whereas with the unattended or unwatched light repairs would have to wait until somebody was sent along to effect the same.

In the case of the Amherst Rocks many arguments have been advanced why a light should not be established. The whole theme underlying the objections would seem to be the cost involved; to try to minimise expense it was suggested that an unwatched light be placed there and there is absolutely not any reason why the structure to carry the light should not be as strong as that of the Eddystone Light House.

As regards the question of unreliability of the visibility of the light owing to muddy spray and salt blurring the lantern, it is conceded that this contingency might be in evidence, but even so it would only reduce the effective power of the light to the extent of a certain minority percentage. In this connection it would appear strange that the effectiveness of the gas buoys laid in the North and South Channels has never been questioned, although in these cases the light is nearer to the sea surface than that which may (?) be placed on the Amherst Rocks and thus is more affected by the handicapping elements mentioned.

"WASTE PAPER BASKET."
Shanghai, May 2, 1932.

A GROUSE

Golf on the Race Course

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Through your columns I would like to draw the attention of the Recreation Committee to one or two points in connection with the improvements now taking place to make the course fit for Golfers.

The Committee in itself seems to be an obscure body but one can always see a very busy Secretary taking a serious and practical interest in the repairs now under way.

I do not want to offer destructive or discouraging criticism but it would seem more desirous to look after the condition of the greens in preference to building up expensive and unnecessary teeing off places. The greens have never been so bad as they are to-day. Before the new Committee took over, the Junior Golf Club used to have the greens rolled, swept, and well kept, nowadays it is obviously a job overlooked. Keep the greens good and the tees will look after themselves. Any golfer would perfer a good green to a posh tee.

The fencing by the ditch is a sound scheme pending a move one day a thousand years hence when this mosquito breeding cesspool will be closed in by the Public Health Dept.

The raising of the fairway on the 9th hole appears an unwarrantable expense and results in the loss of all this ground for tennis and of course ruins golf whilst the work is in progress. It would be interesting to know how much this work is going to cost and why it is considered in these times of economy and cuts in all directions a necessary and essential undertaking.

A word about the fee now levied for golf. One dollar for a days play in nine cases out of ten means a dollar for the 9 holes. For the best part of the year golf is impossible after 1 o'clock and in the summer is seriously interfered with at all times. The caddies demand 20 cents big money for 9 holes and often get more. I suggest a green fee of 20 cents is ample for 9 holes, and that the caddies now that they age at last under control have a recognised fee of 10 cents per 9 holes and no more. The existing fees are extortionate because of the conditions obtaining and should be temporarily cancelled until the course is cleared of all obstruction or the fee reduced to reasonable and equitable proportions.

Through your columns it took nearly ten years to get the present movement for improvement going, now something is being done, let it be done quickly and well, we are all grateful to the Secretary for his purely voluntary work on what must be a very uphill task, but we have a P.W.D. and a Parks Dept. and there should be no difficulty in getting the hearty co-operation of these departments in effectually obliterating all causes for the golfers grouse.

With these Depts. in existence it would seem to be quite unnecessary for busy men to give up their leisure to a work of this kind and it is hoped that conditions having returned to a state of near normalcy, these gentlemen will be released from such work in favour of the whole being carried out by an officer during office hours.

GROUSER.
Shanghai, Apr. 27, 1932.

A Reply to "Grouser"

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Golfers who play on the Race Course will read "Grouser's" letter in your correspondence columns yesterday with great amusement. Not so much because he deplores the passing of the good old days when greens were greens and tees had to look after themselves, as because of his misstatement of facts which are certainly known to most golfers who enjoy playing there.

"Grouser" states that the greens have never been so bad as they are to-day, now that the new Committee has taken over. Most of the greens were level with the rest of the Race Course a few years ago, and it is only since the new Committee has taken over that they have been raised and made really playable, as most golfers are aware. The Junior Golf Club, according to "Grouser," used to have these old greens rolled and swept. This Club, on the contrary, has never had anything to do with golf on the Race Course, and would certainly be glad to admit this —if they are saddled with the responsibility of the upkeep of the old greens.

The "mosquito breeding cesspool" which the P. W. D. is advised to close is a tidal creek, of which there are many not a hundred miles from the Race Course.

The raising of the fairway, "to the loss of tennis and the ruin of golf," is I am told being done to prevent this part of the Course being rendered unplayable so frequently by floods. It is to make tennis and golf more enjoyable, by raising it above flood level, that this work is being undertaken; and not, as implied, at the expense of the Council "in these times of economy and cuts."

But perhaps the small subscription asked to ensure suitable golfing amenities is at the root of "Grouser's" trouble. One dollar Mex. (21 cents gold) for a day's play, in which three rounds can usually be played, is described as "extortionate"! But there is no need to pay even a dollar Mex. when one can subscribe for a year's play for $20. And if "the caddies demand 20 cents big money for 9 holes" it is up to "Grouser" to read the Rules at the first tee and play the game by paying them the proper and lesser fee.

To suggest that the P.W.D. or the Parks Dept. "heartily co-operate to obliterate all causes for the golfers' grouse" is a little unkind to Municipal Departments which have nothing to do with Race Course upkeep. They might reasonably add to the now happily few grousers who leap unwarily into print.

NIBLICK.
Shanghai, May 2, 1932.

COMMON PEOPLE!

A Query Answered

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The question which "Allegro" ask in the "Hongkong Daily Press," and reproduced in your recent reference to music-lovers, is one which has been asked many times by other writers in other circumstances, and in other places.

It is true, as you remark, that dollars and cents may have something to do with poor attendances at certain concerts given by professional artistes, but this argument has no bearing on the particular case quoted by "Allegro" whose audience is of a type to which dollars and cents mean little, and whose members would certainly resent being classed 'common people'. Common people, indeed!

The reason why the Helena May Institute is crowded on the occasion of a musicale, but almost empty when concerts of another kind by professionals are given, is also not due to a difference in the standard of the music performed, but to the fact that the audience obtains greater enjoyment in the watching and listening to folk with whom it rubs shoulders every day, with whom it feels itself on entirely equal terms, rather than be put in its place, metaphorically, by superior professionals. In other words, it is not particularly interested in the music performed in either case, but much prefers the feeling of sociability which Mr. John Smith's efforts impart—to say nothing of the knowledge that an admiring Mrs. Smith and friends are present—than to have to admit inferiority to an autocratic Heifetz or musicianly Schneider Trio.

MARCATO.
Shanghai, Apr. 29, 1932.

CHINESE COURTS

Comparison of Sentences

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In to-day's morning papers I noticed a note that two Russian youths have been sentenced for theft of bicycles to one year and six months prison.

A day or two ago I also noticed a note in one of the papers that a Chinese for embezzlement of Tls. 200,000 was sentenced to two years in prison.

Of course theft is theft and whoever commits it should get the punishment. But what strikes me is—that when a foreigner (non-extraterritorial) is involved—he pays the full "pound of flesh" while the Chinese get away with much lighter sentences.

This can easily be established by re-reading over the local papers say just for one month.

FAIR PLAY.
Shanghai, Apr. 28, 1932.

B. F. R. C. FUND

A Plea for Assistance

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Since early 1927, when the first British troops arrived in Shanghai, the British Forces Recreation Fund, which was formed to provide Centres where the men could go for good food and entertainment, has carried on without interruption, and to-day the Ferry Road Centre, with its Concert and Dance Hall, and the Jessfield Road Centre, used in the Summer months only, with its Swimming Bath and Tennis Courts, are very well patronised and supply a need.

The work done, however, is outside the Camps, but in these themselves there has been established an affiliation of the English National Council Y.M.C.A.—"British Y.M.C.A. with the Shanghai Defence Force"—and the Home body has supplied a Secretary and paid his salary. Owing, however, to financial stringency, the Home body has reluctantly and finally decided that it is unable to continue with this assistance, and unless Shanghai comes to the help, there is every likelihood of the very excellent work that has been done, either closing down or being seriously crippled by want of its own Secretary.

The Advisory Committee of the British Forces Recreation Fund, feeling that it would be a disaster if there were any interference with the work that is being done for the British troops in Shanghai, has undertaken to finance the work of the British Y.M.C.A. with the Shanghai Defence Force. In the past, the British Forces Recreation Fund has carried on thanks to the regular support given by certain British companies, firms and individuals, but as it has now undertaken this extra responsibility, I am writing to ask for further support, as it is very necessarv for $10,000 to be raised for this year's work, as apart from the salary and living expenses of the secretary, there is a shortage on the working account of the British Y.M.C.A. with the Shanghai Defence Force for which, in the ordinary course the Committee responsible for this work would have made a public appeal, but this liability is now being undertaken by the Advisory Committee of the British Forces Recreation Fund.

I feel certain that British residents in Shanghai will help in the work that is being done for the British Troops and thus show their appreciation of what their presence here means to us.

All donations can be sent to:—E. A. Prince Esq., Hon. Treasurer, British Forces Recreation Fund, c/o A. R. Burkill & Sons, 2 Canton Road.

A. W. BURKILL.
Chairman,
Advisory Committee,
British Forces Recreation Fund.
Shanghai, Apr. 28, 1932.

SWEDISH MATCHES

A Stupid Boycott

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—"Why is it that I cannot get any Swedish matches in Shanghai?" This question has been asked of me at least one hundred times during the last ten months. Since I am a Swede and on the staff of the firm representing the Swedish Match Co. in Shanghai, it is only natural that this question is addressed to me.

If one hundred people have asked me the question, I take it for granted that thousands of your readers might be interested in hearing the answer. It is simple enough—Swedish matches are being boycotted as Japanese goods!

"I know they are made in Japan," a foreigner told me only

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yesterday. "How can you say such a thing," I asked him. "Don't you realise it is a ridiculous statement?" "Oh, everybody knows that. They make them in a place in Japan they call 'Sweden'"—how many times have I not heard that old fairy tale.

And such things are credited by intelligent people! Don't they think that the Swedish Consulate-General would have something to say in regard to this, or the Customs, or even the Consolidated Tax Administration, which organisation actually does protect taxpayers' trade marks? Then there is the Nanking Government Bureau of Trade Marks, which Bureau has registered the Swedish trade marks used for the Swedish matches shipped to China from Swedish ports and mostly by Swedish vessels.

"Well, if that is so, why don't you do something about it?" is the usual question.

It may be of interest to the public to know that numerous protests have been filed with the proper authortiies through the Swedish Consulate-General and the Swedish Legation and that thousands of dollars have been spent in advertising in the Chinese press, the advertisements showing photographic copies of certificates of origin issued by Chinese as well as Swedish authorities. Some few months ago when such a certificate issued by the local Swedish Consulate-General was printed in the main local Chinese newspapers, a "notification" appeared at its side to the effect of warning the Chinese public "to use discrimination so as to avoid being cheated" by the advertisement—a statement issued by the representative of a foreign government! If there are still unbelievers, I may mention that there is money in the matter. The local representatives for Swedish matches have promised a reward of Mex. $100,000 to anyone who can prove that matches sold by them as "Made in Sweden" have been manufactured in Japan.

The activities of the boycotters, by the way, have gone as far as "confiscation," or rather theft, of Swedish matches. Protests have been made, of course, but without redress. No wonder the Chinese shop keepers are afraid to include such goods in their stocks!

How long is this going to continue? Should such an outrageous state of affairs be allowed to exist in a progressive city like Shanghai? Let me suggest, at least, that those who really do want Swedish matches will insist upon getting them.

TORSTEN AVELLAN-HULTMAN.

Shanghai, May 2, 1932.

A PUPILS' PROTEST

A Reduced Playing Ground

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—We, the undersigned, beg you to allow us a small space in your esteemed paper, for our protest against the recent reduction of our school playground.

We admit the necessity for a boys' school in this neighbourhood, but wish to draw the attention of those who agitated for that school, to the fact that we are being deprived of a large part of our playground to make the building of that school possible. An eighty yards long playing space, which is all that now remains to us, is surely very inadequate for a modern girls' school of 450 pupils. Since 1927 we have watched with regret, the gradual diminishing of our grounds. And now with this most recent deduction, winter sports will be quite out of the question. Consequently one of the best School Hockey Teams will very much suffer. We feel sure that all will agree with us, that sports are essential to school life.

It will be remembered that in 1927 the northern section of our ground was given over to the Defence Force and as it is now too late to redeem the eastern section, we ask that something be done regarding our playground. We suggest that the servants' quarters be removed elsewhere close by, making room for hard tennis courts and breaking up the present courts, using the latter as an extension to our hockey field, and removing the western, rarely used shed.

We feel that we should be recompensed at least sufficiently to allow of hockey, a very popular game in the school, being played in the coming season. Our usual Sports Day will now be an impossibility. Visitors to the school may see the number of trophies won by the girls at local meets and we should certainly "lose face" when, owing to lack of space for practice, we shall be unable to participate in local track and field meets. It will lower our standard and hold us up to ridicule.

We ourselves are seniors, our school days are nearly over, but for the sake of hundreds of girls coming after us, through days when Shanghai will be even more densely populated and parks and open spaces more than ever necessary, we ask for the preservation of our open playing space.

We appeal to the Council at least to consider our suggestion.

PUPILS OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, YU YUEN ROAD.

Shanghai, Apr. 29, 1932.

FILMS AND MUSIC

The Orchestra's Flat Brasses

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Film Censors:—It is to be hoped, that the Commission which has been just appointed, will give serious consideration not only to the subject-matter of films in general, but also to the question of the admission of Juveniles to Cinemas. There is no doubt, that something should be done to prevent children from viewing films which are quite unsuited for immature minds. For instance, there were quite a number of children at the performance of "Private Lives" when I attended and, surely parents should know, or ought to be told, that films of this kind, though harmless enough as far as grown-up persons are concerned, are hardly the thing for the young ones.

Municipal Orchestra:—Granted that there has been a surfeit of Respighi in this season, the comparison with Hongkong cannot hold. Possibly, in the southern colony, music has not advanced beyond the stage of "Florodora" "The Merry Widow" "San Toy" and the "Runaway Girl" not to mention "Stop your tickling Jock" "Sweet Peggy O'Neil" "Good morning Mr. Zip-Zip-Zip" and other classics like "Old Madrid" "Come into the Garden Maud" and "Rolling down to Rio". We are a cosmopolitan community here and there is certainly a very considerable proportion of the public devoted to better things in music. Even if some of these music lovers see beauty in the ultra-modern type of compositions (which perhaps others who likewise possess a well developed taste in music do not understand), they must also be given an opportunity to wag their heads wisely and look superior. Why, should they not have that pleasure for their money?

The whole controversy simmers down to giving devotees of light, medium and heavy music an equal change to hear what their particular taste inclines to. Unless a happy balance can be struck between the "lights" and the "heavies" the periodical agitation against the Orchestra will continue ad nauseam and, inspite of too much Respighi and a sufficiency of Zandonai—these attacks are not justified.

There is one thing that the Concerts lack absolutely and that is atmosphere of the right kind. Smoking should not be permitted and, if the lights were turned down during performances, perhaps the frequent flatness of the "brasses" would not be quite so glaring. Improvements in this direction would be quite simple of achievement and it is a matter of surprise to me that their desirability has not been recognized.

P. K.

Shanghai, Apr. 30, 1932.

PROTECTION

RESOURCES OF THE
"NORTH AMERICA" COMPANIES

All Security Values Based Upon Marked Quotation as of December 31, 1931

	Capital	†Assets	Liabilities	†Surplus To Policy Holders	Net Losses Paid Since Organization
Insurance, Company of North America	$12,000,000	74,992,662	$35,321,819	$39,670,843	$382,119,855
Alliance Insurance Company of Phila	1,000,000	7,770,941	3,860,814	3,910,127	27,746,140
Philadelphia Fire and Marine Ins. Co.	1,000,000	4,399,251	1,954,151	2,445,100	6,674,592
National Security Fire Ins. Company	1,000,000	2,237,285	642,001	1,595,284	2,259,490
Central Fire Insurance Co. of Baltimore	1,000,000	3,349,896	1,523,756	1,826,140	7,124,451
Indemnity Ins. Co. of North America	1,000,000	15,198,984	13,674,281	1,524,703	56,806,923
Alliance Casualty Company, Phila	1,000,000	4,807,571	3,087,123	1,720,448	3,275,108

DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS OF THE "NORTH AMERICA" COMPANIES

(Security values based upon last sale or average of quotations as of December 31, 1931) †

	Insurance Company of North America	Alliance Casualty Company, Phila	Philadelphia Fire and Marine Ins. Co.	Central Fire Ins. Co. of Baltimore	National Security Fire Ins. Company	Indemnity Ins. Co. of North America	Alliance Insurance Company of Phila	TOTALS
U. S. GOVERNMENT BONDS	$11,401,331.26	$ 845,906.25	$696,937.50	$303,878.84	$ 80,475.00	$1,761,468.75	$1,393,875.00	$16,483,872.60
CASH	2,930,707.64	736,699.87	785,209.35	326,552.21	395,985.53	1,254,417.93	401,402.20	6,830,974.73
PREMIUMS in Course of Collection	3,921,349.35	437,107.71	485,987.82	45,837.13	166,033.54	2,741,069.26	775,443.28	8,572,828.09
OTHER BONDS—								
State, County and Municipal	3,915,900.00	882,640.00	124,600.00	866,640.00	243,306.00	1,147,270.00	925,640.00	8,105,995.00
Canadian Government, Province and Municipal	737,333,34	124,710.00	86,370.00	—	—	320,600.000	—	1,269,013.34
Other Foreign	13,007.00	—	—	—	600.00	—	—	13,607.00
Railroad Equipment Trust	2,582,830.00	152,900.00	103,610.00	133,170.00	—	951,660.00	—	3,924,170.00
Railroad (largely underlying mortgages)	4,272,560.00	1,111,640.00	544,500.00	357,260.00	318,100.00	828,950.00	25,000.00	7,458,010.00
Public Utility	1,958,660.00	261,650.00	165,750.00	—	74,800.00	522,500.00	—	2,983,360.00
Industrial	5,257,650.00	327,500.00	110,000.00	—	91,630.00	924,750.00	—	6,711,530.00
STOCKS (Preferred and Guaranteed)	10,457,882.00	1,836,755.00	785,350.00	167,000,00	143,360.00	3,353,956.00	1,101,700.00	17,846,003.00
STOCKS (Common)—								
Railroad	1,287,400.00	144,900.00	35,400.00	7,350.00	34,229.00	214,000.00	—	1,723,279.00
Public Utility	2,988,400.00	450,400.00	138,000.00	—	131,880.00	335,600.00	59,500.00	4,103,780.00
Industrial	5,705,356.42	379,300.00	294,600.00	—	111,686.00	548,098.00	22,100.00	7,061,140.42
Bank	1,283,140.00	—	—	—	660,179.00	53,000.00	52,120.00	2,048,439.00
Miscellaneous	22,570.00	17,500.00	17,000.00	250.00	6,700.00	—	—	64,020.00
OTHER ASSETS	3,197,852.04*	61,331.97	25,936.46	29,347.10	890,933.30*	241,643.80	50,790.79	4,497,835.46*
STOCKS Owned in other Insurance Companies	13,058,732.70	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,058,732.70
TOTAL ASSETS (Prices based on quotations of December 31, 1931)	$74,992.661.75	$7,770,940.80	$4,399,251.13	$2.237,285.28	$3,349,896.37	$15,198,983.74	$4,807,571.27	$112,756,590.34
†Use of Valuations adopted by the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners would Increase Surplus to Policy Holders and Assets by	$15,242,279.00	$1,506,676.50	$550,947.50	$383,016.66	$453,915.00	$2,180,323.41	$381,409.25	$20,698,567.34

*Chiefly Real Estate

NET TOTAL (Less Value of Stocks Owned in other Insurance Companies) $99,697,857.64 U.S. Currency.

THE "NORTH AMERICA" COMPANIES WRITE PRACTICALLY EVERY FORM OF INSURANCE EXCEPT LIFE

Insurance Company of North America

China Branch
72 Szechuen Road
Shanghai

PHILADELPHIA
The Oldest American Fire and Marine Insurance Company
Founded 1792

R. A. Kreulen
General Manager
for the Orient

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SPORTS AND PASTIMES

SHANGHAI SPRING RACES

Alligator Wins Chinese Cup on the First Day

Stewards.—Messrs. A. W. Burkill (Chairman), C. H. Arnhold, B. Bailey, A. D. Bell, J. K. Brand, W. R. Lemarchand, J. H. Liddell.
Clerk of the Course.—Mr. G. Wuilleumier.
Hon. Treasurer.—Mr. H. H. Read.
Secretary.—Mr. A. W. Olsen.
Scales.—Messrs. A. W. Burkill, A. D. Bell, C. H. Arnhold.
Telegraphs and Numbers.—Messrs. A. D. Bell, J. K. Brand.
Pari-Mutuels and Sweeps.—Messrs. R. Bailey, W. R. Lemarchand, J. H. Liddell.
Judges.—Messrs. D. W. Crawford, J. Edgar, A. Hughes, D. L. McWhirter.
Time-keeper.—Mr. G. B. Stormes.
Handicappers.—Messrs. F. Milner, A. E. Lockyer.
Starter.—Mr. G. Wuilleumier.
Manager, Sweeps.—Mr. H. H. Read, Manager, Place Pari-Mutuel.—Mr. F. B. Marshall.
Manager, Win Pari-Mutuel.—Mr. G. J. W. Morgan.

The following are the results of the Shanghai Race Club's spring race meeting for Saturday, April 30:—

1.—The Chinwangtao Cup

Winner, Tls. 500. Second, Tls. 250. Third, Tls. 125. For 3rd Class ponies only at time of weighing out, to be ridden by jockeys who have not won more than ten flat races at any time anywhere under any conditions.—One Mile and a Quarter.

1.—Sirrah's Ches. Jupiter
Mr. J. O. Harris 132 lb.
2.—Artists's Dun Heaven Dragon
Mr. J. C. R. Wells-Henderson 151 lb.
3.—Hamariwaste's Dun Thistledown
Mr. F. E. Leistner 146 lb.

ALSO RAN

Sirrah's Antrim .....G. Diestel 145
M.K.'s Anzac .....W. Tingle 147
Elliott Hazzard's Beta .....K. Foot 142
R. H. McNair's David Garrick ..L. H. Wade 145 lb.
Harry White's Don Rizal ....H. A. White 153
Murray Kidd's Jack Tar .....A. Ferguson 148
Valley View's Jolly Comedian .....L. C. Baker 148
Hunt's Long Bill ....O. Sonkson 151
C. S. Franklin's Ohse .....A.M. Jenssen 155
Mr. & Mrs. A. V. White's Our Triumph ....A. W. Raymond 145
E.B.C.'s Pride .....G. G. Cumine 144
Mr. & Mrs. N. W. Hickling's Smokeless Diamond ..T. D. Charleton 155
Oldham's Torpedo Plane .....F. X. Diniz 145
Rodway's True Story .....A. V. Strijevsky 148
Mrs. Jack Liddell's Victory Mark.. .....Fr. Reiber 158
Won by 3 lengths, 2 lengths.
Time, 2 min. 45 sec.
Win $18.00.
Places, $9.80, $17.80, $12.80.

2.—The Nanking Cup

Winner, Tls. 400. Second, Tls. 200 Third, Tls. 100. For 4th Class ponies only at time of weighing out.—Three-Quarters of a Mile.

1.—Mr. & Mrs. A. V. White's Roan White Plains Mr. J. Pote-Hunt 155 lb.
2.—J. A. Collins's Grey Hurricane Eve Mr. V. V. Needa 158 lb.
3.—T. Tollefsen's Black Ben Dochy
Mr. A. V. Strijevsky 149 lb.

ALSO RAN

Philmay's Alverbank .I. E. House 157
Hunt's Blackmore Vale .....H. Maitland 155
Edmund's Carat XIV .....Edmund Toeg 150
Dod's Cinchona Tree ..G. Pollock 152
S. A. Judah's Deep Sea .....S. A. Judah 155
G.D.'s Edgar Wallace ...G. Diestel 142
Lido's Funny Face ..W.H.S. Davis 152
Inverkeithing Gang Warily .....A. Ferguson 147
Massachusetts's Joss Boy .....J.O. Harris 154
Ridgways's Krishna.. A. F. Clark 152
We Two's Lazy Eve ..T. J. Rothe 152
The Menace's Lucifer .....J. R. Sanderson 144
Mogreki's Mysterious Life.....F. Marshall 155
Owen's President Wilson .....O. Sonkson 152
J. V. Botelho's Quartetto .....A. M. Jenssen 147
J. A. Hayes's Saracen..J. A. Hayes 155
W. A. White's Sarchedon .....H. Collaco 152
C. S. Franklin's The Oracle .....N. Deitz 152
Mogereki Wiki-Wiki G. G. Camine 158
J. V. Botelho's Zakouska .....F. X. Diniz 148
Won by a head, a short head.
Time, 1 min. 34 sec.
Win, $33.60.
Places, $12.80, $14.40, $41.20.

3.—The Hongkong Plate

Winner Tls. 600. Second, Tls. 300. Third, Tls. 150. For 2nd and 3rd Class ponies only at time of weighing out.—Seven Furlongs.

1.—Day's Ches. Hurry On
Mr. A. N. Dallas 155 lb.
2.—Elnor's Bay Royal Bee
I. E. House 152 lb.
3.—Law & Hickling's Grey Glen App
Mr. V. V. Needa 152 lb.

ALSO RAN

We Two's Jumble Sale .....H. Maitland 149
A. S. Henchman's Old General .....A. F. Clark 152
S. A. Judah's Ptolemy .S. A. Judah 158
Eve's Recess Eve ....F. Noodt 152
Ferryhill's Silvern ...R. D. Parkin 158
Toeg's The Hopeful Bird .....Edmund Toeg 153
R.H. McNair's Vecherock .....T. J. Rothe 155
R.H. McNair's Wedding Eve .....W. L. McCann 158
Mr. and Mrs. A.V. White's White Sands .....J. Pote-Hunt 155
The Farmers's Wigtown Bay .....F. E. Leistner 155
Won by 2 lengths, a neck.
Time, 1 min. 50 sec.
Win, $20.00.
Places, $9.20, $14.20, $18.80.

4.—The Griffins Plate

Winner, Tls. 800. Second, Tls. 400 Third, Tls. 200. For Griffins of this Meeting.—Three-Quarters of a Mile.

1.—S. N. Shendrikoff's Grey Amban
Mr. A. N. Dallas 152 lb.
2.—Fash's Black Black Velvet
C. Encarnacao 152 lb.
3.—A. S. Henchman's Black Luce Bay
Mr. A. F. Clark 155 lb.

ALSO RAN

A. V. Strijevsky's Avias .....G.G. Cumine 152
Morn's Battle Morn M. M. Sokoloff 152
Indian's Chief Thunder .....A.M. Jenssen 152
Benjamin's Columbus .....R.B. Ozorio 149
Rodlor's Cossack Speed .....W. H. S. Davis 152
Morn's Dewy Morn .....F. Noodt 152
H. H. Thieme Drian ..F. X. Diniz 152
Peach's Emden II .....Fr. Reiber 158
Elliott Hazzard's Eta .....A.V. Strijevsky 158
Elliott Hazzard's Fancy Me ... .N. Deitz 149
R.H. McNair Fred Terry .....T. J. Rothe 152
We Two's Jim Brent .H. Maitland 152
Valley View's Jolly Manhattan .....R. O. Parkin 152
Mr. & Mrs. A. V. White's Lapland .....A. V. White 155
Speelman's Le Rigolo E. B. McBain
A. S. Henchman's Luce Bay.....A. F. Clark 155
Allan's Mississippi .....V. V. Needa 158
Indian's Navaho ....F. E. Leistner 155
Massachusetts News Boy .....J. O. Harris 152
Oldham's Patrician .....W. L. McCann 155
Liddell's Playhouse .....I. E. House 155
Won by a neck, 4 lengths.
Time, 1 min. 32⅖ sec.
Win, $407.00.
Places, $70.00, $7.40, $45.60.

5.—The Tongshan Cup

Winner, Tls. 500. Second, Tls. 250. Third, Tls. 125. For Shanghai Race Club 1932 Subscription Griffins.—Three-Quarters of a Mile.

1.—Sing Lee's Skew Ardal
Mr. R. D. Parkin 147 lb.
2.—P. Hinode's Arfamo
Mr. E. B. McBain 157 lb.
3.—Peach's Ches. Fuchs
Mr. Fr. Reiber 157 lb.

ALSO RAN

C. & F.'s Argonaut ..V.V. Needa 147
A.O. Fisher's Bezique II .....W. H. S. Davis 155
W. & C. H. Mahon's Bluenose Skipper .....C. H. Mahon 156
T. C. Fawcett's Bolton Abbey .....C. Watkinson 142
K. A. Persen's Charlie the Sniper .....L. C. Baker 148
Mac's Donny .....J.C.R. Wells-Henderson 144
C.O.C. & C.D.C.'s Fifth Avenue ....G. Pollock 150
Shahmoon's Goldenmoon N. Deitz 147
G.A.M. Bolero's Good Gamble .....T. D. Charleton 147
W. A. White's Guardsman .....H. Collaco 152
Indian's Hangchow Bay .....A. M. Jenssen 142
Oldham's Happy Man .T. E. Dunne 155
Hine & Hind's Ketchup .....A.V. Strijevsky 147
Wayfoong's Manormead .....A Ferguson 145
Two Macs's Moremak T. J. Rothe 152
Sirrah's New Moon ..J. O. Harris 149
Powhattan's Peggotty .....F. E. Leistner 147
A.D.B.'s Purple Heather .....A. F. Clark 150
Chalmers's Red Down .....J. C. Bauld 147
Dixie's Roanoke ....G. G. Cumine 148
Fash & Gibbings's Rumba Wm. Hill 155
Wallace & Bauld's Rushaway .....I. E. House 152
C.E. & Lads's Sniper .....C. Encarnacao 155
Nondescripts's Spindrift .....F. Marshall 147
Georgeve Spotty Eve ....F. Noodt 160
A. S. Henchman's St. Andrews .....L. H. Wade 137
Hardi's Sturmfels ....F. X. Diniz 142
Lindsay's Sunlight ....H. Maitland 150
H. G. Robinson's The Blacksmith .....L. A. Lewis 155
Robson's The Land Bird .....W. L. McCann 150
Billeve's Ugly Eve ...G. Diestel 143
Mr. & Mrs. White Q. C. .....J. Pote-Hunt 157
Won by 1½ lengths, a short head.
Time, 1 min. 35 sec.
Win, $237.60.
Places, $50.80, $9.60, $161.40.

6.—The Linsi Cup

Winner, Tls. 500. Second, Tls. 250 Third, Tls. 125. For Shanghai Race Club 1932 Subscription Griffins.—Eleven Furlongs.

1.—Elliott Hazzard's Black Zeta
Mr. E. B. McBain, 161 lb.
2.—Stone's Grey Greystone
Mr. R. D. Parkin 155 lb.
3.—Owen & Co's Ches Salvage
Mr. F. Marshall 149 lb.

ALSO RAN

S. N. Shendrikoff's Ack Boolack.. .....A. N. Dallas 149
M.K.'s Astor .....V. V. Needa 145
Castle's Edinburgh Castle .....C. Encanacao 158
R.H. McNair's George Robey .....T. J. Rothe 145
Hunt's Kilmoganny ..H. Maitland 158
Manton's Magic Down L. A. Lewis 148
C. Knight's Mistrael J. C. R. Wells-Henderson 143
Middy & Co.'s Mortgage Deed .....A. F. Clark 152
Hardi's Schwarzenfels .....F. E. Leistner 145
Nabob's Sergeant Major .....J. C. Bauld 15-
Shahmoon's Silvermoon ..N. Deitz 148
T.V. & R.A.Y.'s Silver Spray.....I. E. House 151
C. & F.'s So-So ...A. M. Jenssen 143
Robson's The Trench Bird .....W. L. McCann 155
Burtons & Fash's Trews F. Noodt 155
Ferryhill's Vanbrugh G. G. Cumine 140
A. V. White's White Turban .....A. V. White 148
Won by 1 length, 4 lengths.
Time, 3 min. 03⅓ sec.
Win, $18.20.
Places, $8.20, $9.60, $70.60.

7.—The Chinese Cup and Criterion Stakes

Winner, the Chinese Cup and Tls. 800 added by the Club. Second, Tls. 400. Third, Tls. 200. The winning jockey will receive a cup. Cups kindly presented by Chinese friends. For all China ponies.—One mile.

1.—Mr. Toeg's bay Alligator
Mr. J. Pote-Hunt 155 lb.
2.—Mr. We Two's Ches. School Boy
Mr. H. Maitland, 152 lb.
3 D.H.—Mr. We Two's brown Mister Cinders
Mr. T. D. Rothe, 152 lb.
3 D.H.—Mr. Robson's Ches. The Dour Bird
Mr. W. L. McCann, 152 lb.

ALSO RAN

Eve's Banquet Eve ..R. B. Ozorio 153
C. S. Franklin's Bunny ..N. Deitz 155
Allan's Michigan ....I. E. House 155
Morn's Smiling Morn ....F. Noodt 156
Jim's Super Rapid Extra .....S. A. Judah 155
Day's Switzerland ..A. N. Dallas 152
A. S. Henchman Tell-me-more .....A. F. Clark 152
Won by a short head, ½ length.
Time, 2 min. 05⅘ sec.
Win, $36.00.
Places, $10.20, $7.20, $9.40, $8.20.

8.—The Pou-Ma-Ting Cup

Winner, Tls. 600. Second, Tls. 300. Third, Tls. 150. For Griffins of this Meeting.—One mile.

1.—Mr. F. W. Sutterle, Jr.'s ches Castle-ribbon
Mr. E. B. McBain, 158 lb.
2.—Mr. Morn's cream Icy Morn
Mr. M. M. Sokoloff, 152 lb.
3.—Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Hickling's grey Twelve Bore
Mr. A. N. Dallas 155 lb.

ALSO RAN

J.W.H.'s Argo .....J. C. R. Wells-Henderson 153
Dod's Brig O'Doon ....G. Pollock 152
Lads' Busy Lad ...C. Encanacao 155
We Two's Casino ....H. Maitland 155
Durgor's Concession II J. C. Bauld 155
Rodlor's Cossack Chief .....A V. Strijesky 150
Me's Follow Me .....M. Deitz 152
S. A. Judah's Four Eights .....F. E. Leistner 150
G. D. Hopper's Frank Bush .....W. H. S. Davis 152
Artists' Gamble ....W. L. McCann 155
Benjamin's Gorgeous..R. B. Ozorio 152
E.B.C.'s Guy Dowber G. G. Cumine 141
Fred & Jim's Happy Jest .....J. Pote-Hunt 155
Manton's Magic Dream L. A. Lewis 152
Allan's Ohio .....R. D. Parkin 155
Hillaly's Peach Melba....K. Foot 145
A. S. Henchman's Prestwick .....L. H. Wade 145
Rodway's Richmond Park .....O. Sonkson 152
Morn's Silvery Morn ....F. Noodt 155
Robson's The Learned Bird .....F. Marshall 155
A. F. Clark's Verdict ..A. F. Clark 152
Allan's Vermont .....J. E. House 152
Won by 4 lengths, 2 lengths.
Time, 2 min. 07 sec.
Win, $6.80.
Places, $5.80, $14.60, $9.00.

9.—The Klangsu Cup

Winner, Tls. 700. Second, Tls. 350. Third, Tls. 175 For Classified China ponies only.—Eleven Furlongs.

1.—Mr. Lads' Grey Bonnie Lad
Mr. C. Encarnacao 152 lb.
2.—Mr. Eve' bay Busy Bee
Mr. F. Noodt 158 lb.
3.—Mr. Liddell's grey Wheatcroft
Mr. Pote-Hunt 155 lb.

ALSO RAN

Mrs. Jack Liddell's Boot Black .....H. Maitland 159
Allan's Courage ....I. E. House 155
Law & Hickling's Glen Rannock .....V. V. Needa 155
Won by ¾ length, ½ length.
Time, 2 min. 55⅘ sec.
Win, $40.20.
Places, $14.00, $12.60, $13.20.

10.—The Eclipse Stakes

Winner, Tls. 700. Second, Tls. 350. Third, Tls. 175. For Griffins of this Meeting.—One Mile and a Quarter.

1.—Eve's Dun Opera Eve
Mr. F. Noodt 152 lb.
2.—Law & Hickling Grey, Glen Quoich
Mr. W.H.S. Davis 152 lb.
3.—Owen & Co.'s Bay Pharlap
Mr. A. N. Dallas 155 lb.

ALSO RAN

Lads's Bad Lad....C. Encarnacao 152
We Two's Blue Lieutenant .....H. Maitland 149
Ferryhill's Christopher Wren .....J. O. Harris 155
A. O. Fisher's Dictator J. Pote-Hunt ....f..... 155
Billy Reynell's Discarded Dick .....I. E. House 155
Benjamin's Dreyfus ..R. B. Ozorio 152
We Two's Eden Roc ... T.J. Rothe 155
Sing Lee Jackie ....Rfl D. Parkin 149
S. A. Judah Joker .....W. L. McCann..... 155
Matsumoto's Nationalist III .....S. A. Judah 158
G. Neugebauer's Red Tape .....N. Deitz 152
A. S. Henchman's Sandwich .....A. F. Clark 152
Winsome & Hasty's The Godwit.. .....Wm. Hill 158
Won by ¾ length, 2 lengths.
Time, 2 min. 45⅓ sec.
Win, $12.40.
Places, $7.80, $16.20, $23.60.

11.—The Tsingtao Cup

Winner, Tls. 500. Second, Tls. 250. Third, Tls. 125. For 3rd Class ponies only at time of weighing out.—Seven Furlongs.

1.—Mogreki's Black Great Life
Mr. Marshall 158 lb.
2.—Billy Reynell's Cream Comradeship
Mr. H. Collaco 155 lb.
3.—R.H. McNair & N.A. Bott's Brown Sunny Joy
Mr. L. H. Wade 145 lb.

ALSO RAN

J. V. Bothlho's April Fool.....R. B. Ozorio 149
J. A. Hayes's Beautifulland .....J. A. Hayes 155
Murray Kidd's Betrothment .....K. Foot 142
Hardi's Betterment ....O. Sonkson 161
Sirrah's Copper .....J. O. Harris 158
K. A. Persen's Dark Plane.....L. C. Baker 148
A. S. Henchman's Dominador .....A. F. Clark 155
Henry White's Golden Plane ... .W.H.S. Davis 152
Renter's Good Chap ... N. Deitz 152
Valley View's Jolly Star .....R.D. Parkin 155
Jim's Kwong Hoi Kee .....A. M. Jenssen 152
R. H. McNair's Martin Harvey.....F.E. Leistner 150
Rodger's Modern Life .....A. V. Strijevsky 153
H. Veitch President Johnson .....I. E. House 158
Morn's Rosy Morn .....F. Noodt 163
W. L. McCann's Royal Hussar.....A. N. Dallas 155
R. D. Parkin's Shansi .....C. Encarnacao 155
Hunt's Snuff Box.....H. Maitland 155
Connemara's St. Patrick .....J. C. R. Wells-Henderson 150
N.A.B.'s Tommy Atkins .....J. Pote-Hunt 152
Fash's Ugly .....V.V. Needa 155
Mr. & Mrs. A. V. White's Victorious March .....A.V. White 155
Won by 3 lengths, 3 short head.
Time, 1 min. 49⅘ sec.
Win, $208.80.
Places, $48.40, $40.80, $121.40.

12.—The Wei-hai-wei Cup.

Winner, Tls. 600. Second, Tls. 300. Third, Tls. 150. For Griffins of this Meeting. Nine Furlongs.

1.—Law & Hickling's Grey Glen Farg
Mr. A. N. Dallas 155 lb.
2.—Allan's Cream Kentucky
Mr. I. E. House 155 lb.
3.—Jim's Grey Highland Prince
Mr. C. Encarnacao 155 lb.

ALSO RAN

We Two's Bell Boy H. Maitland 155
Morn's Breezy Morn ....F. Noodt 152
F. W. Sutterle, Jr. Fawn-ribbon .....E. B. McBain 152
R.H. McNair's Fred Karno .....T. J. Rothe 155
G. W. Happer's Joe Bush .....N. Deitz 158
S.A. Judah's Joker .....W. L. McCann 155
Valley View's Jolly Westchester.. .....R. D. Parkin 149
Indian's Kickapoo ..F. E. Leistner 150
P. V. Botelho's Negro ...H. Collaco 155
Fan's Recompenser .....J.C.R. Wells-Henderson 144
Dod's Rob Roy .....G. Pollck 152
Morn's Sleepy Morn ...R.B.Ozorio 152
Robson's The Merchant Bird .....F. Marshall 158
Winsome & Hasty's The Skylark .....Wm. Hill 154
Mur.Hol's The Waster .....J. O. Harris 149
Indian's Wallapai ..A.M. Jenssen 147
Mr. & Mrs. A. V. White White Dawn .....J. Pote Hunt 149
Won by ½ length, 2 lengths.
Time, 2 min. 23⅘ sec.
Win, $12.60.
Places, $8,00, $32.80, $87.40.

SHANGHAI BILLIARDS CHAMPIONSHIP

Apr. 27.

Totally outclassed yesterday during the greater part of the first half of the final for the Shanghai Open Billiards Championship, played under the auspices of the Shanghai Amateur Billiards Association at their headquarters in the Union Club, M. T. Lee, a former champion, towards the end made a remarkable recovery against J. E. Medina, the present holder of the title. Lee was well over 400 down, but his splendid final effort reduced the difference to 250, and they will carry on to-day with Medina at 1,000 (in hand with an unfinished break of 12) and Lee at 750.

Apr. 28.

Maintaining the consistent form he had shown in the first night's play, J. E. Medina yesterday ran out a winner over M. T. Lee in the final of the Senior Billiards Championship by 2,000 to 1,496. Medina started off with an advantage of 250 points which he had gained in the first day's play and to show that his form was not a streak of luck he duplicated his earlier performances last night to run out an easy winner, and thereby retain the Championship.

After the match had been concluded, Mr. C. W. Porter made a few appropriate remarks and Mrs. Porter was called upon to present the prizes to the various successful competitors during the series of tournaments which had just been concluded. The following were the recipients:—

Senior Billiards Championship.—J. E. Medina, runner up M. T. Lee; highest break (143) M. T. Lee.

Junior Championship.—R. J. Barker: Runner-up T. J. Marks; highest break (67) T. J. Marks.

"C" Class Championship.—R. Davis; runner-up S. F. Mackenzie; highest break D. J. Graybrook.

Snookers Championship.—J. E. Medina; runner up C. R. Wardle; highest break (29) W. A. Pennell.

Inter-Club Championship.—Lusitano Club; runners-up International Recreation Club.

THE DAVIS CUP TOURNAMENT

Washington, Apr. 29.

The United States has eliminated Canada from the Davis Cup by winning the first three matches.

At the end of the first day's play, the United States led by two matches to nil. In the doubles to-day, Van Ryn and Wilmer Allison, the American doubles champions, easily defeated M. Rainville and Jack Wright by 6-2, 6-1, 6-2.

Apr. 30.

The two remaining singles were played off to-day, the Americans winning both without great difficulty.

Shields beat Jack Wright by 8-6, 6-1, 8-10, 6-1; while Ellsworth Vines overcame Rainville by 6-3, 6-3, 6-4.
—Reuter.

The annual walking race arranged by members of the London Stock Exchange, between London and Brighton, was won by Hollyer, who covered the distance in 8 hr. 52 min. 50 sec.

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HANKOW RACES

Results of Spring Race Meeting 1932, First Day, Monday April 25.

1.—EASTER CUP

Distance—Three quarters of a mile
Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Weeks' Flying Scotsman, 152 (Mr. S. T. Hu).
Mrs. I. T.'s Lausbub, 155 (Mr. T. Y. Woo).
Mr. Overseas' Springbok, 152 (Mr. H. S. Chang).
Time:—.30-2, 1.01-2, 1.34.
Won easily: 1 length.

2.—SPRING CUP

Distance—One mile
Mr. Overseas' Maori, 152 (Mr. Holgate).
Mr. Tresa's Silberfuchs, 152 (Mr. C. Y. Woo).
Mr. Swastika's Canue, 155 (Mr. C. C. Chen).
Time:—.33-1, 1.05-2, 1.37-1, 2.09.
Won by 2 lengths: ½ length.

3.—SUB-MAIDENS STAKES

Distance—Three quarters of a mile
Mr. Tresa's Andreas, 152 (Mr. T. Y. Woo).
Mr. Silex's Pigtail, 152 (Mr. Eisenhut).
Mr. Anlee's Starboard Light, 152 (Mr. H. S. Chang).
Time:—.31-2, 1.03, 1.34-2.
Won by 2 lengths: 1 length.

4.—SCURRY PLATE

Distance—Half a mile
Mr. Sceptic's Ironic, 152 (Mr. C. C. Chen).
Mr. Pontet's Fantasio, 152 (Mr. Dupree).
Mr. Liddell & Lowe's Laoting, 155 (Mr. P. Y. T. Wei).
Time:—.29, .58-4.
Won by 2 lengths: 1 length.

5.—THE "ANLEE" CHALLENGE PLATE

Distance—Three quarters of a mile
Mrs. Dupe's Boston Drill, 149, (Mr. Dupree).
Mrs. H. R. Holgate's Ural, 155 (Mr. Holgate).
Mr. Overseas' Sarawak, 146 (Mr. H. S. Chang).
Time:—.30-1, 1.01-1, 1.32-2.
Won by 2 lengths: easily.

6.—SHAPAO CUP

Distance—Three quarters of a mile
Mr. Liddell & Lowe's Lushan, 158 (Mr. P. Y. T. Wei).
Mr. Anlee's Spark Light, 152 (Mr. Holgate).
Mr. Ewo's Grey Outlook, 158 (Mr. Dupree).
Time:—.32-2, 1.03, 1.33-4.
Won by 2 lengths: 2 lengths.

7.—PARI-MUTUEL CUP

Distance—One mile and a quarter
Mr. Goal's Anthracite, 152 Dead Heat (Mr. Jack).
Mr. Anlee's Saving Light, 152 Dead Heat (Mr. Holgate).
Mr. H's Holly Wood, 152 (Mr. P. Y. T. Wei).
Time:—.34-2, 1.08-2, 1.42-1, 2.14-4, 2.46-3.
Dead Heat: 2 lengths.

8.—LOTTERY CUP

Distance—One mile and a half
Mrs. W. B. Rigden's Sussex, 155 (Mr. C. C. Chen).
Mr. Anlee's Fan Light, 152 (Mr. Holgate).
Mr. Gobake's No. 401, 152 (Mr. Eisenhut).
Time:—.33-3, 1.07, 1.42-2, 2.16, 2.48-2, 3.19.
Won by ½ length: a head.

9.—GRIFFINS STAKES

Distance—Nine furlongs
Mr. Ewo's Random, 155 (Mr. T. Y. Woo).
Mr. Ben's Ben Nevis, 158 (Mr. P. Y. T. Wei).
Mr. Swastika's Panquitch, 155 (Mr. C. Chen).
Time:—.18-1, .53-1, 1.27-3, 1.59-4, 2.30-1.
Won by 2 lengths: nosy.

10.—HANYANG PLATE

Distance—One mile
Mr. Ben's Ben Lomond, 155 (Mr. P. Y. T. Wei).
Mr. Erin's Smoke, 152 (Mr. Eisenhut).
Mr. Cott's Ivycott, 152 (Mr. K. C. Liang).
Time:—.33-1, 1.05-4, 1.36-1, 2.09-2.
Won by a head: easily.

11.—ICHANG PLATE

Distance—Nine furlongs
Mr. Tresa's Leibfuchs, 152 (Mr. T. Y. Woo).
Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Weeks' Flying Fox, 149 (Mr. Dupree).
Mr. Anlee's Li Tung, 158 (Mr. H. S. Chang).
Time:—.16, .45-3, 1.18, 1.52, 2.24-4.
Won by ½ length: 2 lengths.

12.—CASH SWEEP CUP

Distance—Nine furlongs
Mr. Tresa's Optimist, 155 (Mr. T. Y. Woo).
Mr. Anlee's Social Light, 152 (Mr. Holgate).
Mr. Gas' Ethyl, 155 (Mr. C. C. Chen).
Time:—.18-2, .55, 1.28-4, 2.01, 2.32-1.
Won by 1 length: ½ length.

Champions Won by Lusan

Hankow, Apr. 29.

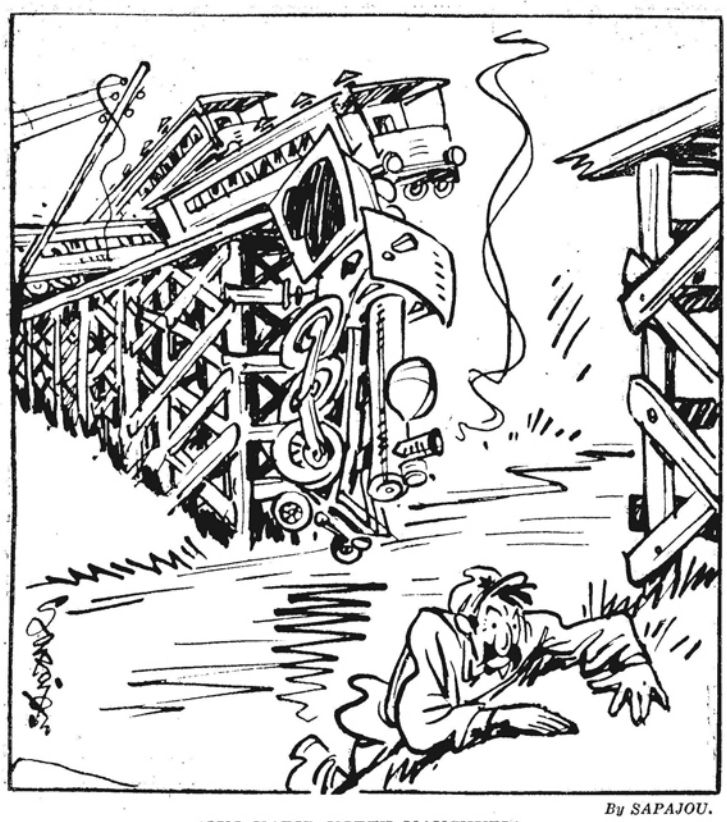
The following are the results of the Champions race at the Hankow Race Club to-day:—

Lusan	1
Ironic	2
Maori	3

The winning numbers in the Champions sweepstake were:—

1st prize	4,425
2nd prize	2,604
3rd prize	1,796

—Reuter.



By SAPAJOU.

QUO VADIS, NORTH MANCHURIA

INTER-SOCIETY GOLF

St. Andrew's and St. George's Play Level for Second Time

The Prentice Cup for inter-Society golf still is a disputed trophy, as the week-end play for it resulted in a tie. St. George's Society won it in the contest forming part of the St. George's Day celebrations in 1931. When it came to the Scotsmen's day, St. Andrew's Society only managed to tie with the Englishmen, who therefore retained the trophy. This time, although the Scots established an early and substantial advantage, the Englishmen worked off the margin in the foursomes and again made the match a tie, so the northern men still are unable to claim the trophy.

The match was played at the Hungjao Golf Club, in ideal weather, and there was a very big muster of English and Scottish champions, as many as 72 players taking part. The Scots started off strongly in the morning's singles, claiming eighteen against fourteen, whilst four were halved. The English had their turn in the afternoon, after the tiffin interval, when they reversed the scores, winning nine matches to seven (the foursomes counting two points for a win against one for the singles), whilst two were halved. Thus a tie resulted.

After the match, the customary ceremonies were observed, Sir Peter Grain (St. George's) and Mr. George Hogg (St. Andrew's), the respective Presidents, exchanging congratulations, and healths being quaffed from the cup.

The scores follow:—

ST. GEORGE'S	Singles	Foursomes
D. Ward Smith	1	
J. L. Crompton	1	2
V. H. Lanning	1	
T. S. Parry	1	2
R. Lock	0	
Capt. Fairchild	0	0
W. J. Hawkings	1	
R. P. R. Sangster	1	0
P. H. Cobb	0	
E. L. Arnold	0	0
F. S. Gibbings	1	
H. E. Reynell	0	0
W. Mansel-Smith	1	
N. E. Kent	1	2
R. D. Bell	0	
C. W. Bowler	0	2
W. H. C. Huggett	0	
F. G. Harrison	0	0
C. R. Wardle	1	
B. H. M. Broomhall	0	2
J. H. Underwood	0	
A. V. Pettitt	0	0
H. F. Lewis	0	
Lt. Schofield	0	2
Sir Peter Grain	0	
H. V. Wilkinson	0	0
A. C. Godby	0	
K. M. Bourne	0	2
W. S. Clay	1	
P. A. Cox	0	0
A. P. Nazer	0	
E. A. P. Wood	0	2
A. Pratt	1	
H. Rodgerson	1	2
H. L. Pickford	1	
R. S. Duff	0	0
Singles	14	
Foursomes		18
Grand Total	32	

ST. ANDREW'S	Singles	Foursomes
J. C. Dickson	0	
J. C. Dickie	0	0
R. W. Cockburn	0	
H. Wallace	0	0
K. M. Comming	1	
C. O. Cumming	0	2
J. C. Meiklejohn	0	
A. S. Phillips	0	0
Lt. MacGregor	1	
T. S. Terrace	1	2
A. M. Wallace	0	
D. Cummings	1	0
H. J. Grubb	0	
J. C. Grubb	0	0
G. D. Smart	1	
I. A. Beith	0	0
J. W. Harrison	1	
H. R. Malcolm	1	2
C. W. Porter	0	
Dr. R. J. Marshall	0	0
G. D. Nichol	1	
Martin Little	1	2
J. M. Venters	1	
J. Logan	1	0
George Hogg	1	
A. G. Hodgkins	1	2
Geo. Ewart	1	
R. P. Moodie	1	2
R. G. MacDonald	0	
C. J. G. Hill	1	2
J. Robertson	1	
R. L. Moncrieff	0	0
A. Harvey	0	
Dr. J. E. Murray	0	0
A. Henderson	0	
M. A. Brown	1	2
Singles	18	
Foursomes		14
Grand Total	32	

BRITISH HARDCOURT TENNIS

London, Apr. 30.

Mme. Mathieu, the French holder of the British hardcourt ladies' tennis championship, easily retained her title at Bournemouth to-day, beating Miss Dorothy Round, a member of the British Wightman Cup team, by 6/1, 6/2. The match was played in a drizzle, which bothered the players somewhat.

A great struggle was seen in the final of the men's singles championship. F. J. Perry, who could not get going owing to the wet conditions, dropped the first two setts. He then pulled himself around and won the next three setts in decisive fashion for the match. His opponent, Lyttleton Rogers, a member of the Irish Davis Cup team, had no chance whatever once Perry recovered his form. The score was 4/6, 7/9, 6/3, 6/0, 6/2.

The final of the mixed doubles was a short affair, the French pair, Mme. Mathieu and Martin Legeay, defeating Perry and Miss Heeley (Great Britain) by 6/2, 6/0.—Reuter.

GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP PLAY

London, Apr. 27.

A phenomenal score of 31 for nine holes was returned to-day in the third round of the English Amateur Golf Championship, which is being played on the course of the Royal St. George's Golf Club at Sandwich.

Playing brilliant golf W. H. Elkins, a Malay Civil Servant, went out in 31, equalling C. Macfarlane's world record, established in 1914, for nine holes for a championship course. His opponent, C. Hardman of Dury, did not have a chance and finally lost by 9 and 7.

Herewith Elkins' figures for the first nine holes:

No. of hole	Length in yards	Bogey	Elkins' score
1	441	5	4
2	370	4	4
3	238	4	3
4	460	5	4
5	451	5	4
6	193	3	2
7	493	5	4
8	183	3	3
9	396	4	3
		38	31

Apr. 30.

In the final of the English Amateur Golf Championship at St. George's, Sandwich, to-day, Eric Fiddian, of Stourbridge, defeated A. Bradshaw, of Stoke Poges, by one up. Fiddian is 22 years of age and was the "boy champion" in 1927. He was favoured to win to-day's match, which was over 36 holes. He was one down at the ninth, and was still one down at the end of the first round, taking 77 to his opponent's 76.

Bradshaw excelled in putting, and kept his small lead right up to the twenty-seventh hole. Fiddian won the match at the last hole, where he laid his opponent a stymie.—Reuter.

INDIAN CRICKETERS' FIRST MATCH

London, Apr. 28.

The All-India cricketers opened their tour of Britain to-day with a match against Mr. T. Gilbert Scott's Pelsham XI, at Pelsham Peasmarsh, near Rye. The match, which is in aid of the Peasmarsh Church Restoration Fund, commenced at noon and will be concluded to-morrow.

The Indians batted first and compiled 132, Lall Singh, of Malaya, being top-scorer with 42. At the close of play, Mr. Scott's XI had made 23 for the loss of one wicket.—Reuter.

London, Apr. 30.

The match between the Indian tourists and Mr. T. Gilbert Scott's Pelsham XI, at Pelsham Peasmarsh, has resulted in a draw. At the close of play yesterday, Mr. Scott's XI had made 23 for one in reply to the Indians' first innings total of 132, and to-day the home side were dismissed for 157. Ghulam Mahomed bowled well to take six wickets for 42.

The Indians scored 104 for 9 in their second innings and declared, Lall Singh again being the top scorer with 47. When time arrived, Mr. Scott's XI had scored 52 for five.—Reuter.

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HOME SOCCER RESULTS

London, Apr. 30.

ENGLISH LEAGUE, 1ST DIVISION

Arsenal 5, Middlesbrough 0.
Birmingham 4, Chelsea 0.
Blackburn R. 2, Aston Villa 0.
Blackpool 2, Huddersfield 0.
Derby County 1, Liverpool 2.
Everton 1, Bolton W. 0.
Manchester C. 1, Sheffield W. 2.
Portsmouth 0, Leicester 1.
Sheffield U. 0, Newcastle U. 3.
Sunderland 2, West Ham U. 0.
W. Bromwich A. 5, Grimsby Town 0.

2ND DIVISION

Barnsley 1, Charlton 4.
Bradford City 0, Preston N. E. 1.
Bristol City 2, Manchester U. 1.
Bury 2, Notts Forest 2.
Leeds 1, Southampton 0.
Millwall 2, Burnley 0.
Notts County 3, Wolverhampton W. 1.
Oldham 1, Tottenham H. 2.
Plymouth 4, Bradford 1.
Port Vale 2, Chesterfield 1.
Swansea 1, Stoke 1.

3RD DIVISION (SOUTH)

Brentford 4, Bournemouth 2.
Cardiff 0, Norwich City 2.
Coventry 5, Watford 0.
Exeter 0, Crystal Palace 1.
Fulham 3, Bristol Rovers 2.
Gillingham 2, Mansfield 0.
Luton 3, Brighton 2.
Northampton 4, Swindon 1.
Reading 5, Clapton Orient 0.
Southend 4, Torquay 2.
Thames 3, Queen's P. R. 2.

3RD DIVISION (NORTH)

Barrow 4, Stockport 2.
Chester 4, Carlisle 1.
Darlington 2, Doncaster R. 3.
Half at Southport 0.
Hull City 3, Accrington 0.
Lincoln City 0, Wrexham 0.
New Brighton 3, Rotherham 1.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE

Kilmarnock 2, Rangers 4.
Motherwell 3, Clyde 0.
Partick 0, Celtic 2.

—Reuter.

Everton at last have made certain of the championship of the English Soccer League, for, though they only just managed to beat Bolton Wanderers, the two points really were all they needed. At the other end of the table there is a remarkable situation, for Grimsby, after ranking for many weeks as practical certainties for relegation, now can escape. Indeed, they have a better chance of staying in the senior division than West Ham or Blackpool. Grimsby have had a remarkable record during the season, for, though occupying so lowly a place in the division, they have repeatedly caused surprise by defeating teams very highly placed. On Saturday they achieved the seemingly impossible by beating West Bromwich Albion on the latter's ground, in a heavy scoring game, by six to five, and now they are only one point below Blackpool and West Ham, each having one game to play, and the other two being level on points.

The Scottish League has come to a close, with championship honours in the senior division going to Motherwell, whilst Dundee United and Leith Athletic descend to the Second Division.

OUTSIDER WINS ONE THOUSAND

London, Apr. 29.

The result of the 1,000 Guineas was:—

M. E. de St. Alary's Kandy (Elliott) 1
Mr. S. Tattersall's Thorndean (Lane) 2
Lord Woolavington's Safe Return (Gordon Richards) 3

Nineteen ran. Won by a length, the same distance separating second and third.

Betting:—33 to 1 against Kandy; 20 to 1 against Thorndean; 100 to 6 against Safe Return. Orta was the favourite.—Reuter.

MARATHON RECORD BEATEN

Tokyo, Apr. 30.

Two Japanese runners smashed the existing international records for the marathon (25 miles) during a test for the Olympic Games at an athletic meeting this afternoon.

Fanji Yahagi covered the distance in 2 hr. 31 min. 31 sec., and Seiji Takahashi in 2 hr. 32 min. 26 sec., or 55 sec. behind. The feat was accomplished over a paved surface. —Reutsr.

THE PRINCE PROVES GOLFING ABILITY

London, Apr. 25.

The Prince of Wales to-day qualified for the third round of the Parliamentary Golf Handicap tournament. In the second round, at Walton Heath, this afternoon, he met and defeated Charles Bray, the Essex County cricketer, by 4 up and 3 to play.—Reuter.

MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL

New York, Apr. 25.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	4	13	2
Boston	3	14	0
St. Louis	5	6	4
Cincinnati	2	10	1

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Cleveland	10	12	2
Cincinnati	5	6	4

Apr. 26.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Boston	10	10	0
Philadelphia	2	5	3
Washington	5	7	1
New York	6	10	1

Apr. 27.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

St. Louis	4	8	1
Cincinnati	6	12	0
Pittsburgh	4	5	2
Chicago	8	7	2

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Chicago	4	7	6
Detroit	3	7	2
Cleveland	7	12	0
St. Louis	1	5	0

Apr. 28.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	11	14	1
Philadelphia	5	10	3
Cincinnati	7	12	1
Pittsburgh	6	8	2
St. Louis	7	12	3
Chicago	12	13	3

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Boston	1	3	1
New York	5	10	0
Philadelphia	4	10	2
Washington	10	15	1
Chicago	2	7	2
Cleveland	11	10	1
Detroit	4	11	0
St. Louis	5	9	4

Apr. 29.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

New York	3	6	5
Boston	8	12	2
Cincinnati	6	7	0
Pittsburgh	4	13	2
Brooklyn	6	14	1
Philadelphia	13	13	0

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Boston	7	8	1
New York	8	9	4
Philadelphia	1	5	0
Washington	2	7	0
Chicago	5	11	0
Cleveland	7	13	1

Apr. 30.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Brooklyn	7	18	4
Philadelphia	8	18	2
New York	4	7	0
Boston	7	11	1
St. Louis	3	7	1
Chicago	5	8	0

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Boston	3	9	2
New York	6	8	2
Chicago	7	9	2
Cleveland	10	11	1
Philadelphia	1	5	0
Washington	2	9	1
Detroit	4	8	1
St. Louis	3	7	1

May 1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh	5	9	0
Cincinnati	7	13	0
St. Louis	7	12	3
Chicago	1	3	2

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Chicago	1	7	4
Cleveland	11	13	0
New York	2	7	0
Washington	4	8	2
Detroit	3	9	0
St. Louis	4	11	2

The present standings of the clubs in the major leagues follow:—

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Boston	10	3	.769
Chicago	11	4	.733
Philadelphia	8	7	.533
Cincinnati	9	8	.529
New York	5	8	.385
Pittsburgh	6	10	.375
St. Louis	6	10	.375
Brooklyn	4	9	.308

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Washington	12	4	.750
New York	10	4	.714
Cleveland	12	6	.667
Detroit	10	6	.625
St. Louis	7	10	.412
Chicago	5	12	.294
Philadelphia	4	10	.286
Boston	3	11	.214

WITH the opening of more Japanese mills on Apr. 30, there was a distinct reduction in the number of unemployed. There are altogether 596 factories in the Settlement and extra-Settlement roads with a total of 225,141 workers. The number of concerns working normally at present is 249, while 282 others one open partially. The number of workers at present employed is 161,436. All Japanese mills in the Settlement have resumed operations.

POLO SECTION OF I.R.C.

The annual meeting of the Polo Section of the International Recreation Club was held on Apr. 28. Mr. N. F. Allman being in the chair, there being present a good number of members and the secretary, Mr. C. T. Parsons.

As all the records of the section had been lost at Kiangwan during the hostilities, only a plain statement of accounts was available, and in this connection the chairman requested all members to send their names and addresses to the secretary as soon as possible.

The chairman stated that the field at Kiangwan would be available for play once more, weather permitting, on May 1, a good deal of work having been carried out to render it playable after the war as there had been ten or twelve dugouts on the field.

It was decided that the incoming committee should revise Rules 5 and 6, and that the committee should consist of five members elected at the meeting, and that these might co-opt an honorary field secretary. The committee for 1932 was then elected as follows: Mr. N. F. Allman (subsequently elected chairman), Messrs. H. G. F. Robinson, L. K. Taylor, C. H. Sprague and L. G. Murray Kidd. The new committee co-opted Mr. E. H. McMichael as honorary field secretary.

GOLDEN HAIR COLT COMES HOME

London, Apr. 27.

The result of the Two Thousand Guineas, run off at Newmarket to-day, was:—

1 Mr. W. Singer's Orwell
2 H. H. the Aga Khan's Dastur
3 Mons. M. Boussac's Hesperus

Eleven ran. Won by two lengths, a length and a half separating second from third.

Betting:—Evens Orwell; 10 to 1 against Dastur, 25 to 1 against Hesperus.—Reuter.

G. D. NICHOLL SAVES TIME AT HUNGJAO

When playing over the Hungjao Golf Club course on Saturday afternoon, Mr. G. D. Nicholl went round in the very low score of 69, everything holed, as follows:—

5, 6, 3, 5, 4, 3, 4, 2, 4=36
3, 4, 2, 3, 5, 5, 3, 4, 4=33
69

Although the course was not at its fullest length, it was well stretched out.

Italian swimmers are learning a new sport. This is under-water chasing and spearing of fish, which Japanese visitors to the island of Ischia, in the Gulf of Naples, have introdduced into Italy.

THE French cruiser Waldeck Rousseau, flagship of Vice-Admiral Herr, Commander-in-Chief of the French Naval Forces in the Far East, has returned to Shanghai from Nagasaki and will be sailing for Saigon and France on May 6. Her place is being taken by the cruiser Primauguet, flaship of Admiral Berthelot.

THE Italian Consulate-General would like to know the whereabouts of the Italian subject, Diotallevi Anirio, aged 26, born in Terni, who left Italy two years ago. He is reported to have left for China after having resided a while in Nice. Information concerning his present residence is desired by his relatives.

Paavo Nurmi, the famous Finnish runner, will be restored to the status of an amateur, after the International Athletic Association, at its recent executive meeting in Berlin, had decided upon his disqualification. This announcement was made by Mr. H. Edstroem, President of the I.A.F. who indicated that this reconsideration of the decision was due to the refusal of the Finnish Athletic Association to strike its greatest representative off the rolls. Mr. Edstroem, however, added that he himself was not satisfied with the decision and that, though he offered no objection when it was decided to reinstate Nurmi, he was still of the opinion that the attitude of the Finnish Association towards the rules and regulations pertaining to the amateur status was "highly debatable."

FROM THE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL GAZETTE

CONSTITUTION OF COUNCIL COMMITTEES.

Appointment to membership of the various Council Committees has been approved as follows:—

Finance Committee.—Messrs. A. D. Bell, H. E. Arnhold, K. Fukushima, N. Leslie, Singloh Hsu, Tsuyee Pei.

Watch Committee. — Mr. H. E. Arnhold, Capt. J. J. Bahnson, Messrs. D. S. Chen, K. Fukushima, P. W. Massey, T. D. Woo, Yu Yaching.

Works Committee.—Messrs. N. Leslie, B. D. F. Beith, T. Funatsu, W. Gockson, F. J. Raven, L. T. Yuan.

Staff Committee.—Messrs. P. W. Massey, B. D. F. Beith, W. Gockson, O. S. Lieu, O. Okamoto, F. J. Raven.

Public Utilities Committee.—Mr. H. E. Arnhold, Capt. J. J. Bahnson, Messrs. O. Okamoto, C. C. Woo, T. D. Woo.

Health Committee.—Mr. N. Leslie, Dr. A. C. Bryson, Mr. L. C. Chien, Dr. T. N. Kwong, Mr. O. S. Lieu, Dr. J. E. Murray, Dr. Y. Tongu.

Traffic Committee.—Messrs. P. W. Massey, D. S. Chen, A. J. Hughes, O. Okamoto, H. Terai, C. C. Woo.

Orchestra and Band Committee.—Messrs. A. J. Hughes, W. J. Dexter, Mrs. A. Renner, Mr. Tzu Huang.

Education Board.—Rev. G. W. Sheppard, Messrs. A. D. Bell, K. Kuroda, Mrs. N. Leslie, Mr. K. H. Ling, Dr. Herman C. E. Liu, Dr. Y. H. Ou, Dr. H. Gordon Thompson, Mr. L. T. Yuan.

Library Committee.—Messrs. F. R. Barry, W. J. Dexter, Singloh Hsu, H. Martin, Mrs. F. B. Winter, Mr. Y. W. Wong.

PAWNSHOP LICENCE FEES.

The Shanghai Pawnshop Association and the Guild of Pawnshops of Shanghai recently petitioned the Municipal Council requesting reversion to the former method of licence fee assessment, i.e., to a graduated scale based on the interest charged and business done during the preceding quarter. They contended that the present plan, instituted on April 1, 1930, of assessing fees at a fixed sum for each establishment is unduly onerous in a period of business depression.

The present method is to fix the licence fee according to the size of the establishment. While the pawnshops did not accept the revision in 1930 without protest, they paid on the new assessments upon receiving the Council's assurance that any alleged individual grievance would be given full consideration. For the past two years the system has been working satisfactorily.

The Council, after careful consideration, has decided to continue the present system of assessment, which in its opinion is satisfactory; the fees in general are considered equitable, especially in view of the extensive police control and protection which this class of business requires. The Council, however, has expressed its willingness to consider any individual cases which apear to require consideration.

IN Chinese circles it is reported that a large quantity of Australian wheat has been ordered by local Japanese merchants. The first shipment is said to be composed of 116,616 bags and the second shipment, 116,718 bags, or about 16,000 tons in all.

AT an urgent meeting held yesterday by the various Hongkew branches of the Shanghai Special District Citizens Federation and the various street unions it was resolved that the shopkeepers in the Hongkew district should not resume business until the entire area has been declared absolutely safe. A letter is also to be sent to the Chinese Ratepayers' Association by the federation requesting that an appeal be lodged with the Shanghai Municipal Council for the remission of the Municipal rates.

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FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

THE DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

Saved from Deadlock: Mr. Ramsay Macdonald to the Rescue

London, Apr. 27.

Messages from Geneva state that blunt admissions that Great Britain regards the progress of disarmament discussions as disappointingly slow and a hint that she might have to consider using the clause of the London Naval treaty permitting construction above the specified limits have been made by a very prominent British statesman now in Geneva. This statement was made to the Press of all nations.

The French Premier, M. Tardieu, is not at Geneva. He has been forced to rest as he is suffering from laryngitis and it is considered that this enforced rest may be a blessing in disguise as averting an open and avowed check at Geneva.

M. Tardieu has been leading a life of hyper-hustle, covering the triangle of Paris-Geneva-Belfort, coping simultaneously with a strenuous electoral tussle and vital diplomatic negotiations.

During 60 hours he recently spent in his constituency, he addressed open air meetings for over 45 hours. However, he is certain of re-election and though sick can direct his campaign from his Paris flat.

But his inability to keep a rendezvous at Geneva on Friday with Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister, and Col. Henry L. Stimson, American Secretary of State, may have a far-reaching effect as the MacDonald-Stimson arbitration between M. Tardieu and Dr. Bruening regarding disarmament is blocked at least temporarily.

Col. Stimson will not wait longer at Geneva. He is leaving on Friday for the Riviera on his way home and Mr. MacDonald cannot stay indefinitely there.

It is regarded as doubtful anyway whether a real rapprochement between M. Tardieu and Dr. Bruening could be obtained as since Herr Hitler's victory at the polls there is determined opposition in France to making more concessions to Germany.—Reuter.

Geneva, Apr. 27.

Hopes that an important compromise would result from the conference of the leading statesmen scheduled for Friday ended in an anti-climax to-night when it was known that the French Premier would not come to Geneva. The news spread like wildfire through the various delegation quarters and amongst the representatives of the world press where it became immediately the subject of speculation and conjecture. The reasons advanced by the chief of the French delegation, M. Paul Boncour, for the cancellation of the trip are generally discounted the opinion being heard on all sides that M. Tardieu seized upon his indisposition as a welcome pretext for evading further discussions at Geneva.

It is definitely known that Col. Stimson, the American Secretary of State, who was instrumental in convening Friday's conference, and Mr. MacDonald, the British Premier, intended to bring some pressure to bear upon M. Tardieu with a view of inducing him to pledge France's support to the Anglo-American thesis of qualitative disarmament. This, it was anticipated, would have ensured a measure of success for the conference, a compromise which might have enabled Colonel Stimson to hold out the prospect of American concessions in the war debt question. All these, however, have now been shattered.

Signor Grandi, the Italian Foreign Minister, who is at present in Italy but was expected here Friday morning in time for the conference has already informed the other statesmen that in view of the changed circumstances he would remain in the Italian capital.

Col. Stimson, it was announced, would leave the League capital tomorrow for Italy, embarking on Friday at Genova in the Italian liner Roma for New York.

The fact that Colonel Stimson is avoiding France on his homeward journey is considered to be significant, especially as it is reliably reported that the Secretary of State is "deeply disappointed" by the turn of events.

Mr. MacDonald and Chancellor Dr. Bruening will both leave Geneva to-morrow, the former to face a highly critical situation at home where France's attitude is believed to have brought further grist to the mills of the National-Socialists. —Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

Apr. 28.

M. Charles Dumont, of the French delegation to the Disarmament Conference, revealed to-day that the French proposals for limiting naval armaments are practically identical with the Japanese programme.

Japan has maintained that the submarine is the least offensive of all naval weapons, and M. Dumont endorsed this theory and elaborated upon it in a speech that lasted for more than an hour.

"The submarine is almost exclusively a defensive weapon, whereas all other warships can be used offensively," M. Dumont declared. "It is the French view that the argument that the submarine is particularly menacing to merchant ships is untenable. The submarine is the poor man's best weapon. It is a valuable safeguard of the small nations."

The French delegate advocated reduction of tonnage of capital ships and the limitation of the calibre of guns which ships of the line carry. He put France on record as opposed to the abolition of the aircraft carrier, which has been discussed by both Great Britain and the United States, although he suggested that such vessels should carry only scouting planes, bombers being banned.—United Press.

Apr. 28.

After yesterday's disappointment and the more or less veiled charges that France had torpedoed the Five-Power Conference, the pendulum of diplomatic opinion here swung backward to-day, it being pointed out in many quarters that, on more mature reflection, matters were not so bad as they looked at first. To-night it was stated that frantic efforts were being made to ensure the continuation of the conversations which, it is hoped, would pave the way for the world's economic recovery and its escape from the political confusions of to-day.

Mr. MacDonald, the British Prime Minister, assumed the initiative in mending matters and it was stated on reliable authority to-night that he succeeded in saving the situation by inducing all parties concerned to agree to a resumption of the negotiations at the earliest possible opportunity.

The change came when the head of the French delegation, M. Paul Boncour, shortly after noon called on the Prime Minister, assuring him that M. Tardieu was eager to resume the conversations, but that to his extreme regret he would not be able to come to Geneva before May 9.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

Apr. 29.

Following a consultation of the delegates from the British, American, French, German and Italian Governments, presided over by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the British Premier, to-day, it was agreed as a matter of urgency that the conversations interrupted by M. Tardieu's illness should be resumed at the earliest possible moment.

It is expected that this will be within a fortnight.

While "pocket battleships" are one-and-a-half times more expensive to build than 10,000-ton cruisers, Germany would willingly sacrifice them if the other nations would agree to a reduction of tonnage in their capital ships.

This statement was made to-day before the Naval Commission of the Disarmament Conference by Baron Rheinbaden, the German delegate. He averred that capital ships were indirectly offensive in the enforcement of blockade and the reduction of tonnage would reduce their offensive character.

Mr. Komaki, the Japanese delegate, said that all weapons were offensive in character according to the use that was made of them. He said that capital ships were the backbone of a navy and offensive only when used in conjunction with other units.

Senator Swanson, the United States delegate, said that America was responsible for the security of the Panama Canal. Her navy threatened no one. Her battleships were its backbone and if abolished, then the whole system of American defence would have to be reconstituted.

Vice-Admiral Pound, a British delegate, supported the view of America in regard to the defensive character of capital ships and doubted whether battleships could batter down land fortifications.—Reuter.

London, Apr 30

Satisfaction is felt here at the decision announced in Geneva on behalf of the chief delegates of Britain, France, Germany, Italy, and the United States that the promising conversation, which were interrupted by M. Tardieu's illness, should be resumed at the earliest possible moment, and probably within a fortnight.

The announcement has considerably relieved the disappointment felt by the unavoidable postponement of the talks arranged for this weekend. The date of their resumption will be announced in the next day or two.

May 2.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister, arrived at Victoria from Geneva to-day. He looked very well and a member of his party said that his general health was excellent. There had been no undue strain on his eye and the trouble had therefore not been made worse in any way by his visit to Geneva.

In the course of an interview with reference to Geneva, he said: "There is a tremendous amount of work still to be done and there are very difficult problems ahead, but I believe that the work can be accomplished. The consultations which, unfortunately, were suspended owing to the illness of M. Tardieu, will be resumed as soon as possible, and I shall return to Geneva to participate in them.

"I attach the greatest importance and shall make it an acid test as to whether the London Naval Treaty, signed by three Powers, can be made into a general agreement. Despite all the great difficulties, I still believe that very substantial work can be done. Failure in view of the consequences is unthinkable."

Mr. MacDonald added that while in Geneva he discussed economic questions.—Reuter.

Geneva, May 1.

Col. Henry L. Stimson, American Secretary of State, left Geneva today for Cannes and he embarks for New York on Tuesday.

Col. Stimson has been visiting Geneva to take temporarily the chairmanship of the American delegation to the Disarmament conference. He says he is satisfied with his visit and expresses his confidence that the conference will be a success.

He added that his discussions on Far Eastern problems with the interested statesmen had been of great value.

Other delegates are also departing, quietly confident of the ultimate success of the disarmament conference.—Reuter.

AWARD FOR BANK OF PORTUGAL

London, Apr. 28.

In the House of Lords to-day by a narrow majority of three to two, a final decision was given in the famous case of the Bank of Portugal versus Waterlow & Sons. The L w Lords, presided over by the Lord High Chancellor, Lord Sankey, who delivered the majority ruling, have now decided that the Bank has the right to recover £610,000 from Messrs. Waterlow.

It will be recalled that the plaintiffs, the Bank of Portugal, accused the defendants, Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, of having acted negligently in printing a quantity of bank notes and delivering them to an unauthorised person who circulated them. The bank withdrew and honoured the illegal notes but claimed a consequent loss through so doing of £600,000.

The defendants asserted that they had been instructed by the Bank to print a certain number of notes, but has been misled by trickery to printing many more notes than were actually called for.

In the first instance the King's Bench Division awarded the Bank £569,000 but Messrs. Waterlow, appealed and the Court reduced the damages to £300,000.

Both parties again appealed and the case has now been finally settled in the House of Lords by this award to the Bank of Portugal of £610,000. Reuter.

THE LINDBERGH BABY

Hopewell, N.J., Apr. 26.

Hope for the return of Col. Lindbergh's kidnapped baby is rising. The famous aviator last week established personal contact with the kidnappers, according to a high New Jersey state official. He also conferred with the group to which he paid the $50,000 ransom money.

Col. Lindbergh now plans to meet a man named Curtis in a boat off the Virginian coast to complete negotiations for the return of the child.

Curtis, who with two other men, is acting as intermediary between the parents and the kidnappers, disappeared this morning on a mysterious journey on board a yacht.—Reuter.

INDIAN POLICY RE-AFFIRMED

London, Apr. 29.

A reaffirmation of the Government's intention to go straight ahead with the dual policy of order and progress which was overwhelmingly approved by the House of Commons at the end of the Round Table Conference, was made by Sir Samuel Hoare, the Secretary of State for India, in a debate in the House of Commons to-day on the India Office Estimates.

Sir Samuel said that the Government believed that order could not be maintained without progress and that progress was impossible without order. He challenged anyone to produce a better policy or give any reason for thinking that the Government was not, in letter and in spirit, carrying out the policy laid down.

Sir Samuel indicated that the Government was prepared to reconsider the position if Mr. Gandhi were disposed to restore the relations that existed during the Round Table Conference but that he must disassociate himself from civil disobedience.

Sir Samuel added that there could be no question of making a bargain with the Indian Congress as to the conditions of Mr. Gandhi's co-operation with the Government.

India, declared Sir Samuel, had, despite her formidable economic and financial conditions, vastly improved her position within the last six months. At that time she could not have borrowed even a small sum in the money markets of the world or even in the London market, except at prohibitive rates of interest. A few days ago, however, they were able to issue a long-term loan for the amount of £10,000,000 at 4½ per cent. The loan was heavily over-subscribed and now stood at considerable premium.

Regarding the political and constitutional problem, Sir Samuel alluded to the fact that in India to-day there were no fewer than 26,600 men and women imprisoned and interned. But, he said, the situation, on the whole, was better than they might have expected if compared with the tremendous upheaval going on in other parts of the world.

Referring to the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa, Sir Samuel emphasised the fact that there was no desire to dictate to the Indian delegation the attitude they should take. India's interests must be paramount and any recommendations made would be subject to the approval of the Indian legislature.

Mr. Winston Churchill then rose and congratulated the Government on their "change of policy" in arresting Mr. Gandhi and enforcing special ordinances. The House was taken by surprise when Mr. Churchill adhered entirely to a serious and much mellower tone than that which has characterised his recent utterances on India.

Sir Samuel's concluding words told him plainly that there had been no "change of policy" and he asked Mr. Churchill not to make the mistake of supposing that there was any difference of opinion between himself and other members of the Government.—Reuter.

New Delhi, May 2.

Pandit Malaviya was released today. He was arrested on April 23 because he entered Delhi in spite of the fact that he had been ordered not to do so.—Reuter.

STRENGTHENING CURRENCY

London, Apr. 25.

In the House of Commons this evening, a financial resolution establishing Mr. Neville Chamberlain's Exchange Equalisation account was agreed to without a division.

This resolution was the main business of the Commons to-night. This sterling equalisation fund provides for the establishment of a fund not exceeding £150,000,000 to strengthen currency and check undue fluctuations in exchange.

The policy of the Government in manoeuvring the amount of the account was faintly revealed by Major Walter Elliott, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, who moved the resolution in the absence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, who is suffering with a gouty foot.

Major Elliott reminded the House that the whispering galleries of the world were ringing with rumours, and speculators who had looted and plundered so many other countries were now repeating Blucher's mot of London, "What a city to loot."

He said the proposed account would be used to purchase and hold foreign exchange and securities of all kinds so that sterling would not be constantly convulsed by financial earthquakes. Thus, the confidence of investors would be restored. He pointed out that many Dominions, India and the Colonies as well as other countries were subject to great embarrassment of sterling made sudden unmanagerable lurches.

The fund, he said, would be linked with the issue department of the Bank of England but profits from it would go to the Treasury. The new account was a capital account and was not to be drawn upon for revenue purposes.

The holdings of the issue department would be valued at the current rate of exchange and gold at gold par. It was not proposed to revalue gold until it was decided at what level sterling was to be re-established.

The losses or gains of the issue department of the Bank of England would be met from the fund so that the department would always be solvent. The policy of the government might cause losses but it was hoped that the gain the government was seeking would by far outweigh the risks. The Treasury would manage the fund in the interests of British trade and industry.

Speaking on the size of the fund, Major Elliott said although large it was not out of proportion with the gigantic movements of liquid capital during the last few months. The liquid resources of the world had been setting towards London because of confidence born of the speedy repayment of Britain's credits last year and the balancing of last year's budget and the present year's.

After listening with close attention the House agreed to the resolution without a division.—Reuter.

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IRELAND IN THE COMMONS

London, Apr. 26.

An important development in the controversy between Great Britain and the Irish Free State over the Oath of Allegiance was announced by the Secretary of State for the Dominions, Mr. J. H. Thomas, in the House of Commons to-day.

Mr. Thomas declared that examination of the Bill introduced in the Dail last week showed that it was designed not merely to remove the Oath, but that it repealed Section 11 of the Constitution of the Irish Free State.

This Section provides that the Anglo-Irish Treaty shall have the force of law and that any amendments to the Constitution affecting the Treaty shall be held void.

The Bill, he added, also amended Article XV of the Constitution to enable amendments to the Constitution without necessary regard to the terms of the Treaty.

Mr. Thomas commented that the text of the Bill confirmed the general view of his despatch to Mr. de Valera on April 19 that the Bill constituted a repudiation of the Anglo-Irish settlement.—Reuter.

Dublin, Apr. 27.

"This bill is one of the greatest pieces of political chicanery in history" declared Mr. William Cosgrave, ex-President of the Irish Free State government in the Dail to-day, when Mr. de Valera's bill concerning abolition of the Oath of Allegiance was under discussion.

In moving the second reading of his bill, Mr. de Valera said; "The moment the people are ready to stand for an independent republic we are quite ready to lead them." The oath, he said, blocked the way to national unity, willing obedience by law, so that government by coercion was the result.

The deletion of the oath from the Constitution was quite consistent with the position of the Free State as a co-equal partner in the British Commonwealth, for the British House of Commons and the legislatures of Canada, Australia and South Africa could table similar legislation to his bill.

He said he certainly would not be drawn into negotiations with Britain on the matter. Treaties as a rule, were not part of the constitutional law of countries and in any event he submitted that the removal of the oath did not violate the treaty with Britain.

Mr. Cosgrave then answered the President and denounced the bill as political chicanery.

If it is passed by the Dail, it may be thrown out by the Senate and in that event Mr. de Valera would probably go to the country on the Oath issue.

Apr. 28.

There were amazing scenes in the Dail to-day following references to incidents during "The trouble."

Mr. Dan Breen, a member of the Finna Fail Party, jumping up dramatically exclaimed, "During the trouble I went out to kill Lord French, if possible, in order to sever the link with Britain and I would do the same again if the occasion arose."

Mr. O'Connor, a supporter of the former Premier, Mr. Cosgrave, then raised a storm by declaring that in 1916 members of the Irish Party in the House of Commons cheered the announcement of the Irish executions.

Mr. John Dillon, a son of the late Mr. John Dillon who was for many years a prominent figure among the Irish members of the House of Commons, turning to Mr. O'Connor described his statement as "a damned lie", while Mr. Coburn, an Independent, seized Mr. O'Connor by the lapels of his coat and shouted at him, "If you were a younger man I would kill you where you stand."

These "exchanges of opinion" took place during the second reading of the Bill to remove the oath of allegiance from the Free State Constitution.

Public interest in the debate continues unabated and to-day long queues waited for hours in the pouring rain on the chance of getting seats in the gallery.

Mr. William Norton, the Labour leader, announced that the Labour Party intended to support the Bill.

Mr. O'Hanlon opposed the second reading pending a more definite declaration of policy by Mr. de Valera on the subject of remaining in the British Commonwealth of Nations, but promised that he would support the measure if Mr. de Valera could secure an amendment in the form of the oath and bring it more up to date in spirit without violating the Free State Treaty relations. He described the Bill in its present form as illogical and dishonourable.—Reuter.

London, Apr. 28.

When asked in the House of Commons to-day whether the Government intended consultations with the Dominions on the position which has arisen from the attitude adopted by the Irish Free State, the Dominions Secretary, Mr. J. H. Thomas, replied that the present issues between the United Kingdom and the Free State arise out of an interpretation of the 1921 treaty and other agreements, forming part of a settlement then reached between two countries. He added that the difference at the moment was between the two parties to an agreement, one of which had repudiated it.

Apr. 29.

The bill to abolish the oath of allegiance in the Irish Free State passed its second reading in the Dail in Dublin to-day by a narrow majority. The voting was 77 for and 71 against the bill.

During the debate, Mr. William Cosgrave, former President of the Free State government, declared: "It was Mr. de Valera's blind folly and vanity that threw Ireland into civil war and Mr. de Valera is again seeking a war-like atmosphere in the Free State as the only way to regain the halo he lost at the time of the treaty with Britain."

In his reply, Mr. de Valera denied that the abolition of the oath of allegiance was a violation of the treaty. No negotiation in the matter was needed; they were going to test whether the co-equality of nations in the Commonwealth was a deceptive phrase or had solid substance behind it.

He went on: "We are not going one step beyond what we are entitled to do. If the British Government attempts to take any measures of reprisal they will prove that their pretence to co-equality was all bosh."—Reuter.

Dublin, Apr. 30.

"In removing the Oath of Allegiance from the Constitution we are merely putting an end to our humiliating sham, which has hitherto been an obstacle to the peace, order and progress of the Irish Free State."

So spoke President de Valera to-day in a Reuter interview regarding the significance of the Oath Bill.

President de Valera said there was no motive of hostility towards Great Britain behind the Bill, but the members of the Dail who supported it, believed that the existence of the Oath and the irritation caused thereby, were the greatest obstacles to the friendship between the Irish Free State and Great Britain.

When asked why he did not negotiate with Britain prior to the introduction of the legislation to abolish the oath, Mr. de Valera replied that the matter was not the concern of the British Government, but concerned the rights and interests of the Irish Free State alone.

Regarding the question of land annuities, Mr. de Valera said that the whole problem was to be re-examined later on.—Reuter.

FLOTATION OF LEAGUE LOANS

London, Apr. 28.

The Financial Secretary to the Treasury, Major Elliott, was asked in the House of Commons to-day whether before acquiescing in the floatation in Britain of loans issued in agreement with France, under the supervision of the League of Nations, a stipulation would be made that the French Government should allow French issuing houses to float in France League loans in the same proportion as they were floated in Britain.

Major Elliott replied that while Britain gave cordial support to the financial policy of reconstruction of which these loans form part, it was thought best to leave it to the markets to decide as to the placing of foreign loans issued in furtherance of that policy. Under present circumstances, he said, he thought the principles suggested would command wide assent and he would convey them to the Chancellor.—Wireless through Reuter.

WISE EFFORTS FOR PEACE

London, Apr. 30.

Major-General Sir Alfred Knox, Conservative member of Parliament for Wycombe, gave high praise to Sir John Simon, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in a speech which he delivered to a group of Conservatives at Slough.

Sir Alfred referred to the coolness and sagacity of Sir John Simon's attitude in Geneva towards the trouble between China and Japan, and said that it was because of such wise efforts for peace, "We of Great Britain all owe a debt of gratitude to Sir John Simon."

He added that Japan did yeoman work for Britain as our ally, and therefore Great Britain must give a fair deal to Japan.

Sir Alfred's speech was greeted by enthusiastic cheers.—Reuter.

GERMAN PRESS AND NAZI

The entire German Press is devoted to the Nazi success at the recent polls to the Prussian Diet and its possible repercussions on the policy and programmes of the future Government. Although the National-Socialists have failed to obtain a majority over the rest of the Parties, their emergence as the strongest single group makes them the deciding factor and already claims have been put forward that the Premier of Prussia must be named by the leader of the Nazis, Herr Hitler.

The majority of the journals are inclined to accept the verdict of the electorate as almost the inevitable but the "Germania", the mouthpiece of the Catholic Party, refuses to be impressed by the gains made by Herr Hitler and emphasises that the Catholic Party to-day more than ever "knows it to be its paramount duty to guard the Constitution and to insist upon the continuity of policy based on that Constitution." The Conservative Press insists, on the other hand, that the success of the followers of Hitler showed that they could no longer be debarred from the responsibilities of office.

According to messages received, the present Cabinet will resign when the Diet meets on May 24. Whether the Nazis would succeed in working their way up into power remains to be seen, as it will depend largely on the measure of success they attain in getting the co-operation of the Centrists or at least their benevolent neutrality.

Berlin, Apr. 26.

The new Prussian Diet has been convened for May 24, it was officially announced to-day by the Prussian Home Ministry. At the same time it was stated that the Prussian Cabinet with its Socialist Premier Dr. Braun, will resign immediately after the Diet has constituted itself.

Dr. Braun has been Premier of Prussia for nearly nine years, with only one short interval in 1925 when he was his party's candidate for the presidency. He remains, however, a member of the new Diet where he will probably lead the opposition.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

Apr. 27.

The National-Socialist Party has brought a petition for the annulment of the elections of March 13 and April 10 to the Reich's presidency. Thereafter the Nazi party has demanded the annulment of the decree forbidding the "shock troops." It is believed that neither of these demands has any chance to be taken into consideration.—Havas.

Apr. 27.

A highly interesting and significant change in the newspaper line-up in the capital is foreshadowed in press reports to-night. It is reliably stated that the Catholic "Germania", hitherto generally considered the mouthpiece of Chancellor Dr. Bruening, will break away from the fold of the Catholic Centre Party and become an independent Catholic Nationalist organ.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

FRENCH OFFICERS CLASH WITH NAZIS

Paris, Apr. 26.

The activities of a German smuggler precipitated a fight to-day between some French Customs officers and a crowd of National-Socialists.

The German was attempting to smuggle bicycle parts into the Sarre from the Palatinate when he was arrested by some French Customs officers at Brenschelbach. Seeing this about 150 Nazis, shouting "Hoch Hitler," attacked the Customs officers and rescued the prisoner.

The attitude of the Nazis was so menacing that the Customs officers were compelled to take refuge across the French frontier.—Reuter.

CHINA AND OPIUM TRADE

London, Apr. 26.

"Chinese Glass Houses" is the heading of a leader in "The Times" to-day, dealing with the criticisms of the Chinese delegate in Geneva on the recommendations of last winter's Opium Smoking Conference at Bangkok.

"The Times" says that from the mass of information possessed by the Powers and the constant protests of the Chinese Anti-Opium Associations and a few independent Chinese newspapers it is suggested that the production and importation of opium is tolerated if indeed not encouraged by the authorities in many parts of China.—Reuter.

ALLEGATIONS OF CRUEL CONDUCT

London, Apr. 26.

In a hall in Princetown, Devonshire, where a cinema performance was given last night, the trial opened this morning of the Dartmoor convicts being charged in connection with the sensational prison revolt last January. The hall has been improvised as a court as the ordinary court is not big enough. The convicts are being tried at a special assize, the first of its kind held within living memory. A special assize is only held in cases of great gravity.

Mr. Justice Finlay is the trial judge and he is being closely guarded. A strong armed guard is on duty all night round his hotel. The precincts of the court to-day teemed with armed police and plain clothes detectives.

The grand jury, of which Sir Archibald Bodkin, retired director of public prosecutions, is the foreman, was absent for three hours and then returned with true bills against all the accused.

Some of the convicts are separately charged with wounding or attempted murder and eight of them are charged with arson. Altogether there are five indictments, one of which contains the names of all 31 accused. Twenty-four of the prisoners will be called by the defence besides 60 other prisoners from the prison. The prosecution will call 70 witnesses.

The hearing opened with the case against a convict named Thomas Davies who is charged with wounding by a razor with intent to murder a prison warder named Birch. Davies pleaded not guilty. In his evidence he stated he lived 81 days on bread and water as punishment for what occurred.

Birch, who was closely cross-examined, denied allegations of cruel and vindictive conduct towards the prisoners at Dartmoor.

Exhibits produced in court to-day included knives, iron bars, ladders, iron piping and crowbars.

Apr. 28.

The trial of the 31 Dartmoor convicts in connection with the prison revolt last January was continued to-day before Mr. Justice Finlay. The feature of to-day's proceedings was the cross-examination of Mr. Roberts, the Governor of Dartmoor at the time of the riots, by one of the accused who was defending himself.

"You have done it very fairly," said Mr. Justice Finlay to him at the conclusion of a series of well-framed questions.

Mr. Roberts, the former Governor, expressed the view that the frustration of numerous attempts to escape was the real cause of the mutiny. He related an occasion when resentment was exhibited owing to his refusal to allow some men, who did not go to church, to attend a concert. The Home Office, he added, later decided that they should be permitted to go.

The Judge to-day paid a surprise visit to the prison before the Court sat. He asked many questions, and appeared very interested in the solitary confinement cells.—Reuter.

DANGER OF ANARCHY IN ASIA

London, May 2.

In the course of a leading article to-day on the bomb outrage in Shanghai, the "Morning Post" refers to the murder of Mr. Douglas, the magistrate who was murdered in India on Saturday last.

In drawing a parallel between the two outrages, the paper says: "This is a sad reminder that the servants of Japan and Great Britain have to face the same danger from the same enemy, namely anarchy in Asia, an enemy which vents its deadly hatred against all forms of ordered Government. Revolutionary chaos in China forced Japan, as before now it has forced Great Britain, to take strong measures for the defence of her subjects and their interests.

"Japan with admirable restraint was proceeding with her attempts to secure a truce and a withdrawal from Shanghai and might have been spared the entirely superfluous resolution passed in Geneva."—Reuter.

OBITUARY

General Uriburu

Paris, Apr. 29.

The announcement was made to-day of the death of General Uriburu, the former President of the Argentine—Reuter.

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THE REPARATIONS QUESTION

Geneva, Apr. 26.

Although the majority of statesmen has left Geneva and the feverish activity in and around the Leauge of Nations buildings has somewhat subsided, the League capital is still the scene of important negotiations and conferences, in which attempts are being made to pave the way for the Reparations Conference at Lausanne. Amongst the more important of these conferences was one between Col. Stimson, the American Secretary of State, and Chancellor Dr. Bruening this forenoon. The conference last nearly two hours. In the afternoon the Chancellor had a long conversation with Mr. MacDonald, the British Prime Minister.

According to information from reliable sources, these conversations have resulted in clarifying the situation inasmuch as the attitude of the various Powers is now clearly discernible. Germany, it is stated, will adhere to the view that she cannot pay any more reparations and that the whole problem must be definitely settled, if the world is to recover from the present depression which is largely due to the reparation and debt payments.

France, on the other hand, will plead for a temporary arrangement and probably suggest an extension of the present moratorium for two years, on the condition that the Reich continue to pay the unconditional reparations which will be turned back to the German Railway Company in the form of long term loans.

Italy, it is stated, favours the German view that the time has come to make an end of all reparation and debt payments, while Great Britain is understood to support France in her attitude that the time is not yet ripe for a definite settlement. She will, however, advocate a much longer moratorium than the two years conceded by France and, moreover, press for an unconditional moratorium under which all payments are stopped. The United States, while not appearing officially in the negotiations or at the Lausanne Conference is understood to favour the British view.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

"HONOUR SLAYING" TRIAL

Honolulu, Apr. 29.

The trial of Mrs. Fortescue, Lieut. Massie and two enlisted seamen on the charge of murdering an Hawaiian named Kahahawai came to an end to-day when the jury returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter against all accused.

Mrs. Fortescue is a New York society woman whose daughter, the wife of Lieut. Massie, is alleged to have been criminally assaulted by the murdered Hawaiian and other natives of the islands last fall.

The case has aroused tremendous interest throughout America as well as in the islands. Mr. Clarence Darrow, the famous veteran lawyer, travelled here to defend the four accused.

In the course of the case Mr. Darrow admitted that Lieut. Massie fired the shot which killed the man but pleaded that he was insane at the time.

What sentence the four convicted people will receive is not yet known. The jury recommended them all to mercy. Their conviction carries a sentence of from one to ten years' imprisonment with hard labour. The Judge is considering the sentence, which probably will be delivered on May 6.

Washington, May 1.

The verdict in the "honour slaying" trial in Honolulu has caused tremendous interest throughout the United States and has been sharply criticised in Senate circles. It is even described by some Senators as a cruel miscarriage of justice and the suggestion has been made that there should be a Congressional inquiry or a Navy investigation.

Others declare that if the facts as described in the Press are borne out such investigation then the accused should be pardoned.

Many naval officers are very indignant over the verdict.

Mr. Fortescue, husband of Mrs. Fortescue, one of those convicted, when he heard the verdict exclaimed, "O, God, that's terrible."

He hurried immediately to Washington to consult the authorities regarding a re-trial in the United States but he was advised that a trial could not be held legally at present.—Reuter.

M. André Tardieu will be represented on May 2 at the funeral of M. Jean Marie Haardt, head of the Citroen expedition to Central Asia, who died in Hongkong on his return voyage, and whose remains have just been brought to France.

MURDER OF INDIAN MAGISTRATE

Calcutta, Apr. 30.

While attending a district Board meeting this morning, the magistrate of Midnapore whose name is Douglas, was fired upon three times and very seriously wounded.

Immediately after the shooting a Bengali youth, found to be in the possession of a revolver, was arrested.

May 1.

Mr. Douglas has died from his injuries.

May 2.

The postmortem on Mr. Douglas, magistrate of Midnapore, who was shot yesterday and shortly afterward died of his wounds, showed that his abdomen, lungs and heart had been pierced by the bullets of his assassins.

The magistrate was seated at his desk signing papers, when he was fired upon. He collapsed with a cry and immediately five more shots followed, fired at a range of four yards.

There were two assailants, who dashed across the office garden pursued by Mr. J. George, a subdivisional officer with a drawn revolver.

One of them was caught hiding in a dilapidated hut still holding his gun.—Reuter.

Midnapore, May 2.

As a result of an intensive house-to-house search, 30 persons were arrested to-day in connection with the murder of Mr. Douglas, the magistrate here.—Reuter.

WORLD-WIDE MAY DAY DEMONSTRATIONS

London, May 1.

Police averted what might have been serious trouble to-day in connection with a May Day demonstration in Hyde Park.

The demonstrators were leaving Hyde Park in procession form this evening and insisted on crossing Portman Square, where the Chancery of the Japanese Embassy is situated.

In anticipation of trouble 250 police had occupied the square early in the afternoon and they refused permission for the procession to pass through. The demonstrators insisted as they wished to protest at the Japanese Embassy against Japanese policy in the Far East.

A fierce struggle followed and the police had to charge and use truncheons to disperse the crowd which stoned the police. Mounted police also charged.

A police inspector and a constable were injured together with three demonstrators. Eight arrests were made.

Generally speaking, May Day passed off quietly in all European capitals.

According to messages from Warsaw and Madrid, Poland and Spain did not spend such a quiet May Day as did most European countries.

At Dombrova, in Poland two Communists were killed in a fight with the police.

Spain did not have an easy time. All work was brought to a standstill and tram, underground railway and taxi services were paralysed throughout the country. Huge demonstrations were held everywhere.

In Madrid three communists and two policemen were injured when a communist gathering in the centre of the city was broken up by the police.

At Cordova there was a serious clash, one person being killed and six seriously injured when the police endeavoured to disperse a communist demonstration. The city is threatened with a general strike as a protest against the action of the police.

May 2.

The demonstration had a sequel in the Marylebone Police Court to-day when a number of men were fined and sentenced up to 21 day's hard labour.

When one of those who were charged told the Magistrate that he wanted to reach the Japanese Embassy in order to protest against "Japanese oppression and militarism in China," the Magistrate drily retorted: "I don't suppose they'd trouble any more about your appeal than mine."—Reuter.

New York, May 1.

May Day demonstrations throughout the United States were marked by an unusual lack of violence. Seventy thousand marched in New York, but rain dampened their enthusiasm and there were no clashes.—United Press.

FRENCH PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS

Paris, May 1.

The great party leaders are being easily returned to Parliament in the general election but so far results do not indicate what the final state of the parties is likely to be.

Among the first results was that at Belfort where M. Andre Tardieu, the Premier, was returned with a majority of nearly 3,000.

M. Paul Reynaud, Minister of Justice, and M. Tardieu's chief lieutenant, has been re-elected for a Paris constituency with a comfortable majority.

The well-known Radical leader; M. Herriot, has been re-elected at Lyons.

The first result to be announced was that from Saigon owing to the difference in time. The Saigon result however, was negative and there must be a second ballot.

M. Painleve, a former Premier,

M. Andre Tardieu.

M. Rollin, Minister of Commerce, and M. Daladier, a Radical leader, have all been re-elected.

M. Saure, secretary-general of the Socialist Party, has been defeated but M. Leon Blum, Socialist leader, has been re-elected.

M. Chautemps, one time Radical Premier, and M. Bouisson, President of the Chamber of Deputies, M. Louis Marin, Rightist leader, and M. Dumesnil, former Minister of Marine, have been re-elected.

Great excitement prevailed to-day, crowds waiting for the results outside newspaper offices.

May 2.

At 1.30 this morning the state of the parties in the elections was as follows:

State Party (Right)	39
Left Republicans (Tardieu group)	17
Centre Group	14
Radicals	38
Socialists (Republican)	9
Socialists	22
Communists	nil

Second ballots are taking place in 198 constituencies.

M. Flandin, M. Tardieu's Minister of Finance, has been re-elected, and also M. Chappe Delaine, Minister of Colonies, and M. Renaudel, a prominent Socialist.

The latest results showed that the pro-Government parties had secured 130 seats, made up as follows:

Extreme Right	3
Right	72
Left Republican	32
Centre	23

Against this the anti-Government parties had secured 119 successes, as follows:

Radicals	60
Republican-Socialists	17
Socialists	40
Communists	2

Second ballots are taking place in 358 constituencies.

M. Tardieu, Prime Minister of France, was unable to vote, as he is confined to his room with laryngitis.

The counting of votes began immediately after the ballot closed and the first results were announced just before 9 o'clock. Only about 200 results are expected to-day, country ballots being counted to-morrow.

This week will be devoted to party interplay as a preliminary to next Sunday's second ballot. As the opinions of two-thirds of the candidates are almost identical on home and foreign policies, there will be a vast amount of cunning party manoeuvering and possible combinations on the Parliamentary Board.

Everyone is anxiously waiting results for the composition of the Chamber which will decide France's views toward the key problems of reparations and disarmament. The only hope of change in the present policy regarding these problems is a Socialist victory. But although the socialists have won several by-elections during the life-time of the last Chamber, their stock is undoubtedly now depressed and it is safe to forecast that a coalition Government will be inevitable with the extremes of Right and Left in opposition.—Reuter.

HOUSEWIVES AND TEA DUTY

London, Apr. 26.

The tea duty imposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, in his budget presented last week has aroused much bitterness throughout the country among housewives and during the past two days there has been a bitter attack on the duty in the House of Commons.

The small band of Labour members is strongly against any duty at all on tea. One Labour member, Mr. Rhys Davies, moved an amendment to the Government resolution imposing the tea duty. His amendment, which was heavily defeated, sought to reduce the duty by twopence per pound.

Major Walter Elliott, financial secretary to the Treasury, in justifying the excise duty on tea stocks now in Britain said it was estimated that there were tea stocks in the country sufficient to last six months and if this amount was not taxed it would cost the revenue no less than £1,700,000.

The amendment was lost by 315 votes to 41 and the resolution imposing the duty then passed.

This evening the House of Commons passed the resolution carrying the new tea duty into effect. The voting was 256 for the resolution and 43 against.

The tea duty, as announced by Mr. Chamberlain in presenting the budget, is four-pence a pound on foreign grown teas and twopence a pound on Empire grown teas and there will be an excise duty on existing tea stocks in Britain of twopence a pound except for holdings of less than a thousand pounds.—Reuter.

BRITISH TRADE WITH RUSSIA

London, Apr. 26.

In the House of Commons to-day, several questions were put regarding Russia and Mr. Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, was asked if the Government would consider terminating the Russian Trade Agreement and entering into a new agreement whereby Russian imports would be limited to an amount equivalent to that of British manufactured goods exported to Russia, any excess to be subject to 33-⅓ per cent. duty, a portion of which should go to a Compensation Fund for British creditors.

Mr. Runciman replied that the Government were considering the question of securing a more satisfactory balance of trade between Britain and Soviet Russia but did not consider that claims of British creditors against Russia could be satisfactorily dealt with in such a way. They were impressed by the large preponderance of Russian business in Britain in return for the comparatively small business Russia did with this country.

Replying later to the question, Major Elliott said that the amount owing by Russia to Britain was £1,066,480,000 and the amount of interest to date was £53,324,000.—Wireless through Reuter.

LENDING POLICY OF BRITAIN

London, Apr. 28.

"The time has come when we must end the policy of lending British savings and money to reconstruct the systems of our rivals in Europe," states a report on the new money and industrial policy of Great Britain which has been issued to-day by the Federation of British Industries.

"British finance," continues this report," must be devoted in future to British industries at home and in the Empire, and to those countries outside which are prepared to co-operate in the British system, offering for exchange goods and services of a non-competitive kind."

It is urged that the Ottawa Conference should be seized as an opportunity to explore the possibilities of achieving the maximum mutual understanding for the adoption of a common empire monetary and industrial policy.

This policy, it is declared, should be so designed as to facilitate the admission of other countries willing and able to co-operate with sterling, leaving the question of a possible universal monetary understanding to be settled later.—Reuter.

COMMONS AND THE NEW TARIFFS

London, Apr. 27.

In the House of Commons this evening, in spite of Liberal and Labour opposition, the government empowered the Treasury to direct that goods of all or any description might be removed from the Free List.

Under the Import Duties act the Advisory Committee on tariffs was not empowered to remove articles from the existing free list but the Treasury, on a recommendation from that committee, may now do so.—Reuter.

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SCOTT SMASHES AIR RECORD

Port Darwin, Apr. 28.

The British airman, C.W.A. Scott landed here safely from Kupang this morning at 10.22.

He has beaten the record of Mr. C. A. Butler by five hours and 40 minutes.

On landing, Mr. Scott was heartily congratulated. He was tired after his long journey but happy to have accomplished his aim.

Scott was loudly cheered by a huge crowd at the aerodrome when he made his landing. He said that he had made several attempts at landing before striking Darwin, one about 100 miles westward.

The triumphant flier carried a black golliwog as his mascot and although worn out by his flight made a few remarks regarding the gruelling time he had had in fighting the terrific head winds. He described his journey across the Timor sea in one word, "cruel."

Scott announced his intention of staying in Port Darwin for several days, and concluded the interview by saying that he would make no more record-breaking attempts.

"Well done," was the brief but heartfelt message sent to the flier by Mrs. Scott when she heard of his success.

Mrs. Scott had been sitting up all night long in her home in Essex anxiously waiting the news of her husband's flight.—Reuter.

PRIME MINISTER'S HEALTH

London, May 2.

Uneasiness continues concerning the condition of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, though as the result of a complete examination this morning by the famous physician, Sir Thomas Horder, it was stated that the general health of the Prime Minister was excellent.

At the same time Sir Thomas Horder and the Prime Minister's oculist, Dr. Duke Elder, are not entirely satisfied with state of the right eye and are likely to obtain the opinion of a third person in order to reach greater certainty of decision in regard to further treatment.

The eye shows appreciable benefit from the three consecutive hours of rest every day which the Prime Minister took at Geneva. His doctors will probably insist that this relaxation must be maintained and that he also must cut down his attendance and work in the House of Commons.

It is remarked that Mr. MacDonald had a long interview this morning with the Conservative leader and Lord President of the Council, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, and political circles are speculating as to whether sensational developments are imminent.—Reuter.

U.S. RELATIONS WITH SOVIET RUSSIA

Washington, Apr. 25.

Senator William E. Borah, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, said to-day that United States, it is unlikely that the subject will be considered in the Senate before election.

While personally favourable to according recognition to the Soviet Government, Senator Borah said that he will not press for such a move, believing that the time is not yet ripe.

He explained that the desires to increase America's foreign trade in the present period of intense economic depression, as well as a belief that recognition of Russia would tend to deter Russo-Japanese hostilities, are behind the growing sentiment in the United States for such recognition.—United Press.

EXPERIMENTS ON THE ATOM

London, May 2.

"Splitting" the atom has been claimed to-day to have been achieved by two young scientists, Dr. J. D. Cockroft and Dr. E. T. Walton, who are working at Cambridge under the direction of Lord Rutherford.

Dr. Cockroft stated that they had concentrated on an atom of hydrogen and found that at 120,000 volts some atoms began to break up into helium. Helium atoms came out with energies of an order of 100 to 160 times that of the particles which they were firing into them.

Lord Rutherford described the discovery as of great scientific importance but of no immediate commercial value.—Reuter.

FOREIGN NEWS IN BRIEF

The death occurred suddenly at Sydney on April 27 of Sir Adrian Knox, who was Chief Justice of the Commonwealth of Australia from 1919 to 1930. He was 69 years of age.

* * *

A Japanese film presenting exclusively Japanese cast, and showing Japan's history from the pre-Samuraian period till the present days, was recently put on the programme of a Berlin motion picture house.

* * *

Washington, April 26.—An action action which may have important consequences for Americans living in foreign countries was taken to-day when the Senate Finance Committee, seeking every means of obtaining additional revenue, decided to remove exemptions from taxes on incomes received from foreign sources by Americans abroad.

* * *

A part of the Karakum desert has now been officially incorporated in the Soviet Union under the name of Erbent. According to press reports, the district has been irrigated sufficiently during the last few years to allow of sheep and cattle raising. The tribes inhabiting it, it is stated, recently called a Soviet Congress and elected an Executive Committee.

* * *

Geneva, Apr. 29.—The International Labour conference to-day discussed and fixed minimum age limits for employment of children in non-industrial occupations. An article fixing the minimum age for India at 10 years and for the rest of the world at 14 years was passed. In the course of the debate, delegates compared labour conditions in India unfavourably with those existing in Japan.

* * *

Questioned regarding foreign firms which are opening factories in Britain as the result of the new tariff policy, Mr. Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, said that 50 new undertakings had been set up during the last few months. The majority were in or near London and were for the most part new businesses but in a few instances they represented a definite addition to existing businesses.

* * *

Of 250 women applicants for the Leningrad fire brigade, 198 have passed all tests and examinations and were on Apr. 26 formally accepted and distributed amongst the various stations where in addition to the usual routine, they will specialise in first-aid work. Meanwhile, the Soviet authorities are inviting further applications from women on the ground that they provide excellent raw material and have in some respects been found superior to men.

* * *

Geneva, April 28.—That Indian railway employees often worked 22 hours out of 24, was the startling assertion made here to-day by Mr. Chaman Lal, the Indian Workers' delegate at the International Labour Conference. The statement was made during the course of a protest made against the non-ratification of Hours Convention by the Indian Government. Sir B. N. Mitra, a delegate from the Indian Government, declared that the Government was unable to carry out its wishes owing to the economic crisis.

* * *

In introducing the new naval estimates in the Italian Chamber on Apr. 26, the Minister, Signor Sirianni, announced that the laying down of vital reconstructions will be suspended until the end of the Disarmament Conference in Geneva, so as to demonstrate to the world that Italy's disarmament project submitted to the Disarmament Conference by Foreign Minister Grandi was meant seriously and represented a genuine effort towards the solution of the disarmament problem. Signor Sirianni added, however, that the decision of the Italian Government must not be construed as signifying that Italy renounced her claim to naval parity laid down in London and elsewhere or that any other nation would thereby obtain a privileged position.

FAR EAST IN THE COMMONS

London, Apr. 26.

In the House of Commons to-day, the President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Walter Runciman, announced that the existing treaties with China were applicable to Manchuria.

In the circumstances, he added, the question of special trade arrangements need not be considered.—Reuter.

* * *

Sheffield, Apr. 28.—Mr. Paul Richard Kuehnrich, wealthy steel magnate, was found dead to-day in the sitting-room of his home at Holly Court. He had blown out his brains with a revolver which was found near by. No motive for Mr. Kuehnrich's self-destruction has yet been established.

* * *

Mr. F. E. Willys, the American Ambassador to Poland, will retire on June 1, it was announced in Warsaw on Apr. 27. Mr. Willys will return to the United States to resume charge of his automobile factory the Willys-Overland works in Toledo, Ohio, it was stated.

* * *

The U.S. House of Representatives on Apr. 28 passed the Tariff Bill sponsored by the Democrats which deprives the President of the United States of power to alter tariff rates. This Bill has already passed the Senate, but it is predicted here that President Hoover will veto the Bill.

* * *

The comedy of the President of the Board of Trade and his seat in the House of Commons ended on Apr. 25 when a bill making it legally possible for him to take his seat passed the House of Lords after going through the Commons and received the Royal assent and became law.

* * *

Southern France was rocked by a series of earth tremors shortly after 4 a.m. on May 1. The tremors lasted four minutes and were most severe in the Marseilles region where the panic-stricken populace fled from their houses. Three people were killed near Privas in the Ardeche department when a landslide buried a farm house. The epicentre of the disturbances is believed to have been in the sea about 800 miles southeast of Marseilles.

* * *

J. A. Mollison, the Scotch-Australian flier, who holds the record for a trans-Saharan flight and who at one time held the Australia-England record, is now planning to fly across the Atlantic from Great Britain to America. The flier announced that his flight would be "solo" and would probably take place about mid-June, He will take the "great circle" course and land at Newfoundland.

* * *

In order to stimulate traffic during the forthcoming travelling season, the German Railway Administration has decided on a drastic cut in passenger rates, amounting to 20 per cent. in the third class and with smaller reduction for the more comfortable means of travel such as second and first class and express and sleeping car charges. Even so, however, the lowest reduction is still 10 per cent. This step was considered imperative in view of the shrinkage in passenger traffic during the last two years until now it stands at 72 per cent. of the last normal year, 1929.

* * *

In preparation for the heavy influx of tourists anticipated by the Soviet authorities this year, the Central Publishing Office, under the auspices of Inturist, the Soviet Travel Agency, has published 500,000 guides "Guides through Soviet Russia" which will be distributed amongst visitors free of charge. The book is printed in three languages, English, German and French, and is profusely illustrated. The tourist season began officially on May 1, and the May Day celebrations in the capital form part of all programmes.

* * *

The Air Ministry on Apr. 28 received reports that a Royal Air Force pilot, Flying-Officer James Murray Wells, and his observer, leading aircraftsman Albert George Evans, have been taken prisoners by hostile Iraq tribesmen. The two airmen, who are attached to the Iraq army, were engaged on reconnaisance duties. They were compelled to make a forced landing and were immediately surrounded and made captive. It is reported, however, that both men are alive and well.

* * *

Berlin, Apr. 29.—A partial amnesty for political offenders was forecast in political quarters in connection with the begin of President von Hindenburg's second term of office on May 15. It is understood that the President himself has instructed the Ministry of Justice to make recommendations for pardoning certain groups of political prisoners, chiefly those who are detained in fortresses, signifying that the courts in passing sentence recognised their sincerity.

The young Belgian Professor Moulin, who was sentenced on September 2nd, 1931 in Rome to 2 years imprisonment for anti-fascist propaganda, has been granted pardon.

* * *

Geneva, April 28.—At to-day's session of the Opium Advisory Committee Fuad Bey, the Turkish delegate, stated that Turkey had decided to accede to the Hague Convention of 1912 as well as to the additional protocol passed in 1914 and the Geneva Convention of 1925. Sir John Campbell, the delegate from India, said that if Persia would follow suit international co-operation would be complete except for the U.S.S.R.

* * *

Acting on the information of scientific observers that a bat accounts for approximately 50,000 gnat lives during a single night, the town council of Klosterneuburg, a popular Austrian summer resort, on the Danube, have hit upon a novel device to combat the gnat plague which is threatening to decimate the patrons. This device consists of a high tower which will be given over to the domestic life of the bats which are to be encouraged in every way to make their home there. The bat tower will be erected immediately and in order to people it quickly, the town fathers have decided to pay the sum of one Austrian shilling for every live bat handed over to the bat keepers.

* * *

M. Borodin, former adviser to the Nationalist Government of China, has been appointed editor of the first English language daily newspaper to be established in the Soviet Union, it was announced today. The paper is to be known as "The Moscow Daily News". The daily supersedes two English language journals heretofore published once every five days and once every other day, respectively.

* * *

By a vote of 153 to 135, the U.S. House of Representatives defeated the plan for consolidation of the Army and Navy into a single department of the Government. This plan would, it was estimated, save G.$50,000,000 a year as compared with the current practice of separating the two. The defeat was regarded as a major blow at Democratic leadership which had sponsored the measure.

Relics of General Gordon, familiarly known as Gordon of Khartoum and "Chinese" Gordon, are to be offered for sale in Glendinnings auction rooms this month. After Gordon had successfully led the Ever Victorious Army to the suppression of the Taiping rebels the Emperor of China presented to him beautiful Chinese robes in memory of his great achievement. These robes are now coming up for sale.

* * *

According to well-informed financial quarters, the German government is contemplating the issuance of a domestic loan to finance its programme of systematic relief for the unemployed, including their settlement in the rural districts and the inauguration of public works. The extent of this programme, it was stated, is still variable, depending on the proceeds of the loan whose amount will not be fixed, though it is estimated that between 300,000,000 and 500,000,000 marks can be mobilised in this way.

* * *

Nine years' litigation between the Deschimag, the largest German shipbuilding company and successor of the Vulkan Yards, and the Greek Government over the cruiser Salamis was ended on Apr. 30 by the decision of the Paris arbitration board that the German company cannot compel the Greek Government to take delivery of the cruiser, while the Greek Government was ordered to pay the sum of £30,000 to the company as an indemnity for its loss.

* * *

London, Apr. 30.—A spectacular burglary with all the ingredients of a mystery thriller, occurred in the Twickenham home of ex-King Manuel of Portugal. Diplomatic documents, jewels, silver and priceless paintings were stolen. The most dramatic feature of the robbery was that one of the two Alsatian dogs who guard the house nightly, was found in the morning drugged and covered with blood, not his own. Footsteps in the garden revealed that a number of persons, including a woman, took part in the raid. Although ex-King Manuel and a large staff were sleeping in the house at the time of the burglary, not a thing was heard by any of them. The thieves carried out their coup undisturbed, and actually had a drink and a meal during the operation.

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FROM THE FOUR WINDS

London Letter

OPPORTUNITY AT OTTAWA

Mr. Baldwin on Economic Unity Within the Empire: Internationalism

BY O. M. GREEN

London, Apr. 4.

The death of Mr. Edward Marjoribanks, M.P., who was found shot through the heart in the billiard room of the Sussex house of his stepfather Lord Hailsham, is received with equal distress by men of all parties. He was the one man in the House whom everyone heard with equal pleasure. And he was only 32.

Mr. Marjoribanks was one of those amazing men of absolutely first class ability in every direction, whose existence seems hardly conceivable outside a novel by Ouida. He won a King's Scholarship at Eton at 12½, became Captain of the school, won a scholarship at Christ Church, Oxford, rowed in its boat four years when it was head of the river and had hard luck in not getting his Blue, took a 1st in Mods and 1st in Greats and was President of the Union. Lady Marshall Hall entrusted him to write the biography of her husband the well known K.C., though he had never yet written anything except some poems—including one on Sir Edward Marshal Hall—and he is said to have made £12,000 in royalties. At the Bar he was already making a large practice, he entered Parliament as a Conservative in 1929 and rapidly came to the front, he published a book of poems which attracted attention, at the time of his death he was writing a life of Lord Carson. To take life easily at any time was impossible for him. He was highly strung, of never-resting energy and at the time of his death, there is no question, between Parliament, Bar and literature, utterly overworked. A career indeed to admire and to tempt one to moralize.

Mr. Baldwin, making his one speech during the recess to his constituents at Worcester on Saturday, devoted himself to the opportunity—and inevitable alternative—with which the Ottawa Conference presents us. The growth of tariffs all over the world and its economic distress have shown the deadening effect of small economic units. The remedy, the direction in which men's minds are turning, is the large economic unit.

> "The natural destiny of our country is economic union with our own flesh and blood," said Mr. Baldwin, "If that cannot be accomplished, it may well be we shall be driven to look towards Europe."

That is the issue for Ottawa—Empire or Europe. The Government, armed with our new fiscal system, has put off bargaining with Europe till it is seen what can be done at Ottawa. If success is gained there, it is the first stage in withdrawing Great Britain from international entanglements to concentrate on the development of national interests throughout the Empire, as many prople have long ardently desired.

But to others this ambition is simply the accursed thing. These are the out-and-out internationalists. Here is their gospel, from a lecture by one of their leaders, Professor Arnold Toynbee:

> The local national state, invested with the attributes of sovereignty, is an abomination of desolation standing in the place where it ought not.....
>
> Our political task in our generation is to cast the abomination out.....
>
> We have to re-transfer the prestige and the prerogatives of sovereignty from the fifty or sixty fragments of contemporary society to the whole of contemporary society.....
>
> The dragon of local sovereignty can still use its teeth and claws. Nevertheless I believe that the monster is doomed to perish by our sword.

One need not go back to Palmerston to find an age in which such thoughts would have been simply incomprehensible. But no development in modern life is more remarkable than the growth of the internationalist, who makes up in vigour what he lacks in numbers. One writer urged a few days ago that the Secretary of State should direct British foreign policy, not from Whitehall, but from Geneva.

It is not pleasant to write about crime in general, as distinct from a particular crime of dramatic peculiarities, since the impression conveyed abroad is so often distorted, but the increase of motor banditry cannot be ignored.

The simplicity of the method is its most baffling feature. The bandits begin by stealing an unattended car—who is to say they are not the owners as they enter it? They drive it to some private place and change the number plates. Then to a jeweller's (no one, of course, can foresee, which), smash the window and make off with a tray full of jewellery. It would seem hard to make a swift escape in London's crowded traffic, yet the bandits are very rarely caught, in the car, though it is stated that the police secured two well known bandits last week, through whom they hope to make further arrests. The "borrowed" car is deserted in some lonely place.

Other methods are to enter small shops and seize the till, or attack persons going to or from a bank with cash, as for example the funds required on pay day. The haul is usually smaller than when jewels are seized, but pays better because no "fence" is needed.

With the above must be mentioned the unfortunate increase in serious crime (particularly of personal violence) during 1930 (the last completely recorded year) shown in recent statistics published by the Home Office. The most distressing feature is the large proportion of young criminals—two-thirds of those found guilty are under 30, two-fifths are under 21. Lack of parental control during the war is put down as one cause, industrial depression as another. There is a growing belief that the much vaunted Borstal system does the very reverse of curing—that it actually creates criminals. And the sentimentality conspicuous in prison administration has been publicly censured by more than one judge in recent times.

Waves of exceptional crime are no novelty. They are always suppressed in the end, as this one will be. But without excusing the criminal, the spirit of the age is restless, unsettled, prone to hysterical rushing about and craving for entertainment—so, conducive to lawlessness. There is much in the saying of the old lady who bought David Copperfield's caul: "Let us have no meandering." There is too much meandering. The convenience of the motor-car is exacting full payment.

On the eve of Parliament reassembling, one can hardly recall a time when we were confronted with so many questions of the first importance.

The truly parlous state of Eastern Europe (including the prospect of Greece suspending all foreign loan payments for a year) and the Danube Federation Plan, merge into the whole question of war debts and reparations, on which the Lausanne bankers conference adjourned in January, literally must give a lead in June.

The Ottawa Imperial Conference in July has briefly been mentioned above. Ardent preparations are being made for it with an intensive Press campaign.

Ireland and the Oath of Allegiance. It has evidently become clear to Mr. De Valera how difficult it is to eat his cake and have it. He is now trying to contrive matters so that whatever happens the blame may be plausibly put on Great Britain. The Dominions are becoming intensely interested in the dispute. Mr. De Valera particularly wants to go to Ottawa. He cannot, if he has first put Ireland out of the Empire.

The Royal Commission on Unemployment is expected to produce its recommendations by the end of June, particularly how to put the relief fund back on a proper insurance basis. £20,000,000 is needed to continue the transitional benefits payments till then. But this can be met out of revenue. All borrowing for the Unemployment Fund has stopped.

The thrill of the Budget will be over before this reaches you. But the question whether or not to sell War Loan now, while it stands round about 102, in view of the expected conversion is agitating many. With a prospective £20,000,000 a year to save in interest, the Government will unquestionably every nerve to convert at the earliest possible moment.

Behind all else, the Far East. Although China is momentarily "out of the picture," I know that some of the leading publicists are well aware of the intense gravity of the position, though the papers are not at the moment interested in it. And their opinion is that the Powers have badly "missed the bus" and still have their head in the clouds.

"IDEAL" GARDENS AT OLYMPIA

A wonderful garden landscape with a miniature waterfall, one of the interesting exhibits at the Ideal Homes Exhibition which was held at Olympia, London.

IDEAL HOMES EXHIBITION

Wonders of the "Daily Mail" Show at Olympia: Sensible Designs

BY O. M. GREEN

London, Apr. 9.

There is a fascination about the "Daily Mail" Ideal Home Exhibition at Olympia which few can resist. For its combined value in advertising British home-making skill and its usefulness in showing ordinary unimaginative folk how to get the best results at the lowest price, the "Daily Mail" certainly deserves immense credit. In fact a more absorbingly interesting exhibition one could hardly imagine.

This year's display reflects the sobering influence of hard times. There is less of the purely spectacular and luxurious, like last year's marvellous show of Lalique glass and the elaborate garden constructed among the chimney pots and slates of a London roof; and the side-shows, like last year's series of dining rooms through the ages, are less striking and varied, although the Old English Street, with its charming picturesque 16th century shops and house-fronts, is very attractive. But all the 600 exhibitors appear to have put the practical first. They want to sell, and they certainly give one every reason to desire to buy.

Yet another sign of the times. Last year I was impressed, not always agreeably, by the desperate and often eccentric efforts of furniture-makers to produce designs unlike anything ever seen before, and the jazz cretonnes and upholstery were, frankly, hideous. This year the designers would seem to have found that there are not enough highbrows to keep them employed, and designs are sobering, softening and recovering even an old fashioned touch, which one feels would be much more restful to live with.

As an example of how a really good design will live, at the Wedgwood stall I noticed a dessert service made like green leaves, a pattern I remember from my infancy. Actually it is a good bit older than that. The stall keeper told me this pattern was first produced in 1750 and is still unfailingly popular.

The special glory this year is the special flood lighting of the huge National Hall. The central point is a colossal pylon of silver light while, from hidden sources, the immense glass arched roof, hung with shaded gauze, is flooded with a soft radiance of innumerable changing waves of light. The pylon has a rather stark futurist effect, deliberately created of course to enhance the formless delicacy of the surrounding floods of colour, and the whole effect is quite indescribably beautiful. One cannot capture this sort of thing and take it home, where in fact it would become oppressive, but for an exhibition it is wonderful.

The usual collection of model homes is grouped about an old-world village green, with dovecote, pond, ducking stool and stocks. The general effect aimed at by the architects whose work was on exhibition was Tudor, and one was particularly struck with the grace they had managed to impart to that normally most squat and hideous object of our countryside to-day—the bungalow.

Building costs are of course, preposterously high still. Before the war anyone would have shrieked at the idea of paying £1,595 (not including land) for two living rooms (the largest 21ft. 6in. x 13ft. 6in.) four bedrooms, kitchen and bathroom. But to-day that is a low price if the design and finish are to be good; and the house I saw to-day with its oak beams and flooring, latticed windows and really beautiful oak stair case and gallery struck one as remarkable value for money and cleverly designed to use up every inch of space with everything one wants and a studious omission of mere catchpenny gadgets.

Princess Elizabeth's cottage, "Y Bwthyn Bach to Gwellt," "the Little House with the Straw Roof," I gazed at respectfully from over the wall of the 60ft. square garden in which it stands. A double row of people in a queue completely encircled the wall and two sides of it within. It would have taken a good hour to get up to the house and then one was only allowed to peep through the windows. But it is extremely pretty and by all accounts furnished throughout with marvellous completeness and grace, everything being on a scale to suit its future small owner. Outside measurements are 22ft. x 8ft. x 16ft. high, on the ground floor are a kitchen and living room with bedroom and bathroom on each side of the top landing. It has made a wonderful recovery from being so nearly burnt down only a fortnight ago.

Another very attractive feature is "Welcome Terrace," a series of friendly ground-floor halls with front door fronts and the hall within. There are eight or nine of these, ranging from Tudor to what our descendants may—or may not—admire. The last is a fearsome arrangement of curved walls composed of a series of coral and silver flutings (like organ pipes) all dazzlingly lighted from within. It is a relief to turn back to the beautiful old Georgian hall, white, with a delicately classic effect, certainly much more conveying the welcome to a visitor that a hall should give, which was in each case the designer's intention.

The two-in-one-rooms—the boudoir-bedroom, the kitchen-diningroom, the day-and-night nursery, are also very clever, but they would call for the spending of a good deal more money than we had when I started to earn my nefarious living and when lots of us had to make one room "the double debt to pay" and did so with no lack of ingenuity.

In the terrace of "Homes beyond Seas" we get representations of an Eskimo's igloo, a New Guinea leaf cottage on stilts above a swamp, etc. And here the exhibition for once breaks down badly. There is a supposed Chinese sampan, of which the guide book says "a million people live in such boats on Soochow creek." No one, in fact, has ever seen any boat in the least resembling this one on Soochow or any other Chinese creek. It is a flat-bottomed barge, with straight very thin sides, straight screens rising from them with a straight pointed roof above. There is nowhere to put, or work, the yuloh, no broad gunwale for the boatman to walk along, in fact nothing there should be and everything that never was.

The gardens as usual really suggest Aladdin's Lamp. By no other power, one would say, would it be possible to produce these lovely parterres, in which every flower looks as if it had been freshly "permed" and manicured, among velvety lawns of real turf, crazy pavement walks and tinkling fountains. The marked success of a moorland scene last year has led to a good deal of imitation, and these effects are really the best through their greater simplicity than the gardens in which the exhibitors naturally wish to advertise all their specialities. But one small garden of carnations, particularly a deep purple and a pale saffron, was lovely. Only one thing is missing in the beautiful display and I have as I write only just discovered what it is—that is, sunlight. Even the cleverest flood lighting cannot replace that in a garden.

I was too late for one of the dress parades, in a theatre which holds 800 people, with a revolving stage and dozens of lovely mannequins, and would not wait for the next. In any case I could not describe it. But by report it is superb. It has been discovered that British looms can produce stuffs as lovely or lovelier than any foreign and British dressmakers are sworn to prove that they can use them as effectively as any rival overseas. So far as anyone has any money to spend, there has been a great stimulus to British costumiers and from general observation one would say they are responding most cunningly.

Upstair's, are streets and streets of stalls, selling every conceivable article any housekeeper could ever conceivably desire. But why put the girls in such extraordinary uniforms? Why must a girl, in order to sell electric lamps, be clad in tight grey silk trousers with a blue stripe, grey and blue blouses, and a monstrous grey-and-blue cheese-cutter cap? Cannot a girl sell vacuum cleaners, groceries or patent jampots in anything else than pyjamas? There seems to be a perfect craze for dressing the stall girls in pyjamas, and they look perfect frights.

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Military Letter

THE NEW ESTIMATES

Over a Million Pounds to Be Spent on China Force this Year

FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT

London, Apr. 1.

The new Army Estimates (36½ millions) which became effective on April 1 for three and a half millions less represent personal and administrative savings without loss of number (148,000). There will be a general slowing up of activity during the year and this relates to training, education, production and construction. The work of the experimental infantry brigades, however, will be continued to determine the organisation for the future. The new Cavalry establishment came into force on April 1 and the regiment will be as follows in comparison with the old:—

Headquarters:—Four groups including one of four Vickers guns carried on pack, and one of 9 Austin Scout Cars.

Sabre Squadrons:—Three instead of two, and each of three troops in place of four.

Machine Gun Squadron:—Re-converted as the third sabre squadron and four of the 8 guns transferred to the H. Q. group above.

Experimental:—A new light machine gun will be issued and if suitable each sabre Squadron will get one and it will replace the four H. Q. guns. All machine guns to be on pack.

The 148,700 men voted for the Army on April 1 includes extra numbers in Shanghai. The decrease for the R.A.M.C. is partly due to the reduction of numbers in China. The establishment for China does not materially differ from last year but it does not include the emergency battalion:—

3 Batteries R. A.	334
Royal Engineers	60
R. C. of Signals	114
5 Infantry Battalions	4409
Military Police	16
Chaplains	5
R. A. S. C.	260
R. A. M. C.	201
R. A. O. C.	116
R.A.P.C.	40
R. A. V. C.	2
A. E. C.	7
A Dental Corps	5
Colonial and Indian	2224
Staff	20
	7194

There are 27 others on Staff employment contained in the regimental numbers.

The cost of the China Staff will be £15,060. The cost of the Hongkong garrison will be £387,000 as against £279,000 last year. This sum is arrived at on the basis of 20 per cent. of the assessable revenue and is paid by the colony. £1,000 is to be spent this year on bringing the Legation Guard Barracks at Peking up-to-date. A similar sum was expended last year and the work will be completed in 1933 with a further expenditure of £1,500. No other sums are allotted for construction in China but provision will have to be made for recent damage. A sum of £1,500 is allotted for field intelligence in China. The total expenditure for China this year is estimated at £1,076,400 and the allotment is as shown:—

Pay	£489,300
Medical	47,100
Education	3,400
Quartering	151,500
Supplies	150,700
Clothing	45,100
Stores	57,900
Works and Lands	53,800
Miscellaneous	77,600

The establishment of the Hongkong-Singapore Brigade, R.A., is 20 British officers, 22 British other ranks, 13 Indian officers, and 625 Indian other ranks.

On March 22 the 1st Coldstream Guards left Liverpool in the Tuscania for Khartum in place of the 1st East Lancashire Regiment diverted to Shanghai and were due at Khartum on April 6. The 2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers are due at Catterick on April 25th from Shanghai and the situation there is considered as favourable although the 2nd A. & S. H. are not to go back to Hongkong at the moment and the 1st East Lancashire will not see Khartum this year as originally ordained. So far as Japan is concerned she has no intention of conducting a campaign in China proper and the stubborn operations round Shanghai meant this if she was to carry on. She has asserted herself and withdrawn the reinforcements. She could not continue to use Shanghai as a base for extended operations and had said from the first that she would not. The military decision is one which the Japanese must always have had in mind as extended warfare in China would be a barren affair. Japan could hold up the Chinese forces and blockade the coast but to establish control over a vast area without adequate communications would involve costly occupation and years of guerilla warfare. The defensive power of the Chinese troops gave an indication of what a national Chinese army would be if created but all the formations are not up to the standard of the 19th Division. In London it was estimated that the advance inland from Woosung and the Yangtsze over a complicated area could only be made with infantry and that the odds favoured the defence.

A remarkable record was made by the 1st Sherwood Foresters at Aldershot on Easter Monday when they won the Army Football Association Cup for the third year in succession. Their opponents were the 1st Duke of Wellington's Regiment and the score was 3-1. The Duke's are a Rugby regiment really and won the Army Rugby Cup last year and it is highly creditable that they reached the Association final this year.

The battalions in China have had their share of football finals. Forty three years ago the 2nd A. and S. H. won the first final by 2-0 against the 2nd South Staffordshire and appeared unsuccessfully in the next final but one against the 2nd Scots Guards who won 2-0. In more recent times the 1st Wiltshire Regiment won twice. In 1922 the battalion defeated the 2nd Royal Welch Fusiliers by 3-1 and in 1924 beat the R. A. of Shoeburyness 1-0. The year following was the turn of the 1st Queen's Royal Regiment who met the 1st Somerset Light Infantry in the final and won handsomely by 3 goals to nil. In the Rugby Cup final, which the 1st Welsh Guards won against the 2nd Leicestershire during March, a great record stands to the credit of the 1st South Wales Borderers. Before going overseas they were unbeatable and swept the board in the following manner:—

1925 Beat Royal Horse Guards.
1926 Beat 1st Welsh Guards.
1927 Beat Royal Engineers.
1928 Beat 1st K.O.R. Regiment.

The last three runners-up monopolised subsequent finals.

The Army Championship events decided during March resulted as follows:—

Cross Country Cup 2nd The Buffs.

Cross Country Champion Cpl. Wilson, 1st Royal Scots.

Hockey Cup Army Education Corps.

Rugby Cup 1st Welsh Guards.

Prince of Wales Rugby Cup 1st Welsh Guards.

Navy v. Army (Rugby) The Army.

Army v. R.A.F. (Asstn). The R.A.F.

Military Gold Cup Lt. Sir. P. Grant-Lawson.

British v. French Army (Asstn.) The French Army.

Calcutta Cup (Rugby) Lieuts. Hobbs and Vaughan-Jones capped for England.

Wales v. Ireland (Rugby) Lieuts. Hunt and Beamish and Cadet Waide capped for Ireland.

Army Cup (Asstn.) 1st Sherwood Foresters.

In Hockey Lieuts. Ely and Cook were capped; Aldershot Command team were third in the National Cross Country Championship in which Corporal Wilson was eighth man and got a cup; in the Grand National, Lt. Sir Peter Grant-Lawson of The Blues finished fifth on Aspirant.

The entrance to the Singapore dock is now half finished and the excavations for the body of the dock have been started and will be slowly continued. If in the end we cannot have a naval base there the work in hand will provide a first-class commercial harbour as the basis of a depot in war time.

Colonel Max Jourdier who was D.A. Q.M.G. of the Shaforce has been selected for command of the Surrey Infantry Brigade.

Lt. Col. Noel Whitty who has obtained command of the 2nd Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment began his service with that battalion in Hongkong in 1906.

Captain C. E. Penny of the 3rd Bn., 9th Jat Regiment, Hongkong, has been posted as company commander to the 10th Battalion, 4/9th Regiment.

Captain R. A. Johnson, 3rd Bn., 9th Jat Regiment, has assumed the adjutancy of the 2nd Bn., 9th Jat Regiment.

Major C. A. Raynor, 1st Bn., 9th Jat Regiment, has left India on leave and will vacate his appointment as Commandant, Indian Wing, Army School of Education, Belgaum, on August 5.

The India changes on April 1 are Generals Sir Walter Leslie as Adjutant-General. Sir Norman MacMullen as G.O.C.-in-chief, Eastern Command and Sir George Jeffreys to the Southern Command.

SPECIAL ARTICLES

INCONSEQUENCES

BY LATRATOR

May is a month in which many affect to cast off the dreariness of the early part of the year. They even see in it the occasion for a complete change of occupation. That is why football posts disappear and cricket secretaries begin to see whether the season can be faced with the minimum purchase of new equipment and with the maximum collection of subscriptions. Queens of the May, if Tennyson can still be believed, look upon this very day as the best of the whole 366 (Leap Year is not forgotten). Those serious organisations, which discuss all the moral ills that flesh is heir to, hold their annual oratorical orgies. That modern infliction, the intellectual or semi-intellectual proletariat, stages a demonstration or two and waves a red flag. Altogether the notion that May ushers in an ability to begin all over again is sedulously encouraged. Whether that is why fashionable brides eschew the month for weddings cannot be accurately determined. Some people cannot avoid getting married in May. They appear to be neither more nor less successful than their compeers who succumb to the same disease in other months.

* * *

Shanghai may wish that May this year will bring special blessings. There is no harm in the thought, even if it be born from a poignant sense of unmerited misfortune and has little more substance in it. Here it is easy to look upon May as a month of mystery. Following it are other months, in which, judging by the recent past, so much has often happened. Taking 1931 into account, it would seem that the events which determined the baneful character of that year were hardly to be discerned twelve months ago. Perhaps it is when May is past that pent-up forces, for good or evil, get a release. So if 1932 is to redeem the reputation assigned to it at midnight on December 31, last, it may be that this month will be the turning point. Certainly it would be difficult for the preceding months to claim that they had been negligent in providing disaster and anxiety.

* * *

Of course it is quite possible to argue that, in such a tense situation is the whole of the world, no cheerful outlook is excusable. The optimist may very properly be regarded as a criminal of the deepest dye. On the other hand the champion of May can contend that the trouble lies not in the multiplicity of impossible situations but in the universality of knowledge of them. In the past there was no Geneva to be a clearing house of information regarding the activities of the Shanghai Municipal Council. Now, it may be surmised, proceedings in Kiangsi Road (confused perhaps with the Soviet Government in South Kiangsi) are known to representatives of Chile and Guatemala. The performances of Herr Hitler are as well-advertised in Waggawagga as in Potsdam. Mr. de Valera's chances in the Irish Derby Sweep are vividly canvassed in the smoke-room of the House of Commons and are solemnly studied by the latest democratic institution, the Legislative Council of the North-West Frontier Province of India, or the disgruntled drawers of the Royal Calcutta Turf Club Derby Sweep. When cinema audiences in South London are asked to be seriously exercised—for two minutes preceding the showing of the latest sex-problem as portrayed by Hollywood's newest "star"—over the chances of a silver shortage in Nevada and its effect on Mr. Will Rogers' candidature for the Presidency of the United States of America, it is impossible for even the most modest crisis to hide its diminished head.

* * *

That is the real consolation. It is not that the crises are more terrible. It is not that the world is any the whit more troublous than it ever has been. It is simply because more people know about it. Yet those very people will behave just as their ancestors did. They will be born, get married (not in May if some of them can help it) have children (in spite of the registrars' warnings and the issue of catchpenny books on the folly of child-manufacture) and die. They will assist the process by making arrangements for earning their own living, having holidays and, perhaps, saving for a leisured old age. They may be disturbed by financial landslides which melt capital as the midday sun dissolves snowflakes. International upheavals may make them gasp for breath as they read about them in the daily Press. Somehow or other they will stick to routine. The holiday in summer time, the periodical consultation with the doctor, the regular libation to the spirit of goodwill must find due place in the personal calendar.

* * *

How is the human able thus to shelter in this mighty tempest of cataclysmic forces? It surely is because he manages to create machines which, in effect, hold those forces in play while he proceeds as if nothing very much was happening. If he reads what the communicating or index machine says—that is, the daily newspaper or the monthly review—and believes it all, he should be convinced that he is on the edge of inevitable chaos. With the sublimity of childlike innocence, he believes that this is merely a matter for the machines and not for him, their putative creator. So he arranges a four at tennis, a foursome at golf, a deal on the stock exchange, a shooting trip or a holiday on the river. That is not pure defiance of the lightning. It is the practical way of treating the titanesque. It is as if the riding of whirlwinds were left to those curious folk who flit about the world from London to New York from New York to Minneapolis and then to Geneva, while the rest of humanity content themselves with surf-bathing at Margate or Honolulu.

* * *

It would be impossible to think so pleasantly in April. May is a month of a different complexion. It arouses all these comforting thoughts. There are people who are now cheered with the idea of speeding down the Whangpoo on their way to Europe or America—on holiday, not to settle reparations or the bootlegging issue. There are others—hardly less happy—who are preparing to enjoy Shanghai in the summer months and revel in the less crowded state of the various places of recreation. May seems to usher in good resolutions as vigorously as January did. Governments are going to stabilise themselves or other people. Reformers are to have their way. Sinners will repent. Recriminations will be scattered before the golden beams of the sunshine of the month. Bears will gambol with bulls playfully in those sylvan retreats known as exchanges. Politicians, diplomats, negotiators and dictators will all be merged in one glorious fraternity of goodfellowship. But will, or may, it be so? "Ne'er cast a clout till May be out"—so runs the saw. Let not too much be expected of this month with the shortest and most feminine of names.

* * *

But even of May the doggerel poet has nonsense to unfold:—

Said the Bull to the Bear:
"Do we gambol, old dear,
Like the Dollar and Tael,
For a gallon of ale?"
Said the Bear to the Bull:
"I doubt much if you'd pull
The beer-engine enough
To get out the good stuff,
But since it is now May
When we all try to play
At some game or other
And jealousy smother,
Why, then, let's take the risk
Although trade's not so brisk."
So the Bull and the Bear
Linked their hands then and there
And both plunged very deep
In the Calcutta Sweep—
Or the Dublin perhaps
(They were very nice chaps)—
Will they win, do you say?
Well, it is certain they May,
But they won't really know
Until June's on the go.
Which shows the preamble
Had better said gamble.
For neither Bulls nor Bears,
Although very old dears
(That's an imperfect rhyme
You must note it this time)
Cannot be lamblike quite
Or, e'en, lambently white.
But, like Queens of the May
They rise early to-day.
And their language, though terse,
Aint as bad as this verse—
Which accordingly ends
To prevent loss of friends.

Sixty Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF MAY 3, 1872.

An interesting mercantile decision has been given in the Hongkong Summary Court. The ship Tekli was consigned to Messrs. A. Heard & Co., from Sydney, with a proviso in the Charter Party that it should be placed under their charge here as Agents "inwards and outwards." After her inward cargo was discharged, she went to Whampoa in ballast for repairs, and, on her return to Hongkong she obtained a charter through another firm. On these facts, Messrs. Heard contended that they were entitled to commission, and the case was decided in their favour. The decision forms one of a class always to be welcomed, as likely to be productive of salutary effects, that is, of decisions in which to the broad and obvious meaning of a contract is assigned a preponderance of importance over special points and technicalities. The question to be decided narrowed itself to the meaning of the word "outwards," and the Judge concluded that the trip to Whampoa was merely an incident in the vessel's stay at Hongkong, and not a bona fide clearance outwards within the meaning of the charter party—a view which he based partly upon the consideration that when Messrs. Heard & Co., said they would write to the Captain at Whampoa, he did not tell them it was unnecessary for them to do so, as he would have naturally done had he onsidered that he was in reality about to clear outwards and so terminate his connection with them.

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YANGTZE'S RED FRINGE

Answering an Invitation to Redland: Trip Up-River: Impressions of Route to Hankow

I

SPECIAL TO THE N.-C. HERALD

As these modest adventures have about them a naval touch it were suitable to preface them with the remark of that great naval thinker, Emanuel Pycroft, "buy a ham and see life." At Hankow the message came to the unsuspecting traveller from Shanghai: "buy a ticket at Wuchang for Redland." The message reminded the recipient of the general idea for army manœuvres but he refused to be alarmed although he had to be mystified Even the journey—preceded by a brief launch trip to waft him from Hankow to the opposite side of the river—failed to disturb him. He saw barbed wire entanglements at several points out of his railway carriage window, as he was comfortably carried—and fed—on his way to Yochow. He also saw quaint little villages, a countryside which developed from flat drabness into richly verdured hills, and all the evidence of a scene of agricultural toil, patient poverty extracting from the ground the most it would give to combined attack of men, women and children. There were paddy-fields and the occasional lakes whereon ducks disported themselves and sampans predatorily hovered. There were azaleas nestling in their yellow splendour, among the dark green of the covering of the hills. There was a line of soldiers to be seen at more than one place marching into the barracks—a grey reminder of the possibly distant cause of the barbed wire and roughly-cut trenches, grim derelict relics of the struggles which the region has so often had to bear in disturbance of its rural serenity. Then came the black restfulness of the dark and its attendant sleep, till the attentive white-robed train genie awoke the sleeper for Yochow. And there in some sense the adventure really began.

But before the curtain is drawn on that scene, let there be harking back to the Lower Yangtze and its part in luring the traveller so far. The ways of the sea are always mysterious. Not the least mystic is the time of a ship's departure. When the Yangtze comes into the picture the mystery deepens. For no-one knows exactly what may be the combined effect of tides, cargo and owners' idiosyncrasies on the moment at which the gangways are pushed off on to the wharf and the vessel can glide away down the Whangpoo. So it was possible for those who had gone to sleep at midnight on a moored vessel, to awake in time to pass war-ravaged Woosung and see how, when the river and not the ocean (with its promise of Home) is the goal, the turn to port—a sweep rather than a turn—is made on entry into the Yangtze.

On the ship the only signs of possible adventures to come are the steelplates and the presence of a guard of young East Lancashire men who under the command of a subaltern are also making their first acquaintance with the river. These young men have been in Jamaica—and revelled in it—Quetta—and enjoyed the opportunity, in that big military station, of more inter-regimental sport than can be obtained in most places—and Bombay where the amenities of town life were marred by a sticky climate, which Poona slightly mitigated although providing little charms for the soldier on its own account.

Now, having come to Shanghai in the middle of the "quasi-war" they have been plunged into "sector life" and after three weeks of that monotony are now going right up to Chungking. Their manifest delight at this break in routine, their healthy appetites, their alert interest which even their professional attitude of stifling surprise cannot mask, their happy blend of disciplined reserve and unself-conscious friendliness make them at once honoured guests as well as fellow-passengers. They may be men of Preston—where their depot is—but they like the country and consequently prefer the open prospect of the Yangtze to the cribbed jumble of portland stone, bricks and massed humanity which go to the making of Shanghai.

And, as the distance between the ship and the banks on either side lessens with the progress up river, the sense of being out into the open China rapidly develops. On the next morning the check given to the journey by Nanking was longer than expected. So it was not until the third day that the real spirit of the Yangtze Valley revealed itself. The little villagers on the bank and, in the middle distance, the fields, the flat plains speeding the vision to the dim shadows of low hills, the passing junks, never spick and span but always handled with that lore of shipmastery from which even the Solent could profitably learn, the casual wayfarer by on the path by river side and, where thatched and bamboo villages, appeared the rapt interest of the inhabitants gave a panorama of the throbbing life to which the mighty river acts as godfather.

After Kiukiang, with its backcloth of the Kuling Hills, the flatness gave way to a more majestic beauty of higher banks, richer and more wooded scenery. Nor did nature alone catch the eye. There was, for example, that pathetic picture of a crippled industry in the gaunt desolation of a smelting works, shut down and derelict. The well-planned houses for the staff, the two huge retorts black and helpless and the dismantled plant told the tale. It was a tale of civil war, wherefrom sprang a descent by soldiers on the works and a disaster which has never been remedied, although, with iron ore in profusion close by, those works could give employment to the maintenance of a population of 10,000.

This symbol of desolation seemed strange, for along the river the beacons and navigation marks stood to show that the Maritime Customs have continued, in storm and stress, to pursue the even tenor of their way. Without that service which extends right up the Yangtze even through the upper stretches where constant interruption and worse have to be endured and promptly rectified, the steamers could not make their way and the whole traffic of the river,—steamers, junks and the rest—would be hopelessly crippled.

Soon after Kiukiang too came into view the dykes, light brown in their newness, testifying to the steps being taken to cope with the ravages of last year's catastrophe. Some of these dykes were incomplete. Some of them were dotted with ant-like figures busy in building up the ramparts against the flood fiend, in "tamping," or consolidating the piled up earth by means of heavy stone slabs—"flappers"—thrown up into the air at the end of strong cords, held by six or eight men who thus bring them down on to the dyke-top with a pounding force pressed to its maximum value by the chant which enables the workers to preserve unity of action and to cheer themselves in their monotonous task. The earth for the dykes is taken out of "borrow" pits closer to the river's edge.

These pits, rectangularly cut, are bridged, as it were, by unexacavated strips at irregular intervals which give the workers paths up to the top of the dykes. Not always is earth so close to hand. In sandy stretches it has to be fetched from some distance in carts. Higher up, it was later learnt, for other reasons, it had to be transported from the opposite side of a flooded tract. So here was evidence that, in spite of all difficulties, financial, human, political and physical, the Flood Relief work had achieved tangible results.

In truth the Yangtze, by its very inevitableness, teaches the folly of ignoring essentials. It also gives a silent rebuke to those who would permit political obsessions unduly to mar their surrender to its influence. That is why, to others, one of the most significant and fascinating of the river's human dramas is the regular discharge and intake of passengers and mails at stations in between the ports up river. The ship slows down, stops, the brown unwieldy looking boat, with its house flag at the stern, the bamboo-oared boatmen on the prow, and a medley of passengers amidships, has put out from the shore and deftly comes alongside. Passengers embark and disembark with their luggage handed out or in before or after them, the boat casts off returns to its station and the ship picks up her normal speed up river. The same playlet is enacted on the down journey as the proceedings of a sister ship passing down amply show.

Be it noted, too, that the boats carry two or more green uniformed officials of the Chinese Government Post Offices. They carefully carry their tied and sealed gunny-bags on to the steamer and just as carefully bring to the boat on their return similar bags from Shanghai. So, although at Nanking, as at Kiukiang, opportunity was given to admire the regularity and airmanship of the mail-bearing seaplanes between Shanghai and Hankow, the Yangtze's part in maintaining the communications of the country is mainly based on the steamer traffic which so calmly plies between Chungking and Shanghai.

That traffic depends on the vigilance of the foreign warships and their Chinese confreres, on the Maritime Customs, on the armed guards and, not least of all, on the splendid devotion to duty, professional skill and sangfroid of the Yangtze captains and those who serve under them. They perhaps would be the first to protest that they get their inspiration from the river itself. How can they do less than they do with their daily knowledge of the steadiness with which the Yangtze has ministered to the needs of this great country and its people, right down the centuries? It has brought disaster at times, it has had to brush aside obstacles in its relentless passage to the sea. But it has never faltered in its sponsorship of the people's needs. It has not yielded to any other agency in providing a sure link between city and city, village and village along its valley which is, indeed, the heart where the lifeblood of China is stored.

And that is the feeling already established by the time, in the early hour of a warmish morning, the port of Hankow, partner in the Wuhan trio, to Wuchang and Hanyang, is reached. And it was at Hankow that the invitation to Redland was received. That was why Yochow had to be sought.

II.—YOCHOW WHERE TIME DOES NOT EXIST

When the League of Nations wants to send another Commission to China or there is a Round-Table Conference anywhere in the world with a little leisure to spare, Yochow could profit. For nothing would be more beneficial to Yochow than an inquiry into its chronometrical arrangements.

There is no standard time in Yochow; there is not even Greenwich meantime or overtime. There are many clocks, quite a number of a watches. They refuse to indulge in any slavish unanimity. So if an appointment is made for any particular hour Yochow learns not to expect the parties to that appointment to turn up at the same moment. Delicacy, apparently, or local etiquette, forbids inquiry as to the form of time adopted by any given individual. It is therefore quite common for a man, engaged to attend a committee meeting at 10 say, to arrive at 11 and find everything over. Soothed by the thought that he has therefore plenty of time to attend another meeting fixed for 11, he dashes contentedly to the appointed spot only to find that again he has "missed the bus" because his own system of timing was in force at the second gathering. Yet, on second thoughts, that inquiry by the League or round a table should be shelved as long as possible. For Yochow has a rough and ready punctuality which is adamant for essentials and a general atmosphere of genial good nature produced by long experience in the school of adversity.

The good nature was obvious on arrival. Streets were beflagged and banners were fluttering or bridging the city's thoroughfares with welcomes to the Flood Relief Commission which had just arrived from Changsha. At Changsha, the Director-General had had a tumultous reception with General Ho Chien, the Governor of Hunan, giving the lead. The welcome had, of course its practical side. Changsha, a place of many tribulations from bandits, was the headquarters of a Province containing 96 flooded districts. About 70 per cent. of the dyke building work had been completed and more funds were wanted to enable the remainder to be finished before the arrival of the spring water. Now lately, owing to difficulties of which Shanghai is only too painfully aware, the Flood Commission has been compelled to make a cut in its relief expenditure—that is the supply of wheat for the payment of labour on dyke-building. Hunan wanted that cut reduced in severity if not eliminated. The Changsha gathering made this clear with all the persistence and well-organised petitioning which to the man of Hunan is child's play. That was partly why Sir John Hope Simpson and his staff were so joyously received.

Yet it was not the whole of the story. Sir John was able to give Hunan half a loaf which is better than no bread. It was clear, however, that the work of the Commission had caught the imagination and won the gratitude of the people of Changsha. They were in a favoured position. They did not have to worry about tales of "squeeze," of mislaid wheat, of leakages and the like. They were quite prepared to accept them as a set-off against the 7 per cent. wastage which must occur—so the Shanghai wheat trade says—in getting wheat from the mouth of the Yangtze some 1,200 miles up the river in seven different handlings from steamer to godown, from godown to steamer and so on and so on. But they had seen the dykes being erected. They had seen the refugees kept alive on the payment in kind for labour on the dykes and on the other forms of relief dispensed by the Commission. They had been a little doubtful when Sir John had appointed inspectors to supervise the work. They thought the appointment ran counter to their own principle which declared that when you inspect a man you suspect him and if you suspect him you should not use him. They were not altogether happy when it was explained that inspection really meant a desire to see how well a man had done the work allotted to him.

They learnt later that their uneasiness was ill-founded. The inspectors, some of whom were voluntary workers, proved a tower of strength. And the dykes have been built. They stand as clear beacons of a hope to be sustained should another flood come. They are real substantial signs of efforts carried into effect. At least, that is what the people of Hunan think and when Sir John was welcomed at Changsha he and his staff were left in no doubt of that point. Inspection of the relief camps was the main duty there for the dykes of the Commission are at other points of the river. Then came the visit to Yochow and there the same enthusiasm in written slogans, in popular demonstrations was seen. Yochow supports an institution known as the Orphans' Band. Its musicians are dressed as sea-scouts and they have a conscientious desire to earn their pay. So whether they headed the procession which took the visitors to the local Town Hall where the District Magistrate, the Garrison Commander (General Li, a young son-in-law of General Ho Chien) and the Secretary of the Provincial Relief Committee made eloquent speeches, not free from broad hints for the surrender of the complete loaf, or had to run hard to keep up with rickshas the Orphans refused to be beaten. "Yankee Doodle" and "Marching Through Georgia"—with the motifs perhaps of "Auld Lang Syne" running through the bass instruments in compliment to the chief visitor and his indefatigable aide, Mr. G. Findlay Andrew of the China Inland Mission—were their favourite tunes. That was most fitting seeing that another leading member of the Commission, Mr. George Strcebe, who knows the "tricks and the trades" of the Yangtze and many other rivers as well, was among the welcomed and his name with that of Mr. T. C. Hsi the chief engineer adorned the placards on the whitewashed wall of the Town Hall.

Yochow arouses admiration because of the cheeriness of its inhabitants in spite of the obvious poverty around. This has to be true to be slightly discounted because of the bandits. Yochow knows bandits. It bears many a scar on that account. It has been ruled by bandits, looted by bandits—does not the Mission Hospital still lack much of the equipment which it requires for its complete restoration after a raid last year?—so it is suggested that even the wealthy men are clad simply to the point of shabiness lest they should again attract unwelcome attentions.

This is no idle fear. The district is well aware of the happenings on the other side of the river in Hupeh province, where Communist-bandits are in almost undisturbed control. There, learnt possibly from text-books or returned students from Moscow, much play is made with the iniquities of the "rich farmer" who is classed with "bullies, landowners and money-sharks" as an enemy of the "anti-imperialist land revolution."

Yochow therefore prefers to keep a dull habit with a gay heart. It is a town of only about 40,000 people yet it has a main street cobbled and paved almost as fine as any in Changsha with its 500,000. It has an art of its own in quaint, lively-coloured prints. Its pagoda of good luck, is dilapidated but still a famed mark as it towers high on the bank of the Siang River and is linked to the even more famous Yo Yang Pavilion by the propped-up wooden and brick houses—shops, hotels, dwellings as they fringe the river bank some forty feet from the sandy foreshore on which the refugee camps now find place. It is a junction for the junk traffic which takes cargo from the Yangtzé steamers up the Siang River. A bristling array of junk masts therefore greets the eye as it gazes down on the unpretentious mooring place from the Yo Yang Pavilion, where a battalion of the 19th Division is quartered, cheerful little men and, no doubt, highly oblivious of the fact that their present abode with its green-titled swastika sign—clear to ships from the river—and its old inscriptions, finds an honoured place in Chinese literature.

A walk through Yochow's main street brings you quickly into tune with the place. You find shops clearly enterprising and taking for sale plenty of those foreign goods to which the Chinese in the Lower Yangtze cities are accustomed. You find a placid policeman skilfully settling a row which has been caused by a lady who has dragged a man from another lady and is proceeding to vent her wrath on him. The children come out of nowhere and cluster round you as you shop, with smiles and interest and not one of them attempts to worry you for money or displays anything but the ordinary grubby infantile wonder at the curious proceedings of grown-ups. Further along, after running into a company of soldiers marching in quick step, with umbrellas up because it is raining and carrying a machine gun or two, tripods and ammunition in good style, you pass up a narrower—and less decorative—street where local ironwork, basketwork, and, especially coffins are made. Appropriately you meet a funeral of the humbler sort, but not without mourners or acolytes.

By the Yo Yang Pavilion you can slip down on rough stone steps to the foreshore where the refugee camps are. Across the river you see Chuinsan Island where the Imperial tea was grown and can still be obtained in spite of the uncomfortable proximity of the bandits.

The little foreign community in Yochow seems to display the philosophical serenity of the place. Mention is made of bandit troubles; bewilderment is expressed at the failure of the officials to keep the troubles within bounds. Yet there is no petulance and no grumbling. At Yochow it is not safe to wander in the dark far from the city. So when friends meet at some central spot for an evening they usually arrange to get a shakedown which spares them the necessity of journeying to their homes on the outskirts. To the newcomer from Shanghai, one feature of life in the Middle Yangtze is particularly noticeable: the tenacity of old traditions. In Yochow, within three hours, the traveller saw more bound feet than in a whole year in Shanghai. The feet were those of young as well as old women. No children were seen with feet bound but it was freely stated in Hankow that from the districts many children come in bearing signs of the maintenance of the custom. Anyway, in Yochow the grown-up women met in the streets were generally along in that painfully ugly jerk which the bound foot causes. There are hopes for better things. It is to be noted that, in the shops, representations of the fashionably dressed Chinese lady invariably gave her a healthy sized foot (in a foreign shoe)—in fact it might be described as exaggerating the dimensions of the limb. And from Yochow on the next day amid a sharp shower of rain the journey was started up river to Kienli.

III.—RELIEF WORK NEAR SOVIET TERRITORIES

At seven in the morning at Yochow, the start was made for the journey up the Yangtze to Kienli. This would take the travellers into the territory in which the Communists were operating. By the courtesy of the Chinese Naval authorities the R.C.S. Teh Sheng, commanded by Lieutenant-Commander S. L. Wu, was made available. This trim little gunboat was formerly a river steamer, Meh Toku. She was pleasant to board for her spotless decks and well-kept quarters—the Commander put himself to much inconvenience to do his guests well—gave a feeling of rest and security. Soon she was speeding through the Siang River into the Yangtze, where making a sharp turn to port, she was giving a good glimpse of the country of Hupeh.

There came into view on the left bank a wooden triangular pillar of some fifteen feet in height. On it was marked in Chinese characters words to the effect that it indicated the beginning of the domain of the "Soviet Government of China." Various figures were to be discerned from time to time. They looked and probably were nothing more terrible than ordinary peasants at work. The gunboat, however, left nothing to chance and a machine gun was ready and manned at certain stages as the journey developed. Kienli was reached just after noon. A motor launch towed the party ashore, the journey being about a mile, as the Teh Sheng had to remain out in the main channel of the River.

The arrival at Kienli was impressive. The City Fathers and a good display of Government troops welcomed Sir John Hope-Simpson and his staff. There were the usual greetings, while the band played and the streamers waved. But the really thrilling sight was the dyke-building activity. The early morning rain had deterred some labourers from putting in an appearance. Even then the huge protective yellow-brown mounds, stretching away out of sight with hundreds of labourers bringing up earth, piling

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it up and "tamping" it, gave clear evidence of the seriousness of the task.

Kienli itself lies below the level of the river. It is a poor bedraggled town—victim of countless anxieties—and the people's eyes spoke eloquently of fear. Not more than two to three hundred yards away was the limit of the Communist zone. The troops, carrying their heavy burdens of cartridges, were billeted in the local barracks and also in certain houses and buildings. Their protection of the town and the dyke workers was further emphasised by the presence on the bund of a company of them with spades, although no actual digging by any but the civilian labourers was seen.

Inspection of the dykes was followed by a visit to the flour depots one of which was in a temple whose gilded buddhas had been broken by the now driven out invaders. In the court-yard of the Yamen a company of soldiers was being put through sword drill. It was a physical exercise which had about it all the fierceness of bayonet practice. The swordsmen waved their weapons in circles beneath the level of their shoulders, twisted and twirled them, prancing with their feet much as the bayonet-man does. The evolution terminated with a cough-like snort which would have met with the approval of the bayonet-fighting instructor who used to urge his pupils to imagine that the "enemy" had run off with their "best girls."

As the tour of inspection proceeded the party was held up in one narrow street by a succession of one-wheel handcarts laden with relief flour. Thus 800 miles from the mouth of the Yangtze the dyke-builders' guerdon had reached its goal.

On the dykes the "tamping" caught the eye—and the ear. These "flappers" of Kienli were being hurled into the air by brawny, naked-to-the-waist workers to the tune of dirge-like melody. The trick looked magical. The rectangular stone slab at one moment was on the ground, a strong cord from each of eight rings in it being held by eight songsters, who, at a certain point in their dirge, gave their respective cords a jerk and the heavy "flapper" flew into the air about eight feet from the earth. For a brief moment it seemed to float on nothing and then, at another stave, it was pulled down to the ground with a thud, giving the soft clay the required kneading. Where the steam-roller cannot come the "flappers" rule and make a good job of it.

Yet that was not the real wonder of Kienli. On landing there had been tales told of a solitary foreigner in this town of the Red Fringe. Sure enough, he was discovered in a Mission House, half-tenanted by soldiers. A fair-haired young Swede of the Lutheran Mission, he was clad in khaki trousers and tunic. He invited entry into his humble dwelling. There in what might be called by courtesy a barn were some forty to fifty Chinese babies from six months to two or perhaps three years old—orphans. He, assisted by a staff of Chinese male nurses, was keeping these infants from the throes of hunger and disease. Many of them were terribly sickly. Here and there was a baby blind from birth. Some of them were jolly, smiling and happy. Sick or well, sad or cheery, the Swedish Father (and Mother as he was) was supremely contented with his lot. He had three or four other barns similarly stocked. He admitted that his resources were slender and the accommodation was not ideal but he had done his best. It was a best of which the most extravagantly equipped children's creche in London need not have been ashamed, considering the circumstances.

He was able to bring his guests the ceremonial cup of tea and to supply a brief but wonderfully modest account of his labours. It seemed to give the magical touch of human service to a stricken scene of flood-desolation and lawlessness. It might well have been taken as the inspiration to those who, by steady concentration on the work of dyke building, in communist territory and other territory as well, were also saving life and preserving the hard-won right to freedom of the soil.

Shortly before dusk the party reached the riverside again and were rowed out to the Teh Sheng. On her the night was spent and in the morning she proceeded to retrace the journey to Yochow. At Chinglingki, however, word was received that she could go on to Hankow and take her guests with her.

Chinglingki, infested by communists, appeared normal. It was believed that conditions had in some respects improved. Boats containing provisions for the dyke-workers were again crossing the river with the permission of the military. A brief consultation occurred with the local committee and then the Teh Sheng passed on down to Sinti.

On the right bank just above Paitochi—where Captain Baker is believed to have been captured—there was a steep ridge of green hills, just below the summit of which, in white-chalk lettering carved in Sussex White Horse fashion, were bold characters indicating the "sovereignty" of the "Soviet Government of China," a big red flag on the summit itself marking the spot.

The scene on arrival at Sinti, where it is understood communism of a non-warlike type is in active being, was lively. As soon as the Teh Cheng came into the "harbour" shortly after one o'clock, it was seen that the town was determined to give the Flood Relief party a grand welcome. The local committee duly rosetted were rowed out on a big houseboat to the warship. They received Sir John Hope Simpson and his team; who were rapidly carried ashore where a confused medley of drums, bugles, bands and furiously detonated crackers showed the eagerness of Sinti to put aside the day to day troubles and combine in enthusiasm for the dyke-workers. The band displayed considerable ingenuity and pertinacity in overcoming the difficulty of keeping up with a rigidly timed programme and at the same time maintaining that artistic calm which is so essential for the production of good music.

The party inspected the dykes finished and in the process of construction. They also were able to see the barbed wire defences erected against attacks by the militant Communists. So the troops, who had provided a guard of honour, were engaged, some in garrison work and some actually in supplementing the digging of the dykes. At Kienli this military spadework had been on parade. Here it was actually in operation with the thousands of other workers.

As was to be expected from the warmth of the greeting and the exuberance of the messages on the streamers, the inhabitants of Sinti were not unlike those of other places. In short they had the usual request to make: they wanted more dyke work and more wheat. Oliver Twist would be small beer in this Yangtze region. Or, would it be fairer to say, his cult is highly fashionable. Still, although tactful refusals had to be reluctantly given, the good folk of Sinti did not lose their manners. They had done their best and they were genuinely pleased with the visit.

The dyke work may be expected to flourish in consequence, at any rate in the immediate neighbourhood and for some miles beyond. The only pity is that the task is that of spreading a limited supply of butter over a huge expanse of bread. So there must be a thinness which can be remedied only by more resources or more local assistance. The satisfactory thing is that the flour and wheat payments are reaching a great proportion of the workers even in this bandit area so far from Shanghai. Every effort is being made by means of the inspection staff to reduce to a minimum leakages and those disappointing stretches where, owing to bandits and other reasons, the work has been held up and the dyke builders are reported to be living on grass. In general, however, the reports received were good.

It is estimated that, apart from locally and privately built dykes, the responsibility for which rests on certain farmers and townsfolk well able to bear it, 80 per cent. of the dyke work under the National Flood Relief Commission has been practically completed. And although Hankow has, without recognising it, heard "The Red Flag" played in its midst, "Yankee Doodle" was the favourite tune of the perspiring, breathless, sprinting band in Sinti.

By four o'clock the party had returned to the gunboat and Sinti's great day had ended. Then, carefully shuttering up her port side lest temptation should be too much for the stray marksman ashore, the Teh Sheng put on steam and, thanks to the skill of her navigators, with the Customs' beacons showing again, she made a swift 14-knot dash for Hankow and anchored there at about eleven on the Saturday evening. In order not to disturb the good people of that port the party deferred its landing till the Sunday morning It had been a pleasant naval experience for a very happy party in the hands of most charming hosts.

So, in visiting the dykes and observing the work of the Flood Relief Commission, contact had been made with the communist area or the Red Fringe of the Yangtze. It may be asked: how has it been possible for the two to be reconciled? How is that dykes can be built with Communists in close proximity? Well every trade has its secrets. For the time being that answer must suffice. Let there be this postscript: whatever validity there may be for criticism in other respects, all the parties involved deserve respect for the accomplishment of much in face of grave personal risk and in surrender of prejudices for the sake of the common weal. Perhaps there lies a moral which might be widely applied with beneficial results in regions beyond even that vast valley of the Yangtze.

(To be continued next week)

CHINA'S SKIES FOR MAY

3. Mercury in conjunction with Moon, 10 p.m. M. 5° S.
4. Uranus in conjunction with Moon, 3 a.m. U. 3° S.
4. Mars in conjunction with Moon, 10 a.m. M. 4° S.
7. Mercury and Uranus in conjunction, 4 a.m. M. 2.6° S.
8. Mercury at greatest Elongation 26° W.
10. Venus in conjunction with Moon, 1 a.m. V. 1° S.
13. Jupiter in conjunction with Moon, 6 a.m. J. 3° S.
14. Neptune in conjunction with Moon, 8 p.m. N. 1° S.
15. Saturn at a Stationary point.
17. Neptune at a Stationary point.
19. Mercury and Mars in conjunction, 4 a.m. M. 2.5° S.
22. Venus at greatest Brilliancy.
25. Saturn in conjunction with Moon, 1 a.m. S. 4° N.
31. Uranus in conjunction with Moon, noon. U. 3° S.

CONSTELLATIONS ABOUT 9 P.M.

In the North: Ursa Major is above Polaris in the meridian, Draco is east, and Auriga west. In the East: Lyra is rising, and Hercules is just up. Along the Ecliptic: Scorpius is rising, Libra midway, Virgo on the meridian, Leo past, Cancer midway, Gemini next, Taurus just setting. In the South-west: is Cor Hydrae, and in the west Canis Minor is nearing the horizon.—The Milky Way surrounds nearly the whole horizon, and the Zodiacal Light exceeds it in the western sky.

PHASES OF THE MOON

6.	New Moon	2.12 a.m.*
13.	First Quarter	10.02 p.m.
20.	Full Moon	1.09 p.m.
27.	Last Quarter	0.55 p.m.
4.	Moon in Apogee	3.48 p.m.
19.	Moon in Perigee	2.00 p.m.

*6 minutes for Shanghai civil time.

RISING AND SETTING OF THE MOON

Day	Rises	South	Sets
1.	2.53 a.m.*	8.46 a.m.*	2.45 p.m.*
8.	6.24 a.m.	1.48 p.m.	9.17 p.m.
15.	1.21 p.m.	7.48 p.m.	1.34 a.m.
22.	9.36 p.m.	1.25 a.m.	6.19 a.m.
29.	1.21 a.m.	7.24 a.m.	1.33 p.m.

RISING AND SETTING OF THE SUN

Day	Rises		Equ. of time		Sets	
1.	5.17	5.11*	—2 min.	56 sec.	6.37	6.31*
8.	5.11	5.05	—3 „	35 „	6.42	6.36
15.	5.06	5.00	—3 „	47 „	6.47	6.41
22.	5.02	4.56	—3 „	32 „	6.51	6.45
29.	4.59	4.53	—2 „	51 „	6.55	6.49

*Civil time of Shanghai.

ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS

Mercury an evening star in the first half of the month becomes a morning star in the second half. Leaving Pisces it crosses Aries. At greatest elongation 26° W. on 8th. In conjunction with Mars in 19th.

Sets on 1st at 6.17 p.m.; rises on 16th at 5.03 a.m.

Venus moving in Gemini it attains its greatest declination North on 6th. Its brightness increases and will be at maximum (Mag. —4.2, 9 times that of Sirius), on 22nd. It is approaching the Earth.

Sets on 1st at 10.20 p.m.; on 16th at 10.12 p.m.

Mars moving in Pisces and Aries, it may be considered a morning star, as it rises in the dawn, N.E. by E.

Rises on 1st at 4.24 a.m.; on 16th at 3.57 a.m.

Jupiter is in quadrature with the Sun on 4th; it can be observed only in the first part of the night towards the end of the month. Magnitude —1.6.

Sets on 1st at 1.18 a.m.; on 16th at 0.23 a.m.

Saturn moving in Capricornus, rises now before midnight, but lessens greatly its speed up to the 15th, when it will be stationary in the heavens and then will move retrograde in right ascension. Magnitude 0.7.

Rises on 1st at midnight; on 16th at 11.38 p.m.

Uranus in Pisces accelevates its rising before dawn.

Rises on 2nd at 4.19 a.m., on 26th at 2.47 a.m.

Neptune in Leo moving retrograde or westward to 17th, when it is stationary in the sky; and then begins to move eastward.

Sets on 3rd at 1.15 a.m.; on 15th at 1.27 a.m.; on 27th at 0.40 a.m.

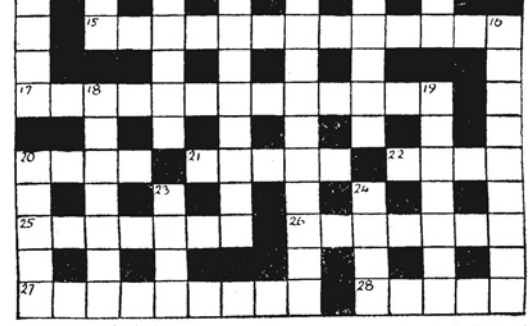
PHYSICAL CONSTITUTION OF THE SUN

Now that we know quite certainly that the familiar elements, iron, sodium, calcium and others exist in the sun's substance, while we are led to believe with assurance, that all the elements we are acquainted with also exist there, we see at once that in all probability the other planets are constituted in the same way. There may be some differences in the proportionate distribution of the elements in one planet from that which prevails in some other planet; but the general conclusion remains that the planets are formed of the elements which are known as terrestrial; for we cannot recognise any reason for believing that our earth, alone of all the orbs which revolve around the sun, resembles the great central orb in general constitution. And this general law is believed also to extend to the orbs moving beyond the bounds of the solar system, forming thus conceptions as to the existence and constitution of planets revolving around other suns (for instance, the stars of the Algol type). Spectroscopic investigations of the stars have shown that these orbs, like our sun, contain in their substance many terrestrial elements, while it may not unsafely be asserted that all, or nearly all, these elements exist in the substance of every single star

(Continued on page 198.)

LONDON CROSS-WORD PUZZLES

(By Arrangement with the "Daily Telegraph")

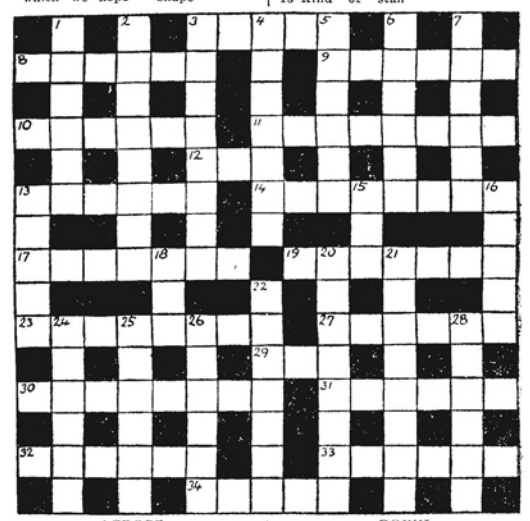


ACROSS

1 A kind of china that contains a little creature
4 A flower in its two parts perhaps appeared upon the Christmas table
8 Jemmy's big relation
9 A charming little French seaside resort
10 Motor mechanics do this to themselves with this when upset
11 This wall often divides neighbours
12 With fat this is in a deadly way
15 A great race which we hope will describe, with 11 across, our Government
17 Base
20 The dying toper woke up when he heard the undertaker say this would have to be strong for him
21 Loose, and might be changed to mean join
22 A Scottish island might suit you here
25 Epithet for the modern expenditure on so-called social service
26 "Cats-ice" (anag.)
27 Shape in a god is unnatural shape
28 Growing in the garden or made in haste by the dress-maker

DOWN

1 Kind of dog
2 A kind of glass.....or is it the champion at a card game?
3 A performing dog
4 The modern sentimentalists would like to see this kind of race take the place of fox-hunting probably
5 English town
6 Bird
7 The girl whom many card-players desire
9 Apparently a second dinner is unusual
13 Kind of staff that seems to encourage the cricketer
14 A division of "Hades"
16 Book of the O.T.
18 A male official that looks like a feminine African
19 "It's peel" (anag.)
20 Made of bread
23 "A poor player that struts and frets his —— upon the stage" ("Macbeth")
24 Kind of boat that could easily be altered for cattle



ACROSS

3 Store
8 For apparently half-a-dozen to annoy is the very reverse of feminine
9 One of the cavy family
10 Crown
11 Expedient
12 This followed by its past makes a child's game
13 Amazed
14 Just a fuss about Nell being disarranged
17 A bare crown looks like a certain weight
19 Irregularity
23 Part of Africa with poetry within
27 Prosper
29 Arrest in slang
30 Volcanic rock
31 Occupation for governor
32 May be cloth or decoration, but sounds distinctly chilly
33 Luxuriant
34 Symbol

DOWN

1 What you take when you go for a walk
2 This machine looks as if it tells the girl to work it
3 A justice in a certain British isle
4 Rot
5 Ornament made from slates
6 Part of a newspaper or a building
7 Punishment of old now kept by shopkeepers
13 The main part of the rafters
15 Card game
16 Characteristics of a writer
18 A word of abuse
20 Colour that may be burnt now
21 One of the U.S.A.
22 Scottish kind of cake
24 It is distinctly warm around the bar in this distant capital
25 Golfer's club
26 Musical instrument mainly made of a tree
28 You buy from this man

The solutions will be published next week

SOLUTION OF LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES

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THE BOOK PAGE

RIGA'S ORDEAL

THE CITY OF THE RED PLAGUE.—Soviet Rule in a Baltic Town. By George Popoff. Translated by Robin John. Allen & Unwin, London. 10/-

This English translation of a Russian account of the Bolshevik occupation of Riga presents a graphic and vivid picture of the clash between the Red forces and the Whites who endeavoured with much bravery, and eventual success, to oppose them. The events took place in Riga, the capital of the present Republic of Latvia, in January and May of 1919. The author is a careful narrator and does not profess to do anything more than write down facts as he knew them. The advantage of a study of this book lies in the fact that it gives an account of a Soviet experiment outside Russia. For five months Moscow attempted to set up in Riga a State modelled on the Russian prototype. This attempt included an attack on home life and is of more value as a practical guide to the meaning of Bolshevism than any political treatise. The difficulty of ascertaining the true facts in Russia itself is well known. It lies in the terrorist power of the Government to prevent inconvenient truths finding full expression. This leads on the one hand to imperfect pictures and on the other to grossly exaggerated distortions which, by their very absurdity, defeat the object their authors have in mind. In this book, as Riga to-day is free from Soviet control, it is possible to find a statement of facts fully proved, and it must be remembered that nearly half the present population of Riga, now in a free and democratically governed State, are able to bear witness to its truth. The forces which finally helped to drive the Bolsheviks out of Riga included the Baltic Volunteer Corps, which was commanded by a British officer of the Irish Guards, and the Commission which after the departure of the Bolsheviks brought order into the new Baltic States was presided over by Brigadier-General Alfred Burt. The people of Riga are under no illusions about Bolshevism. It is Communism, not by persuasion, but Communism by force, and they are convinced today that this radical feature of Communist rule has not changed an atom.

The entry of the Bolsheviks into Riga was followed by flamboyant promises of a glorious new era in which the proletariat would have freedom and power. The organisation was, however, that of an Asiatic despotism, and the manner in which Comrade Peter Stutchka, the President of the shortlived Latvian Soviet Republic, proceeded to root out the parasitical bourgoisie had its humours as well as its tragedies. The bourgeoisie, on their part, not being enamoured of the idea of helping their abolition by the process of their own slaughter, took measures of self-defence in the form of acquiring proletarian habits and dressing as much like proletarians as possible. So everyone went out in Riga in their oldest and shabbiest clothes. Thus came the astonishing sight of venerable councillors, who previously had never thought of appearing in public except with their top hats, black coats and white gloves, dressed all of a sudden like tramps in the most incredible outfits:

> .....One surprised them furtively creeping along the walls of the houses, unshaven, with a rough cap pulled over their ears, ragged trousers and woollen mufflers, and their hands buried deep in their coat pockets.
>
> Or else I saw old ladies, who had always been noted for their refined elegance, now wearing peasants' handkerchiefs tied round their heads and wrapped in the shabby sheepskin furs of their cooks. Young ladies of social position, once so smart and dainty, now ran around looking like scullery maids or uncouth peasant girls. In spite of the strained and precarious position in which we all were, the spectacle of some of these good bourgeois trying to look like proletarians was so ludicrous that often, when I met them, I was hard put to it not to burst out laughing.

The diehards, who made it a point of honour to resist the new invasion by appearing more elegantly dressed than usual, were arrested, thrown into prison, and often for an indefinite time, saw there was a certain amount of wisdom in the masquerade which was attempted.

The attack on the home is dealt with in a special chapter which is most illuminating. The servants of the bourgeoisie were persuaded to desert their employers, leaving behind notices of which the following is typical:

> I have left you! You can be thankful that it has happened so peacefully. For I've joined the Reds.

A special tax on clothing and footwear was imposed with the ostensible object of alleviating the lot of the Soviet soldiers at the front. Workmen and domestic servant girls entered into houses and made lists of the clothes and washing found there. A search for money was also carried out and various devices were adopted in order to defeat the Red agents. The author hid some of his important bank notes in a volume of Karl Marx's "Das Kapital," and thus gained great credit for the possession of such a volume, into which, luckily for him, the searchers did not decide to look. And then he thought of a further hiding-place for the remainder of his money:

> Finally I unhooked the bird-cage that was hanging up by the window, pulled out its sliding floor, spread the remaining bank-notes on it, covered them up with fresh white sand, and then put everything back in its place.
>
> The canaries turned out to be the most artful of accomplices, and their charmingly feigned innocence was more convincing even than that of Comrade Marx: they continued to hop gaily about in their cage, chirping and twittering as usual, now and then pecking at a grain of seed or sipping a drop of water. Nor did their faintest chirrup betray the presence of the treasure which they were now guarding under their tiny claws.....

But it was not all fun. A companion chapter deals with the beginning of the Terror, the farcical trials and the execution of some of the bourgeoisie. And then came the war on the Churches and the persecution of the clergymen. The abolition of money produced a most chaotic state of affairs and it is not entirely without cause that the chaper dealing with that feature is followed by one entitled "Soviet Soup for All." The inevitable entry of plague into a city which was being so impossibly ruled followed. Again, women recruited from the outcasts of the population added to the terror, and it is not surprising to learn that when at last the unfortunate inhabitants of Riga were relieved of their tyrannical rulers, these women were the first victims of the fury of the temporarily out of hand population. The character of the Red terrorists can be shown from the fact that as soon as it was known that a relieving force was in operation, the President of the Revolutionary Tribunal selected 110 persons well known in Riga, and sentenced them to a "conditional death penalty," which meant that they would be executed if further bad news came from the front. Bad news duly came and the unfortunate men were executed. They included some of the most prominent citizens in Riga and also agricultural labourers and artisans of the poorest classes. The nationalities represented were Letts, Germans, Balts, Russians, Jews and Poles. The Reds regarded them as counter-revolutionaries, and to the extent that they were united in their bitter hatred of the Red usurpers the description was correct. This is the scene on the morning of their execution:

> .....About five they were awakened by a sudden noise. They heard the throb of motor engines outside, the sound of voices, a quarrel, shouts and cursing, and the laughter of drunken women; then footsteps, the clang of weapons on the stone floor, the rattle of keys in the corridor, and orders given by men approaching the cells. Then, through the gratings in the doors, the dazzling light of flickering lanterns shone into the blackness of the prisoners' dungeons. Almost immediately a horde of Bolshevist soldiers and "gunwomen," armed to the teeth and abominably drunk, burst wildly in.
>
> "All out into the yard! Without coats, hats or boots!" shouted a Red guard who seemed to be the leader, a man with a club foot and a typically criminal face.

Carried out in prison lorries to Bickern Wood, outside Riga, they were duly delivered to their fate:

> The "gunwomen" stood ready, waiting to carry out the orders of the amazon. They were a detachment of those Lettish Communist women, most of them former domestic servants or prostitutes, who had formed a special Women's Battalion immediately after the arrival of the Reds and had made themselves unpleasantly conspicuous not only by the prominent part they took in domiciliary visits and arrests, but by their willingness to act as executioners, in which rôle they displayed a degree of cruelty and sadism to which men never attained.
>
> Alarmed and exasperated by the latest bad news from the front, they seemed on this day to be particularly zealous and to be taking a peculiar pleasure in their work.
>
> The victims were ordered to line up, with their backs to the wood. No sooner were they in their places than the relentless amazon raised her whip high in her gloved right hand.

The women executioners were armed with only revolvers and one or two of them had rifles, but they did not move to the signal without showing signs of hesitation and something like embarrassment. This lasted only for a few seconds:

> .....In obedience to the cries of the horsewoman exciting and urging them on, they suddenly opened a disorderly, erratic fire on the fifty unarmed wretches standing, barefooted and helpless, before them; still ill-trained in the use of firearms, they aimed badly, missed or wounded many of their victims without killing them outright; and they went on shooting and shooting, blindly, deliriously, like creatures possessed, into the defenceless mass of human bodies.
>
> Piercing cries for help, despairing shrieks rent the air. It was as though the victims had only now awakened from their stupor. They huddled close together; the clergyman, erect in the midst of the throng, called on them loudly to submit to God's will.
>
> Some of the prisoners—fathers and sons, brothers and friends—clung together in groups of twos and threes, taking their last farewells, and trying to protect one another with their own bodies. Others stood upright in the midst of the rain of bullets, awaiting death with a quiet, cheerful countenance, saying "Our Father" to themselves. Some of the youngest died manfully, filled with an inward greatness.....Others broke into piercing cries, threw themselves to the ground and crawled towards their executioners to embrace their knees, clinging to life desperately in the face of death. Others again, already grievously wounded, attempted to save themselves by flight; they ran into the depths of the wood, hid themselves behind trees or flung themselves, as though seeking protection, into the slushy snow.
>
> But their murderesses, now drunk with blood, rushed after them, tore their half-dead victims from their hiding-places, fired at them blindly, shooting them in the face, in the body, in the legs, till only a heap of mutilated quivering corpses lay before them.
>
> In spite of the clumsiness of the female butchers the carnage lasted no longer than ten or fifteen minutes. A final shot here or there and all was over.
>
> The club-footed Commissary hobbled from body to body to see which were still alive, and wherever he saw any sign of movement fired his revolver into the body to be on the safe side. Then satisfied that the work had been well done, he nodded to the mounted woman. Laughing and screeching, the "gunwomen" then jumped into the lorries and were driven swiftly back to the town.

This ghastly scene provides a grim commentary on the benefit of Communist rule.—E.H.

WHAT LONDON READS

BY CHAS. PILGRIM

London, Mar. 26.

This is still a year of good and interesting novels. Old reputations are being well maintained and new reputations enhanced. In "The Young Revolutionist" (Methuen) Mrs. Pearl S. Buck has written another of her intimate studies of modern China, which she knows so well. Her first novel, "The Good Earth" was generally accepted as one of the best studies of Chinese life which has been written. This is no wonder, for the author was born in China and, save for a course in an American University, has lived there her whole life. She has been admitted to the intimacy of Chinese homes and knows, as well as any Westerner can know, the working of the Chinese mind. Her husband is Professor of Rural Economics and Sociology at Nanking University.

Her new story is of a peasant youth who runs away from the isolated life of temple service. Adrift in the world, he is caught by a fervour of revolutionary patriotism and joins one of the many armies which are marching and counter-marching about the vast Chinese realm. The horror of battle destroys his fervour; for him, revolution is not over a fine thing and he makes his way back to the quiet of his parents' home. This is China from the inside. There are in the book no rapidly accumulated and misleading generalisations. China will probably count for more and more in the world's immediate future. It is well, therefore, to know as much as possible of the character of the Chinese people. Mrs. Buck is a well equipped teacher.

An Actress's Novel

I have before me a quartet of new novels, all of which are finding a ready public. Miss Elissa Landi is the newest of the four authors, having written only one novel before "House for Sale" (Chatto and Windus). Miss Landi, as most of us know, is a young English stage and film actress who sought and found success a year or two ago in Hollywood. And, as some of us may not know, she is connected on her mother's side with the Habsburg family.

"House for Sale" is an unusually delightful story told in a refreshingly new way. A widow is sorting her possessions before she sells her house. These things remind her of her past life, of her husband and how the War changed him; of her children; all about Christopher, her friend, and Janet; all about their love affairs, their ambitions and everything that happened to them. A many-sided, intimate story of a mother and her family.

Miss Storm Jameson needs no introduction to her public. She is the daughter of a sea captain and many of her books have been about ships—the beauty of sailing ships, the history of old English shipping firms the passing of the merchant sailing vessel. "That Was Yesterday" (Heinemann) is the long story of Hervey Russell's marriage, from its poverty-stricken beginning to the point when she decides to go alone to London. Hervey belongs to those Gartons and Hansykes of whom the author has written in "The Lovely Ship" and "A Richer Dust." Penn, her husband, is a poor creature, who, she comes to realise, will never shoulder the responsibility of wife and child. Her own tortured strivings to fashion a worthy life make up a tale packed with interest, narrative, character and emotion.

The Quiet Life

All who love England—not the England of commerce and mechanical progress, but the England known to Chaucer, Shakespeare and Wordsworth—will know that Mr. Edmund Blunden is a prince of lovers. A new book has just come from his pen, "The Face of England," with an introduction by Mr. J. C. Squire and published by Longman. Mr. Blunden writes of the England which is as yet unchanged, those tiny, precious spots which have escaped the builder and the enterprising motor bus. He views these refugees from time to time, season by season. To him a tree or a bush is a more wonderful thing than a whole, gigantic city; the ways of a solitary rabbit more absorbing than the movement of a vast crowd of men and women. He writes a fine, careful prose which is often akin to the close exactness of verse, for he is a true and practised poet.

This is a book for those who may have wandered far away from England and yet want to live again the joys of the familiar place: the walk through the meadows and coppices; the watching of a simple cricket match with no thought of first-class averages; the fellowship of a remote village inn. This face of England is going fast. Ribbon planning is rapidly scoring it with hideous wrinkles. But there are undisturbed corners where it is still possible to linger for a whole day and watch the little creatures creep in and out of the undergrowth as they must have crept in and out in the forest of Arden. A few years more and all this may be no more than word paintings in Mr. Blunden's book.

Another Woman in the War

It seems that the supply of war books is not yet exhausted. Almost every week comes out the story of someone else's war experience. It may be a Commander (Marshal Foch's own story will soon be issued) or it may be a canteen server.

Miss Irene Rathbone has just published with Chatto and Windus her story of the War, "When We Were Young." Although in the form of fiction, the adventures related are the writer's own. Miss Rathbone served as a V.A.D., in France. She has since travelled widely and published her letters en voyage as a book called "Susan Goes East." She is a cousin of Miss Eleanor Rathbone, the Member of Parliament and of Mr. Basil Rathbone, the actor.

The heroine of her novel is one Joan Seddon, who joins up, does canteen work, nurses and makes munitions. Her life is described with the intimate detail of personal knowledge. She puts no gloss on the misery and sordidness, rebels violently against the sacrifice of so much young life, and yet, when the Armistice comes and the work is all over, she discovers a sense of emptiness and futility in going back to the ordinary, comfortable life in England. Doubtless, it was this rebellion from the humdrum which sent Miss Rathbone on her later, recorded travel.

CHINA'S SKIES FOR MAY

(*Continued from page* 197.)

that shines upon us from the nocturnal heavens. Hence, it may be concluded that if around many of these suns also there revolve orbs constituted like our planets, therefore they contain the elements with which we are familiar. And the mind is immediately led to speculate on the uses which those elements may be used by beings capable of applying the metals to useful purposes which man has discovered. But here also may be applied the remark that Lord Kelvin once made in a lecture: "After all, we don't know anything about it."

BOOKS RECEIVED

HONEST DOUBT. E. J. P. Benn. Benn.

FICTION

THE HEELS OF PLEASURE. H. H. The Ranee of Sarawak. Allahabad Law Journal Press.

IN THE SNOW. T. Lund. Laurie.

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THE NEW WORLD COMING. H. D. Houghton	6s.	6d.

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THE WOMAN'S PAGE

OVER THE TEA CUP

St. George's Day Celebrations: Saturday-Nighters: "Battleships"—the Latest Craze

BY ALETHEA

They have had a nice long rest, these tea cups—(I only wish I could say the same of the writer)—but the time has come when they must say farewell to the life of peaceful seclusion that they have enjoyed during the last few weeks, and suffer to be dragged forth once more into the light of day. Reluctantly, but without undue surprise, they are forced to admit that life in Shanghai has managed to continue quite happily without them. However, spring has come, dinners and cocktail parties are in full swing, schools are holding sports, girl guides are rallying, dress makers are 'creating,' and ponies are doing their final training gallops for the spring meeting. . . . Who could resist the impetus of such an outburst of activity?

The President's Dinner

The various national Saints of Great Britain and Ireland have not enjoyed their usual amount of support from Shanghai this year. That is, with the exception of St. Andrew who succeeded in having the customary ball held in his honour at the very beginning of the season—trust St. Andrew! But the rest have had to be content with mere dinners and a few comparatively quiet toasts; for our Saints, despite their proven abilities to kill dragons and suchlike, evidently decided that discretion was the better part of valour when a clash of arms in the Far East was afoot.

St. George, however, had a fair share of celebration in his honour last Saturday. A lunch at the Shanghai Club (which, needless to say, was an entirely male affair, so we won't dwell too extensively upon it) given by the President Sir Peter Grain and members of St. George's Society, was the first form of celebration. Admiral Sir Howard Kelly made a very excellent speech, so I'm told, and the party did justice to the port. The latter, I believe, was somewhat regretted by one young man whose next engagement after the luncheon party was tea on board the Portuguese Cruiser. Tea on board a Portuguese Cruiser sounds a harmless form of amusement, but it is evidently their custom to offer port (presumably from Portugal) to their guests. The young man in question therefore, instead of receiving the nice mild cup of tea that he had been looking forward to, was constrained out of politeness to his hosts, to drink large quantities of port. What happened afterwards neither history nor the young man relates, but I met him at dinner that night, and he seemed in excellent spirits.

All of which brings us to the large dinner that was given at the Cathay Hotel on Saturday night in honour of St. George. Sir Peter was the host and the guests included all the naval and military celebrities of Shanghai. The Admiral was amongst them, and despite his forbidding expression, there was a twinkle in his eye that betrayed the possibility that he might have been enjoying himself. Brigadier and Mrs. Fleming were there, also the Presidents of the St. Andrew's, St. Patrick's, and St. David's, Societies. Other guests included Lt. Col. E. J. de C. Boys, Lt. Col. J. H. M. Mee and Mrs. Mee; Lt. Col. E. James; Mr. and Mrs. Brenan; Judge P. Grant Jones; the Dean and Mrs. Trivett; Mr. H. V. Wilkinson, who is the Vice-president of St. George's Society, and Mrs. Wilkinson; Col. N. W. B. B. Thoms and Mrs. Thoms; Captain J. H. Godfrey, who is captain of the Suffolk; Dr. and Mrs. Gauntlett; Captain Hinchcliffe; Lieut. Comd. D. Jones, who is now Flag Lieutenant in place of Lt. Comd. Wright who has just left for Hongkong; and, Mr. J. G. Gough, the Brigadier's A. D. C.

Our host was his usual genial self. He has the gift of eternal youth, it would seem. There is some secret understanding between Sir Peter and his young friends, I think; for them he reserves a special smile, and it is through them, perhaps, that he succeeds in retaining his youthful zest and enjoyment of life. His activities on Saturday alone, for instance, would have been enough to tire the average young man. Work all the morning, a long and formal lunch party at midday, a rush out to Hungjao for 18 holes of golf in the afternoon; back home to don a tail coat, in the Cathay Hotel by 8.15 to receive his guests, and at 1 o'clock the following morning he was still there having just bade them all a cheery goodnight.

At the Cathay Hotel

Saturday night at the Cathay is now little less than an established custom. All the sweet young things of the town seem to gather there with their various escorts; the latter, I see, are gradually coming to regard their tail coats with more favour, which is a good thing, even if it is only to give their well-worn dinner jackets a rest. I noticed Colonel Hayley-Bell with his two daughters at one table, with a number of young people. It was nice to see Miss Winifred Hayley-Bell up and about again after her long illness. She is worried about her tallness, I am told, for lying in bed seems to have added several inches to her height. I must say, I noticed that when she danced with her father her head was a good three inches higher than his. However, all her friends assure her that she will shrink back to her normal height once more, and she herself I believe, is disposed to be optimistic about the matter.

Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Wilson were at another table, with Captain and Mrs. Hutchins, Colonel Hooker, and, I think, Mrs. Hooker, though I didn't see her in the crowd of people that moved continually back and forth from the floor. And what a crowd! The orchestra seems to take a malicious delight in playing a certain tune in double time that requires the dancers to hop round the floor at top speed, just when the crowd is at its height. But just as there are dancers and dancers, so also are there hoppers and hoppers. Out of all the vast crowd in the ball room there are not many more than half a dozen couples who dance with a bending movement rather than a bumping one. The rest make use of elbows and heels indiscriminately. Large men hop round and one can almost sense that they are thinking it excellent exercise; large women also hop round and again one can make a guess at their sentiments — those long-suffering scales will not have to register quite so many pounds on the morrow. But it is all in the spirit of fun, after all, and young and old alike seem to get a great deal of enjoyment out of it.

Cruisers and Battleships

H.M.S. Suffolk was the scene of gaiety last Wednesday afternoon, and boats ran from the French Bund from five o'clock onwards to take the large number of guests over to the ship. Captain Godfrey stood at the top of the gangway to receive the guests, of whom there were well over a hundred. At sundown the band struck up and dancing was the order of the afternoon. There were lots of young people amongst the dancers, and one young (very young) lady was somewhat disconcerted by the failure of her midshipman friend to dance with her. He happened unfortunately to be on watch, and had perforce to stand sedately at the top of the gangway throughout the entertainment. He looked a little forlorn, for apparently the young lady would not take 'duty' as any excuse for his lack of attention.

Since we happen to be on the subject of ships, this new game looks as though it will soon be enjoying the popularity of cross word puzzles. One hears distracted murmurs of "Cuthbert 6, Edward 4, and Isabel 8", followed by the eager question "Have I hit anything?" It seems that there are two ways of playing "Battleships." There is the naval game which calls for seven turns and a small fleet, and there is the local method which demands a large fleet nearly covering the board and only three shots at a time. When all three shots fail to hit anything the luckless player is greeted with a triumphant cry of "Whangpoo."

The game is literally becoming a craze. Strong men play it in the Race Club for drinks; busines men's tiffin hours are devoted to it; wherever two people happen to meet who know the game, they get together and start drawing cruisers and destroyers on a checkered piece of paper. Of course, to those who are not familiar with the game, this is all Greek. But the loss is *theirs—it is the* game of the moment, and if they count themselves anybody they really ought to learn it without delay. The writer will even go so far as to offer voluntary instruction to any who might want to learn it. It is offered free, but since times are hard, the price of a small cocktail in exchange would not come amiss while the instruction is in progress.

Paper Hunt Races

Last Saturday's race meeting calls for a short paragraph before we finally conclude. It had been postponed for so long that thoughts of paper hunting had been left far behind; but a pink coat and a number of steeplechases served to remind race goers that it was a paper hunt meeting. There was a record crowd at the course on Saturday, and the number of Chinese paper hunters and ponies seemed bigger than usual. As it is considered a sporting event, nobody bothers much to dress up for the occasion; but those women who are keen paper hunters throughout the winter were thinking I'm sure, that they'd like to don breeches and boots and have a ride round that steeplechase course. However, such treats were not for them, and they had to be content to watch the fun. The Challenge Cup steeplechase was a disappointing race from the point of view of starters, but everybody was glad to be able to congratulate Mr. Jack Macgregor (mentally, since he was not there in person) on winning the cup outright.

The importance of the paper hunt meeting this year was inevitably somewhat eclipsed by the nearness of the big meeting. This Saturday is the first day and excitement and speculation is running as high as ever it has. For owners the Derby is perhaps the most important and interesting race of the meeting, but the Champions, with all that it signifies from a money point of view, must always take first place in the minds of the general public. But enough. The spring meeting with its disappointments and successes, its losses and profits, is still a thing of the future, and next week will be time enough to praise or blame it, according to how it treats us.

A CITY OF MONA LISAS

Impressions of Shanghai by a Woman in Search of Adventure—Alone

Europe had made me blase, satiated, surfeited, "fed up" with the "soft" life. Since coming out I had spent most of my time in the playgrounds of society. There was scarcely a corner of the Côte d'Azur, of St. Moritz and the fashionable places with which I was not familiar.

But all that had turned to dust and ashes. Somehow, the tinsel trappings had lost their glamour and their spell.

Surely, I thought, Europe is not the world. And the non-European world must be more attractive than the world I knew. There was the East, for example, and all the lands included in a world tour.

Why not try those? Especially the East—that East which would show whether the spirit of unrest had spread thither to the upsetting of all those comfortable old ideas and habits of the European male; that East which had always fascinated me for its reactions to art, philosophy, and sex.

And I would go alone. Not with a male 'protector,' nor with a chaperon, nor even a maid, but literally alone.

The project horrified my friends and my family. Educated in the exclusive schools of England and France, I was charmingly incapable of earning my living, accustomed to every luxury, a world journey "on my own" was absurd. It was not as if my motive was the quest of a rich and stable husband—that would be explicable to friends and family alike!

There were serious obstacles, too. Money was one. At my jumping off place—I had a ticket to Hongkong, insecurely little cash, and a vague hope that some months later my bank would send some more.

Friends told me how expensive they had found it to spend six weeks in Egypt. It cost them—two in number £100 more than I had spent in eighteen months going round the world.

Part of the explanation of my economy is that slow boats had no terrors for me. Time was the only commodity with which I could be generous, as it allowed my tiny dividends to accumulate.

But there was the fatal handicap of sex. That, it appeared, was a singular peculiarity of the female species, which she was unable to protect. When I left the trodden paths of civilisation, I was warned I should always be in danger from the rapacious male.

The climate of the Hawaiian Islands or America was so seductive and inflammable, I was told, that if I ever set foot on those shores I could not emerge unscathed.

I was completely disillusioned—the average male was not the wild, aggressive animal I had been led to believe him.

Let me sum up here these sex reactions and be done with them.

Different races, I found, have different attitudes. The people of Ceylon and the Malay States were uninterested—I was one of a ruling caste that is incomprehensible.

In the Japanese country side I was a source of unending laughter, though I was never accosted or insulted.

In China, with its recent emancipation of woman I was closely studied, but passed without comment. Only the simple country folk showed bewildered curiosity at my heights and my soft white skin.

For the encouragement of any other woman who may succumb to the wander-lust, let me add that, when people realised how interested I was, they went to amazing trouble to satisfy my curiosity.

One precaution only had I taken. A woman wandering about the world alone for no ostensible purpose is at once consigned to the category of adventuresses of the tigerskin variety. So, on the strength of having had a couple of articles accepted by a newspaper, I posed as "Press."

Dominant among my memories of a few months in China—Hongkong, Canton, Peking, Kalgan, Shanghai—persists the impression of *woman*. And my conclusion is that, in the great game of life and love, the women of China and especially of Shanghai, are formidable rivals to their European sisters.

Of all the modern women I have met in many countries, the Chinese lady is in a class alone for fascination, charm, and wit.

She absorbs knowledge easily, and uses it with dexterity.

The famous Dowager-Empress was not an exception: she was merely fortunate in having opportunity.

I saw a few who might be placed in the category of "freaks," who gloried in the outward symbols of "emancipation" by donning grey flannel trousers and a soft silk shirt and tie: but in general the adoption of European thought and custom is more than skin deep.

That good taste in dress which has always distinguished the Chinese woman has not failed her in her choice of modern clothes. She has an instinct for the chic. I recall vividly the smart little girls, with their sleek bobbed hair, their complexions transformed with cosmetics from Paris. And older women with all the "savoir faire" of the clever Frenchwoman.

To my surprise Chinese boys and girls go about together for games and dances, and falling in love is becoming a basis for modern marriage. I have been amazed by the poise and complete self-possession of smart young girls I meet out shopping or racing—they have all the airs of a spoilt American debutante.

Yet with all this Westernising, the charm of the Chinese woman remains as potent as ever. It is exceedingly subtle. She is the Mona Lisa in real life. All the baffling mystery of Leonard da Vinci's enigma is hers. Those worshippers who gather around the shrine in the Louvre trying to unravel that inscrutable smile, would discover bewilderingly numerous idols in the streets and homes of Shanghai.

And I dare to assert that no matter how intimately a man may know or deeply love a Chinese woman, he never fathoms her in-most soul. She will always keep him guessing.

But this paean of the Chinese woman can be qualified. The women of the West too have been subtly affected by this New York of the East. They offer a refreshing, unending source of interest to the traveller. Perhaps their greatest charm lies in the fact that one cannot guess their nationality at a glance. Every woman seems to have absorbed some new subtlety from her foreign sisters; and so hospitality is spontaneous and amusing. What fun this place is! you think even as you walk along the street, and I am sure the Shanghai man "says it with flowers".

BIRTHS

BRIGGS.—On April 28, 1932, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Briggs, a daughter.

GABB.—On April 27, 1932, at Wenchow, to Mr. and Mrs. C. L. GABB, a son.

HEATHCOTE.—On May 1, 1932, at the Country Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. D. HEATHCOTE, a daughter.

MANN.—On April 30, 1932, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Joan, wife of GOTHER H. MANN, a daughter.

SMITH.—On May 1, 1932, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE CHANNING SMITH, a son.

MARRIAGES

EDKINS-AGASSIZ.—On Saturday April 30, 1932, at the Union Church, Shanghai, VAUDINE EDITH, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Earnest Garnault Agassiz of New York, U.S.A., to SYDNEY HERBERT, son of Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Edkins of Hampstead, London, England.

MASON-AIERS.—On April 30, 1932 at H. B. M. Consulate General Shanghai and at Holy Trinity Cathedral Church, KATHERINE, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mason of Manchester, England, and HAROLD EDWARD, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Aiers of Shanghai, China.

ORTON-BAKER.—On April 27, 1932, at H.B.M. Consulate-General, Shanghai, before J. W. O. Davidson, Esq., and at the Holy Trinity Cathedral, by the Very Reverend Dean A. C. S. Trivett, M.A., B.D., GRACE ANNE, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Baker, of Middlesex, England, to ALFRED JAMES, eldest son of Mrs. S. E. Orton, and the late Mr. A. Orton, of South Shields, England.

TAYLOR-TATLOCK. — On April 30, 1932, at H.B.M. Consulate-General, Shanghai, and at St. Joseph's Chapel, ELIZABETH HELEN, daughter of Mrs. Claire Tatlock and the late Thomas Tatlock, to WILLIAM HENRY, son of Mrs. Edith Taylor and the late William Ogden Taylor of Leeds, England.

ENGAGEMENT

ABIGAIL-BREAR.—The engagement is announced of DOROTHY, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. BREAR of "Stelhiem," Halifax, England, and EDGAR WILLIAM, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. G. Abigail of Westcliffe-On-Sea, England.

DEATHS

DANENBERG.—On Monday, April 25, 1932, at the Paulun Hospital, Shanghai, AUGUSTO ALBERTO DANENBERG, aged 11 months, dearly beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Danenberg.

DE SIQUEIRA.—On Thursday, April 28, 1932, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, FRANCISCO FELIX (ANINI) DE SIQUEIRA, aged 67 years. (Macao, Hongkong, and Japan papers please copy.)

FULLERTON. — On Tuesday, April 26, 1932, at the Isolation Hospital, ELLIOT LAZIERE FULLERTON, aged 36, of Vancouver, B.C.

READ.—At the Country Hospital, Shanghai, on April 26, 1932, MABEL AGNES, the dearly loved wife of H. H. Read.

SCHROEDER—On April 30, 1932, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, HANS SCHROEDER, Revenue Office, S.M.C., aged 63 years.

IN MEMORIAM

BOWERN.—In loving memory of JESSIE, wife of T. W. Bowern of Shanghai, and only daughter of the late Captain A. Holmes of Belfast, Maine, U.S.A., who departed this life on April 28, 1927, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, after a long and painful illness, bravely borne with great courage. A loving mother and devoted wife, deeply mourned by her sorrowing husband, family and relatives.

PRENTICE.—In cherished memory of my husband JOHN PRENTICE, who passed away on April 30, 1925. "Peace, perfect peace".

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Shanghai

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VESSELS DUE TO ARRIVE

Ships are shown under the port at which last reported. The first date against a ship's name is the date of departure (or when the ship has not left the probable date of departure) from that port. The second date shows when the vessel is due at Shanghai. Vessels sailing from all ports of the world are given.

EUROPE, etc.

From LONDON

		Due Shai
Glenapp	Mar. 25	May 6
Ranchi	April 1	May 8
TerukuniM.	April 7	May 14
Benreoch	April 2	May 19
Glenshiel	April 9	May 20
Naldera	April 15	May 22
HakusanM.	April 22	May 30
Bhutan	April 27	June 4
Kaisar I-H	April 29	June 5
BenvannochApl.	30	June 10

From LIVERPOOL

		Due Shai
Mentor	April 2	May 12
Idomeneus	April 9	May 19
Achilles	April 16	May 26
Aeneas	April 24	June 3
Agapenor	April 30	June 10

From HAMBURG

		Due Shai
Zuiderkerk	Mar. 26	May 16
Isar	—	May 18
Saale	—	May 22
Teneriffe	—	May 27
Ionic Star	April 16	June 6
Sumaeus	April 30	June 16
Scrooskerk	April 23	June 13

From ANTWERP

		Due Shai
Zuiderkerk	Mar. 22	May 16

From ROTTERDAM

		Due Shai
Nanking	—	May 12
C. Perth	April 6	May 21
Havelland	April 2	May 22
Saale	April 9	May 22
Tamara	—	June 2

From MARSEILLES

		Due Shai
Athos	April 8	May 13
Dartagnan	April 22	May 27

From TRIESTE

		Due Shai
Conte Rosso	—	May 8
Himalaya	—	May 8

From PORT SAID

		Due Shai
Glenapp	—	May 6
Ranchi	—	May 8
Conte Rosso	—	May 8
Himalaya	—	May 8
Mentor	—	May 12
Nanking	—	May 12
Athos	—	May 13
Terukuni M.	—	May 14
Zuiderkerk	April 15	May 16
Isar	—	May 18
Idomeneus	—	May 19
Glenshiel	—	May 20
Naldera	—	May 22
Saale	—	May 22
Havelland	April 18	May 22
Achilles	—	May 26
Teneriffe	—	May 27
DartagnanM.	—	May 27
Hakusan M.	—	May 30

From MELBOURNE

		Due Shai
Tanda	April 2	May 9
Nankin	May 4	June 9

From CALCUTTA

		Due Shai
Talma	April 30	May 23

From SOERABAIA

		Due Shai
Tjisondari	April 14	May 5
Tjisalak	April 28	May 17

From BATAVIA

		Due Shai
Tjinegara	April 27	May 7

From BALIKPAPAN

		Due Shai
Tjilliwong	May 2	May 16

From SINGAPORE

		Due Shai
Bangalore	April 26	May 4
Ranchi	April 30	May 8

From HONGKONG

		Due Shai
Glenapp	—	May 6
Conte Rosso	—	May 8
Himalaya	—	May 8

From MANILA

		Due Shai
Asoma M.	April 2	May 6
E. Japan	May 2	May 8
Tanda	May 2	May 9

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From NEW YORK

		Due Shai
P. Monroe	Mar. 24	May 9
Ch. Prince	—	May 9
P. Grant	Mar. 24	May 13
Rhexenor	Mar. 25	May 14
S. Teak	—	May 19
P.VanBuren	April 7	May 23
P. Lincoln	April 14	May 27
P. Garfield	April 21	June 6
P.Coolidge	April 28	June 10
Phemius	April 23	June 12
St. Engineer	—	June 15

From NEW ORLEANS

		Due Shai
Fernhill	—	May 4
Fernglen	—	May 10
Snestad	—	May 18

From SAN FRANCISCO

		Due Shai
P. Monroe	April 15	May 9
Chichibu	April 21	May 11
P. Grant	April 22	May 13
Nansenville	—	May 14
P.VanBu en	Apl. 29	May 23

From VANCOUVER

		Due Shai
E. of Asia	April 23	May 8

From SEATTLE

		Due Shai
P.Jefferson	April 16	May 3
P.Madison	April 30	May 17

From KOBE

		Due Shai
Shinyo M.	—	May 4
Fernhill	—	May 4
E. Asia	—	May 8
P. Monroe	—	May 9

From NAGASAKI

		Due Shai
ShanghaiM.	May 6	May 8

INWARD MAILS

DUE SHANGHAI

FROM EUROPE VIA U.S.S.R.:—
Per D.K.K.S. Chosun Maru ..... May 4

FROM EUROPE:—
Per P. & O. S. Bangalore .....May 4

FROM U.S.A.:—
Per C.P.S. Emp. of Asia .....May 8

OUTWARD MAILS

FOR EUROPE, U.S.S.R., AND KOREA:—
Per D.K.K.S. Chosun Maru .....May 6

FOR EUROPE, VIA SUEZ:—
Per P. & O. S. Porthos .....May 6

FOR JAPAN VIA PORTS:—
Per N.Y.K.S. Nagasaki Maru ....May 4

FOR U.S.A., VIA PORTS:—
Per N.Y.K.S. Asama Maru .....May 6

SICCAWEI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Day of Month	Barometer 9 A.M.	Barometer Att'ed Therm	Wind Direction a. m.	Wind (1-12)	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Dry	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Wet	Thermometer in Shade Max.	Thermometer in Shade Min.	Weather Conditions
Apr. 22	29.83	63.1	S S E	1	61.9	61.5	68.9	56.3	C. R.
" 23	29.91	63.5	N W	1	60.4	57.4	67.1	56.1	C.
" 24	30.08	63.0	N W	2	59.4	56.1	62.1	54.7	C.
" 25	30.26	60.6	N N W	1	59.0	51.4	69.8	44.6	R. C.
" 26	30.14	61.6	S S E	3	59.7	54.0	68.0	51.8	C.
" 27	29.92	62.8	S S E	2	67.3	64.2	72.2	57.0	C.
" 28	30.11	62.8	W N W	0	59.4	57.9	70.7	56.3	C.

EXPLANATION

B—blue sky D—drizzle H—hail M—misty (hazy) R—rain T—thunder
C—clouds F—fog L—lightning O—overcast (dull) S—snow Z—calm

SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement

Date	Minimum Temperature 1932	Minimum Temperature 1931	Maximum Temperature 1932	Maximum Temperature 1931	Rainfall 1932	Rainfall 1931
Apr. 22	58.0 F.	51.0 F.	61.0 F.	64.0 F.	1.10-in	0.18-in
" 23	57.0	52.0	65.0	61.0	0.13	0.12
" 24	53.5	50.0	62.0	69.0	0.02	0.05
" 25	48.5	55.0	66.0	62.0	Nil	0.30
" 26	54.0	55.5	65.0	81.0	0.10	0.14
" 27	58.0	64.0	68.0	81.0	1.22	0.03
" 28	57.0	58.0	67.0	67.5	0.09	0.48

PASSENGER LIST

INWARD

Per N.Y.K.S. Hakone Maru, Apr. 25. From Japan. Mrs. G. Winckelman, Miss R. Winckelman, Master G. Winckelman, Miss S. H. Katava, Mr. and Mrs. D. O. Schaper and two children, Mrs. P. Albrecht, Miss H. Niebling, Mr. Charles Henry James, Mrs. Maria Knitl.

Per str. Siangwo, Apr. 26. From River Ports. Mr. H. March Smith, Mr. Lifshitz, Mr. A. Holfs, Mr. W. L. Phillippshorn, Surg. Lt. Malone, Mr. Marshall, Mr. L. Fairweather.

Per R.M.S. Empress of Japan, Apr. 26. From Vancouver, etc. Mr. G. H. Gassoun, Mrs. V. M. Khouri, Miss E. Khouri, Miss L. Khouri, Mr. F. P. Lachlan, Mr. P. W. O. Liddell, Mrs. Liddell, Miss V. Pearson, Mr. A. Widmann, Mr. E. Williams, Mr. J. Barwick, Mr. P. A. Netland, Mr. W. J. Keswick, Mr. J. H. Keswick, Mr. J. Pates, Mrs. Pates, Mr. Allen C. Wilcox, Mrs. Wilcox, Madame Du Pac de Marsoulies, Miss De Marsoulies, Mr. S. Lowrie, Mr. L. Roeenfeld, Mr. P. H. McKay, Mrs. E. G. Kellner, Master Kellner, Mr. R. W. Tritsch, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Benwell, Capt. and Mrs. E. L. Gray, Miss P. Dillon, Mr. H. Aramachi, Mr. R. T. Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Clark, Miss L. Smith, Rev. and Mrs. W. H. Batstone, Master Allan Batstone, Miss Bery Batstone, Mr. I. S. Pinfold, Miss R. Miyasaki, Col. and Mrs. E. F. Doughty, Mr. F. Kring, Miss S. Gowen, Mr. H. J. Hascamp, Mr. H. W. Hascamp, Mrs. G. Richardson, Master Richardson, Miss Richardson, Mr. M. J. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Willis, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Willis, Dr. M. Nicolson, Mrs. Edith E. Bundy, Mr. and Mrs. A. Brailowsky, Mr. S. W. Spurr, Dr. and Mrs. R. B. Teusler, Mrs. L. T. Woolley, Master D. Woolley, Miss J. Woolley, Mr. A. P. Hall-Thompson, Mr. H. Mullier, Mr. E. Stone, Mr. C. Fradijas, Mr. P. S. Sunga, Mr. N. George, Mrs. Annie George, Miss Lena, George, Miss Catalina George, Mr. Ephraim George, Miss Perasca George, Miss Mary George, Mr. Spiro George, Miss Mary George, Miss Lona George, Miss Helen George, Mr. Paper George, Miss Dinah George, Master S. George, Miss Julia George, Miss Leona George, Mr. Juan R. Sales, Mrs. Emilia Sales.

Per str. Luenho, Apr. 27. From River Ports. Mr. R. A. Forsaith, Mrs. Allison, Mr. Rin, Father Antonin, Mr. Coutts, Miss Greenfield, Mr. Lobenstine, Mr. Carstens, Mr. Bolt, Mrs. B. L. Ancell, Misses Keat, March, Carpenter, Kelly, Hayes, Rossiter, Ensard.

Per R.D.S. President Jackson, Apr. 28. From Hongkong. Dr. V. A. Albers, Mr. H. H. Abeling, Mrs. Bertha Burdick, Mrs Don Burdick, Mrs. John A. Bole, Miss B. Craig, Mr. Theo. G. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Forbes, Miss Dulice Forbes, Mrs. Eileen M. Gibb, Mrs. Glenn Francis de Grove, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Gordon, Mrs. A. F. Junker, Mr. J. Levy, Mr. J. W. Moss, Mr. R. S. Mac Millan, Miss L. Niblock, Mr. W. H. Pinckard, Mrs. F. V. Rigler, Mr. H. Sternberg, Mrs. F. W. Scanland, Mrs. W. D. Snyder, Mr. K. Schaefer, Mr. Charles F. Stoeckli, Mr. W. Stewart, Mr. W. Wright, Dr. Yeh Cheeton.

Per str. Kiangwo, Apr. 29. From Chungking and Way Ports. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Malchenko, Mrs. Turner, Miss Macrae (MacRae), Mr. V. Cossen, Mr. B. I. Levkovich, Rev. M. Morge, Sir John and Lady Hope Simpson, Mr. I. F. Drysdale.

Per str. Loongwo, Apr. 29. From River Ports. Mrs. V. Fedoroff, Rev. Ronald Rees, Miss Oudal, Mrs. Wold, Mr. and Mrs. Shoobin, Sergt. W. E. Griffiths, Mr. Rai, Mr. D. E. Rebok, Lt. Commdr. Clutterbuck, Mr. G. Findlay Andrew, Mr. J. E. Lyhne, Miss Sachse, Miss Dohr, Mr. and Mrs. G. Dohr, Mr. Clements, Mrs. Bowker, Dr. T. H. Williams, Mrs. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Geater, Mr. Blackburn, Mr. Dawson, Rev. F. B. and Mrs. Turner.

Per R.D.S. President McKinley, Apr. 29. From Japan. Mr. James Awad, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold G. Asseier, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bryn, Mr. Clarence J. Barr, Mr. Clarence J. Barr, Lt. Jas. P. Berkeley, Lt. Wm. P. Battell, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Hirshorn, Capt. and Mrs. Augustus Hale, Mr. Franklin O. Hale, Mr. Wm. B. Hale, Lt. J. W. Higley, Capt. and Mrs. Franeis S. Kieren, Mstr. Francis B. Kieren, Mrs. Geo. K. Myers, Mr. J. L. Poole, Capt. and Mrs. Lloyd R. Pugh, Mstr. Lloyd R. Pugh, Jr. Miss Sara L. Pugh, Lt. Chas. E. Shepard, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Schilling, Miss Avis A. Schilling, Miss Antonia Schilling, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Smith, Mr. G. F. Vaughan, Mr. G. F. Vaughan, Jr.

Per M.M.S. Chenonceaux, Apr. 29. From Marseilles and etc. M. Mme. Desplat Mme. Leclercq, M. Forme Becherat, M. Henry A. W. Beck, M. A. Woods, Mme. N. Ilnitskaya, Mr. J. R. Brouwer, M. E. Sterpin, M. Sort, M. L. Faverjon, M. Rouanet, M. Rafaillac, M. P. Courcoule, Mr. R. K. S. Irani, M. J. S. Irani, M. A. R. Irani, M. G. N. Hansotia, M. V. N. Derukkar, M. K. E. Afsari, Rev. S. M. Rodriguez, Mme. A. J. De Jesus, M. and Mme. P. B. Shroff, M. W. C. Wu, M. Cheng Sung, M. Castelli, Mme. Ferrari, M. Rivaosan, MM. Fontennau and Pellegrini, M. Lorenu, M. Shoisky, MM. L. and R. Koeune, MM. E. Verdale, F. Faruggia, R. Amouroux and Vacca Martial, Mlle Schumilin, MM. Tate and Rhein, Mr. Renucci, Mlle Santarelli, Mme. E. M. Barbaras, Mlle M. F. Castillo, M. and Mme. F. X. Dos Remedios, Mme. E. Carneiro, Mlle S. Posolaieff, Mme. Roliz, Mme. L. M. Costa, Mlle J. Roy, M. Medina, Mme. M. K. Ismail, M. S. R. Karmani, M. C. Morosi.

OUTWARD

Per str. Shantung, Apr. 26.—For Hongkong.—Mr. Gilroy, Mr. Aherne.

Per str. Fengtien, Apr. 26.—For Chefoo.—Miss Cole, Mr. Gibb.—**For Tongku.**—Mrs. J. J. French, Mrs. Ramsay, Captain D. M. R. Cameron, Major General J. W. Sandilands C. B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Miss Heimann, Miss E. A. Crosby, Mr. and Mrs. Stouall, Mr. and Mrs. Pyatt, Mr. Pestalozza.

Per str. Taiyuan, Apr. 27.—For Hongkong.—Mrs. W. J. Hodge, Mr. and Mrs. H. de Garcia.

Per str. Wuhu, Apr. 27.—For Wuhu.—Mrs. O. M. Honnor.—**For Hankow.**—Mrs. E. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Dunn.

Per R.D.S. President Pierce, Apr. 27. For Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Sherrill, Mr. J. M. Ealie, Mr. W. A. Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Hayden.—**For Singapore.**—Mr. Charles Palm.—**For Naples.**—Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Brewer, Lt. Jorge R. Perecia.—**For Genoa.**—Mr. and Mrs. C. Schwender, Miss Annie Schwender, Miss Sophie Schwender, Mrs. C. B. Weiss.—**For Marseilles.**—Mr. and Mrs. M. I. Delnikoff, Mr. and Mrs. R. Cavin, Mr. R. E. Bailey, Mrs. Irene Hoch, Mr. and Mrs. E. Soleid, Mr. J. B. Luciani.—**For New York.**—Lt. R. D. Hill, Mrs. Allan Reynolds, Master Reynolds, Lt. Comdr. R. W. Truitt, Mrs. R. W. Truitt, Miss Eleanor Truitt, Master Ross Truitt, Mstr. Lawrence Truitt.—**For Naples.**—Miss Valerie Hoag.

Per str. Chengtu, Apr. 28.—For Newchwang.—Soeur Jeanne.

Per str. Chusan, Apr. 28.—For Antung.—Mr. O. W. Wahlgren, Mr. F. J. Robinson.

Per str. Poyang, Apr. 28.—For Nanking.—Mr. Bianchi, Mr. Scarabot, Mr. de Bernardinio, Mr. Buck, Mr. Collins.

Per str. Chungking, Apr. 28.—For Tongku.—Captain Biermann, Mr. J. K. Fairless.

Per str. Luenho, Apr. 28.—For River Ports.—Mrs. E. Talbat, Miss L. A. Schleicher, Mrs. J. M. Hansen, Miss A. Stotonko, Mr. M. G. Buzza, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Pates, Miss G. R. Rennie, Miss G. J. Selzer, Marine Catalano, Marine D'Agostino, Marine Galli, Marine Gargarese, Miss T. Prolotenko, Mr. Bryden.

Per str. Loongwo, Apr. 29.—For River Ports.—Mrs. Pennell, Mrs. Harmer, Mr. B. van Pehurin, Mr. V. Nauman, Mrs. G. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Fobes, Miss Fobes, Mr. F. P. Lachlan, Mr. M. Sanitzky, Mr. J. Frost, Mr. H. Reichers, Mr. J. C. Anderson, Mr. T. Newton, Mr. Pooterl, Mr. D. Rebok, Mrs. Gulston, Mrs. Gaunt.

Per R.D.S. President Jackson, Apr. 29.—For Kobe.—Mr. H. Hobden.—**For San Francisco.**—Mrs. A. C. Manchan, Mr. G. N. Scovill, Mr. R. M. Ferguson, Mrs. L. S. Mewhinnery, Mr. Milton McHenry, Mr. Charles Finch, Mme. Titinna Arkouss, Mr. H. Mark Smith.—**For Los Angeles.**—Miss A. C. Russell, Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Orchard, Mrs. Kathleen Webb.—**For New York.**—Mrs. Clara Katz.

Per str. Szechuen, Apr. 30.—For Hongkong.—Mr. W. M. Venn, Private F. Flynn, L/Corpl. J. D. Morris.

Per str. Shengking, Apr. 30.—For Northern Ports.—Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Hughes, Mrs. Strathearn, Mrs. Windeyer, Mr. and Mrs. W. Busse, Mrs. Railton, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hickey, Mr. C. K. Begley, Mr. Canter, Mr. Evensen, Comm. and Mrs. Benwell, Mr. Dart, Mr. Emmott, Miss Ellis, Miss H. Viaskih, Mrs. Dart, Mr. F. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. W. Wanamaker, Mr. and Mrs. Daily, Miss Hatchard, Mr. and Mrs. Creybeal, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Cran, Sergt. Pelligrini, Sergt. Riloran, Mr. and Mrs. Rasmussan.

Per R.D.S. President McKinley, Apr. 30.—For Hongkong.—Mr. F. C. Henry, Mr. C. T. Tod, Mr. R. Mein Austin, Mr. Von Schabert, Mr. C. L. Louie, Mr. Roy E. Delay, Mr. F. S. Jones.—**For Manila.**—Mr. H. J. Zimmerman, Mr. I. H. Kerr Cross, Mrs. Tonmsa C. Panitnan, Miss Ofelia Panitnan.

Per str. Soochow, May 1.—For Tsingtao.—Mr. L. Machincoine.

Per str. Kingyuan, May 1.—For Haiphong.—Misses Ament, Hayes, Kelly, Kent, Stunkard, March and Wilson.

Per str. Changsha, May 1.—For Hankow.—Mrs. E. Shroeder, Mrs. Schmarakova, Marquise de Flers, Marquis de Flers.—**For Chinkiang and Hankow.**—Miss L. Baker, Miss V. Booth, Miss M. Farmer, Miss Jacobsen, Miss Vorley.

Per str. Hsin Peking, May 2.—For Ningpo.—Messrs. P. Keeffe and P. A. Jehl.

Per str. Suiyang, May 3.—For Tsingtao.—Mrs. Courtney, Miss G. Bunce.

Per str. Sinkiang, May 3.—For Hongkong.—Misses Whimster, N. Reboff and Willder.

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